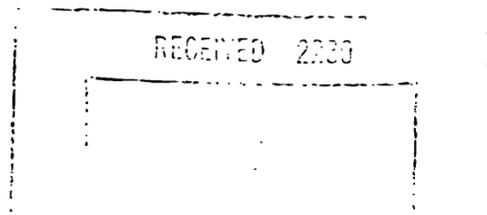


09/05/02

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1500



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Troy Village Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number parts of NH Route 12: South Main Street, Central Square, North Main Street; Monadnock, Mill, School, Granite, Nelson, Water, Depot, Prospect, Russell, Barrett, Brook and South Streets not for publication

city or town Troy vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Cheshire code 005 zip code 03465

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James W. Crocker, SHPO 10/28/02
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New Hampshire State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

12/13/02
Date of Action

Troy Village Historic District
Name of Property

Cheshire County
New Hampshire
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
225	42	buildings
9	5	sites
5	1	structures
2	4	objects
241	52	total

Name of related multiple property listings
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- DOMESTIC: hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT: town hall
- GOVERNMENT: fire station
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- EDUCATION: library
- LANDSCAPE: plaza
- RELIGION: religious facility
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: manufacturing facility
- TRANSPORTATION: rail related
- TRANSPORTATION: road related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT: town hall
- GOVERNMENT: fire station
- EDUCATION: library
- LANDSCAPE: plaza
- RELIGION: religious facility
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: manufacturing facility
- TRANSPORTATION: road related

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
- MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire
- LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE: granite, brick
- walls WOOD: weatherboard
- BRICK
- STONE: granite
- SYNTHETICS
- roof ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Troy Village Historic District
Name of Property

Cheshire County
New Hampshire
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1815 - 1952

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joseph M. Forristall

Capt. Thomas Wright

Eri Spaulding

Amos Ingalls

Barker & Nourse (Troy School)

Walter Burpee

George Russell

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

Troy Village Historic District
Name of Property

Cheshire County
New Hampshire
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 177

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	7 2 9 7 2 8	4 7 4 4 7 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 8	7 2 9 9 9 2	4 7 4 5 4 9 7

3	1 8	7 3 0 1 9 8	4 7 4 4 6 3 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 8	7 3 0 3 7 1	4 7 4 5 6 3 2

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kari Ann Laprey and Lynne Emerson Monroe (consultants for the Troy Heritage Commission)

organization Preservation Company date April 2002

street & number 5 Hobbs Road telephone (603) 778-1799

city or town Kensington state NH zip code 03833

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple – see continuation sheets

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Narrative Description

The Troy Village Historic District encompasses the village center of the Town of Troy, located in the Monadnock Region in southwestern New Hampshire. Troy Village is the geographical, industrial, commercial, and population center of the town. The village is focused along NH Route 12, which passes (south-north) through the center, around the Troy Common. Intersecting roads and residential side streets radiate out from the center in all directions. Buildings are closely, and relatively evenly, spaced along the streets on lots of varying sizes. Troy Village is sited in a valley, which is the confluence of the streams and rivers that provided the water power on which the village's early economy was based.

The Historic District is comprised of a mix of building and property types, including residences, public buildings, churches, commercial structures and a factory complex. Nearly 177 acres, made up mostly of small house lots, and a few larger properties, are encompassed by the district boundary. Resources date primarily from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They illustrate a range of architectural styles, with many excellent representations of the Federal and Greek Revival periods from the first half of the nineteenth century, and significant neighborhoods of turn-of-the-century residences. Buildings are generally 1½ to 2½ stories in height. The majority are wood frame construction, but the village contains a number of brick and granite structures. Nearly all historic buildings have granite block foundations. The Troy Village Historic District contains a total of 225 contributing buildings, nine contributing sites, five contributing structures and two contributing objects. There are also forty-two noncontributing buildings, five noncontributing sites, one noncontributing structure, and four noncontributing objects.

The industrial village developed because it was the location of sources of water power, rather than according to principals of town division or planning. Originally (prior to Troy's incorporation as a town in 1815), the village was located on the border of two separate towns; the northern half of the village in Marlborough and the southern half in Fitzwilliam. The village was about mid-way between the two town centers, and the early village residents were required to travel an inconvenient distance to the meetinghouses.

Troy's history was shaped by its topography and natural resources. It is located in a valley surrounded by steep hills and mountains; the most prominent is Mount Monadnock. The village developed at the convergence of several streams, which merge to form the South Branch of the Ashuelot River. Settlers used these sources of water power to process the products of the surrounding hills, including wool and wood products; thus a thriving industrial center grew at this confluence. Brickyards and granite quarries to support construction were located nearby on the outskirts of the village. Streams flow from the watershed in the hills down into the village from all directions. Rockwood Brook flows from the south, forming Village Pond, a long narrow body of water, created by the dam which is located at South Main Street, just below the Troy Common. The Brook flows under Main Street through a stone arch bridge, over the dam, and curves northeast. This area, east of and below the town common, was historically the site of various factories. The stream passes directly under the Troy Mills factory at the eastern edge of the village, then north of Mill Street, it merges with Bowker Brook to form the

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

South Branch Ashuelot River. Bowker Brook, which enters the village from the southeast, was historically the site of a large pail factory, located just south of Monadnock Street. The point of confluence of the two brooks was historically the site of Carpenter's mill pond. On the opposite (west) side of the village, another brook forms Blanding Pond (or Silica Mill Pond) and then also flows into Village Pond.

Another major factor in the development of the village was its location on the north-south road, now NH Route 12, a major interstate artery between Massachusetts, the city of Keene, and points northwest in the Connecticut valley since its construction as a turnpike in the early 1800s. In the village, the road is called North Main Street, Central Square and South Main Street. Route 12 divides into north and south lanes around the Troy Common, the focal point of the village. The common was created to create a traditional town center when the Town of Troy was incorporated ca. 1815. For many years, a street on the former town line divided the common into two sections, but this was changed when Route 12 was widened by the State in 1941. The meetinghouse, now the Town Hall, is at the head of the common (north) and residences and businesses create a compact village streetscape.

Another north-south transportation route that influenced the development of the village was the Cheshire Railroad, built 1846-1848 and now discontinued. The railroad ran from Fitchburg, Massachusetts to Bellows Falls, Vermont, passing through Troy and the major railroad center at Keene. The railroad station (passenger and freight depot) is located on the west side of the village center, only a block from the Central Square. The commercial area of the village extends between the lower end of the common and the depot along Water Street, the upper end of which was historically known as Railroad or Depot Street.

While Route 12 and the railroad follow the valley of the South Branch River, all other roads radiate out from the village center to the former agricultural areas in the surrounding hills. The roads now dead-end at unmaintained roads in the woods. The sections of these roads near the center, and later residential side streets off of them developed distinct residential neighborhoods on the various sides of the village. South of the village, NH Route 12 becomes Fitzwilliam Road, where a mix of early and late properties, many of which lack integrity, are located. Parallel to it are South Street, part of the early County Road, and South Main Street, both with a mixture of small early residences and farmhouses. On the east, Mill Street and Monadnock Street run downhill from South Main and the common, embracing the Troy Mills Inc. complex, to converge and continue as the highway between Troy and Jaffrey. Both streets display a mix of nineteenth century residences. North of Mill Street is School Street, subdivided and developed in the late nineteenth century. Granite and Nelson Streets, of the same era, form a triangle south of Monadnock Street. The north end of the village center is defined by the fork of Route 12 and Marlborough Road, the original road to that town center. There are several mid-nineteenth century houses on High Street, which runs due west from the village connecting to West Hill Road, part of an early highway through the area. Prospect Street runs north-south, parallel to the west side of the railroad bed and continues southwest from the village. There are late nineteenth century subdivisions along Russell, Brook and Barrett Streets.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Descriptions of the individual properties in the Historic District follow. Property numbers were assigned and the buildings described beginning on NH Route 12 (South Main Street) at the southern edge of the district and proceeding north along both sides of South Main Street to Central Square. Descriptions of buildings continue around the Common, clockwise. They then continue up Route 12 along both sides of North Main Street to the northern edge of the district. Property descriptions proceed to cover the eastern half of the village, east of Route 12, going up School Street, out Mill Street and back toward South Main Street on Monadnock Street, and off of Monadnock on Granite and Nelson Streets. The property descriptions then address the western part of the village west of Route 12. Depot and Water Streets are listed, followed by Prospect Street, High Street, Russell, Brook and Barrett Streets. Finally, the southwestern portion of the district is described, heading out South Street from the intersection of South Main.

Individual Property Descriptions

1. 82 South Main, S.B. Farrar House, ca. 1819. Contributing building.

Located at the southern end of the District on South Main, this formerly agricultural property includes a high posted, 1½ story house, 5 X 2 bays, with twin chimneys. It is one of two early nineteenth century houses on South Main erected by local builder Timothy Kendall. The house features a wide gable wall dormer, presumably a later addition, and a late nineteenth century front porch. The foundation is granite and the walls were recently sheathed in vinyl siding. The windows have 6/6 sash. A long wing, projecting from the east corner of the house, contains carriage bays. A large barn which stood opposite the house collapsed in the 1990s.

This house was built by Kendall ca. 1819. In 1831 he sold the property to Stephen Farrar and built a new house next door (#24) (Stone 1897:468; Fagan 1858). Stephen Farrar and Delila Bemis had been married in 1815. Their only surviving child, Stephen B. Farrar, inherited this house in 1841, when he was only fifteen. He and his wife Persis Twitchell lived here throughout their lives. He died in an accident in 1870, his widow died in 1874 (Stone 1897:403).

In the late nineteenth century, this was the farm of Carlos M. Barnard and his wife Harriet Lawrence who were married in 1877 (Hurd 1892; Stone 1897:342). The farm contained some ninety acres, and Barnard owned a horse and four cows as of 1880 (Anonymous 1880a). He also served as a policeman (Child 1885b). He was farming the property as late as 1915 (Anonymous 1915).

2. 76 South Main, G.W. Mason House, ca. 1890. Contributing building.

This small, late nineteenth century house is located on South Main near the lower edge of the District. The 1½-story structure has a brick foundation and clapboard siding. Windows retain 2/2 sash and an early twentieth century sun porch spans the façade. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this house was

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 4 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

occupied by the family of George W. Mason who worked as a pail turner and later as a clerk (Hurd 1892; Child 1885b; Anonymous 1908).

3. 72 South Main, Clarke-Whittemore House, ca. 1831. Contributing building.

This high posted, 1½ story, 5 X 2 bay house with granite foundation and twin stove chimneys is one of two houses on South Main Street built by Timothy Kendall. Both were remodeled later in the nineteenth century. This house has a small gable wall dormer centered above the façade. A porch on square posts spans the façade. Other late nineteenth century elements are the bay window and 2/2 sash. The walls are sheathed in aluminum siding.

This house was built ca. 1831 by Timothy Kendall who had occupied #1 since ca. 1819. Kendall lived in the new house only two years, then built and moved to #45 in the northern part of the village (Stone 1897:468).

This became the residence of Earle Clark, who was born in Roxbury, New Hampshire in 1814. He settled in Troy where he was married in 1854 to Elizabeth Gorham whose father owned the Monadnock Hotel in the village. He later acquired #4 next door, and moved there, keeping this house as a tenement (Stone 1897:372; Rockwood 1877; Anonymous 1880a). In 1882, the same year as Earle Clark's death, his daughter Jennie Gorham Clark became the second wife of Henry M. Whittemore, and they moved into this house. He was the son of Levi Whittemore who had lived nearby. He engaged in the manufacture of pails and buckets in Bowkerville, in the firm of Coolidge and Whittemore (Stone 1897:554; Hurd 1892). Jennie Whittemore was living here as late as 1915 (Anonymous 1915).

3a. Barn, nineteenth century. Contributing building.

Behind the house (east) is a small barn, now detached, which was historically connected to the back of the ell (Sanborn 1946). The barn is oriented gable end to the road, with a center entry. It is sheathed in clapboards with narrow trim and eave returns.

4. 64 South Main, Harvey/Clarke House, ca. 1840. Contributing building.

This 5 X 1 bay, high-posted cape has a central brick stove chimney. The modern porch of pressure treated lumber replaced a historic porch (Sanborn 1946). The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding, while the windows retain older 2/2 sash. A lower 1½-story ell, high-posted with "knee wall" windows, projects from the rear.

This house was standing prior to 1858 when it was owned by Daniel Harvey (Fagan 1858; Anonymous 1861). It was later acquired by Earle Clark who moved into this house and kept his former residence next door (#3) as a rental property (Rockwood 1877). Clark died in 1882. Later this was the residence of Whittemore whose mother owned #7 and #6 where he had grown up (Hurd 1892).

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Section number 7 Page 5 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
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5. 59 South Main, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This small farm property (now 3.25 acres) was established on South Main Street ca. 1900 (Hurd 1892). The house is 1½ stories with a kneewall frame and a lit attic above the second floor. The foundation is covered with cement and the walls in asbestos shingles. The gable roof has projecting eaves with returns. Two brick stove chimneys pierce the ridge. An original porch with turned posts and balusters spans the façade. Windows contain original 2/2 sash. A long, narrow ell projects from the rear of the house, with an enclosed porch along its southeast elevation.

5a. Barn, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Set back from the road, just off the southeast corner of the house, stands a large New England Barn, probably built at the same time as the house. The barn, which has always been detached (Sanborn 1924), has an entry off-center on the front gable end. The walls are sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with corner boards. The eaves project without returns.

5b. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A two-car garage stands close to the road east of the house. The garage, built between 1924 and 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946), has a hip roof and wood shingled walls.

5c. Chicken coop, early twentieth century. Contributing building.

Set back from the road in the field west of the house is a chicken coop. The long, one-story building with gable roof has windows all along its southeast elevation.

6. 58 South Main Street, Rev. Townsend House, ca. 1800. Contributing building.

This early nineteenth century house is a 1½-story, 5 X 2 bay cape. The foundation is granite and the walls sheathed in clapboards with narrow corner boards, frieze, and slightly projecting eaves with returns. The small windows retain historic 9/6 sash. A 1½-story ell, with modern porch addition, projects from the rear (northeast). Historically there was an attached barn in the vicinity of the modern garage. This was gone by the 1940s (Sanborn 1946). This property contains 2.5 acres. The front yard is defined by granite curbing and mature trees.

The original occupant of this house has not been identified, but for many years it was the residence of Rev. L. Townsend (Fagan 1858). Luther Townsend was born in 1813 and married in 1845 to Laura Maria Nims. He served as pastor of the Congregational Church in Troy from 1845 to 1860 (Stone 1897:539, 138). In the late nineteenth century, this house was owned by Mrs. Whittemore (Rockwood 1877). Mary M. Whittemore was the widow of stone mason Levi Whittemore Jr. They had lived elsewhere in Troy until 1857 when they moved to the village and were living nearby at #8 when he died in 1864 (Stone 1897:554; Caverly 1859:148). Mrs.

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Section number 7 Page 6 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
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Whittemore moved to this house and lived here for more than twenty years (Child 1885b). By 1892 she was apparently living next door at #7. Her son lived nearby at #4 (Hurd 1892). This became the residence of Irving Brooks who was had married Mrs. Emma Gee in 1882 (Hurd 1892; Stone 1897:356). He was employed at the Troy Blanket mills (Child 1885b).

6a. Garage, ca. 1970. Non-contributing building (due to age).

Set back at the end of the driveway, off the east end of the ell, is a late twentieth century garage. The one-car garage has an overhead door on its front gable end. Prior to the 1940s, a barn stood on the site (Sanborn 1946).

7. 54 South Main, J.W. Beers House (Grosvenor Hat Shop), ca. 1837/1856. Contributing building.

This structure was originally the hat shop of Benjamin Grosvenor, built in 1837 behind #32 at the south end of the Common. It was moved to this location and converted into a dwelling in 1856. The two story structure has a gable roof, oriented gable end to the road. The foundation is granite. The roof has overhanging eaves with no returns. A twentieth century screened porch with balcony above spans the façade. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. A two-story ell with two-story sun porch projects from the rear. Attached to the ell is an early twentieth century garage with shed roof extension.

Benjamin Grosvenor, a hatter by trade, came to Troy in 1831 and formed a partnership with Edward Tolman. He built a new house (#32) and a shop in the rear, where he made fur hats for almost twenty years. After the building was relocated to this site in the 1850s, this was the residence of John U. Beers (Caverly 1859:178; Fagan 1858). Beers was born in 1829, and came to Troy in 1853, working at the Wright and Foster tannery in the village. He later moved to Hinsdale, New Hampshire (Stone 1897:347). The house was briefly occupied by an N. Bowen (Rockwood 1877). By 1892 this was the residence of widow Mary M. Whittemore who had previously lived next door at #6 (Hurd 1892; Rockwood 1877).

8. 53 South Main, Farrar Pottery/Whittemore House, ca. 1812/1850s. Contributing building.

Part of this house was formed by a structure that had originally served as a pottery shop. This was built in 1812 in the fork of the road near #34. It was moved to this site in the 1850s. The 1½-story, 6 X 2 bay house is essentially a cape, oriented with its gable end to the road and entry on the lateral side elevation. The walls are supported by a granite foundation, sheathed in wood shingles, and trimmed with narrow corner boards, frieze and eave returns. The window sash and doors are new. A lower 1½-story wing projects from the southwest gable end.

The pottery shop was originally owned by Col. Daniel W. Farrar. For some years, it was rented to Solomon Goddard and Jonathan B. French (Stone 1897:288). In the 1850s it was moved to this location, where it was apparently owned by Farrar (Caverly 1859:149; Fagan 1858). It was the residence of stone mason Levi

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Troy, Cheshire County
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Whittemore Jr. and his second wife Mary Rockwood who moved here from elsewhere in Troy in 1857. He died in 1864, and Mrs. Whittemore later lived across the road (#6) (Caverly 1859:195; Stone 1897:554).

During the late nineteenth century, this was the residence of Nicholas Grimes (Rockwood 1877; Hurd 1892). Grimes was born in Ireland in 1831 and came to Troy at the age of fourteen. He worked in various tanneries in Troy and Fitzwilliam. In 1855 he was married to Ellen Supple. He farmed the one acre homestead, maintaining a horse and two cows (Anonymous 1880a; Child 1885b). He died in 1894. She lived here until about 1910 (Stone 1897:432; Anonymous 1915).

8a. Barn, ca. 1980. Non-contributing building (due to age).

Set back off the south gable end of the house is a modern barn with gambrel roof.

9. 50 South Main, ca. 1940. Contributing building.

This small house was probably created from a pre-existing barn, which was part of the adjacent property #12 (Rockwood 1877; Sanborn 1924). It was in residential use prior to 1946 (Sanborn 1946). The 1½-story, 3 X 2 bay structure on concrete foundation is oriented laterally to the road. It retains original early twentieth century ornament. The center entry is sheltered by an arched hood on square posts. Windows contain 2/1 sash. A shed dormer spans the front roof slope. A small ell projects from the east corner of the house. A side porch shelters the back entry.

10. 57 South Main, modern house, ca. 1980. Non-contributing building (due to age).

A small modern house stands on a small open lot between historic properties. The one-story 3 X 2 bay house has a low pitched gable roof, oriented laterally to the road in basically a ranch form. A lower one-story wing containing the garage projects from the south elevation. The wood frame is supported by a concrete foundation and the walls sheathed in clapboards.

11. 43 South Main, Alvah Clark House, ca. 1883. Contributing building.

This late nineteenth century, 2½-story sidehall sits on a slight rise above the road. A large ell connects to a barn. The well-preserved house has granite foundation and walls sheathed in clapboards and trimmed with narrow corner boards, frieze and eave returns. The façade reflects the Italianate style in its bracketed door hood and three-sided bay window. Another bay window is located on the south elevation. The windows have flat board trim and contain double-hung 2/2 windows. The roof retains historic slate shingles. An integral 2½-story ell projects from the rear. Its northwest elevation is flush with that of the main block, eight bays long overall. The southeast elevation is covered by an early twentieth century two-story porch (Sanborn 1924). The ell connects to a large barn, oriented perpendicular to the house with doors on its forward facing front elevation. This property contains nearly two acres of semi-open land. Mature trees shade the front yard.

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Section number 7 Page 8 Troy Village Historic District
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This house was built in 1883 by Alvah S. Clark. He had previously lived in the southeast part of Troy where he owned a large farm. Clark (born 1824) was a prominent local resident, serving as Deacon of the Baptist Church for nearly thirty-eight years. He also served terms as selectman, representative to the Legislature, and tax collector. He and his wife, Serepta Brooks had twelve children, all of whom died young. Only one daughter, Sarah (born 1859), moved with them to this new house, and she died three years later. Seven of the children had died in the summer of 1876, presumably from disease, such as scarlet fever (Rockwood 1877; Hurd 1892; Stone 1897:370).

12. 42 South Main, Winch House, ca. 1821. Contributing building.

The Winch House, located just below the South Main Street, Fitzwilliam Road junction, is a large Federal style house with hip roof. The two story structure is 5 X 3 bays with a nearly pyramidal roof, and two interior brick chimneys. Distinctive Federal ornament includes overhanging eaves with molded cornice, and center entry framed by sidelights and semi-elliptical fanlight, under a later entry porch. Windows contain 12/12 sash. The walls are sheathed in asbestos shingles. The foundation is granite. An early twentieth century sun porch spans the southeast elevation.

This house was built in 1821 by potter Jonathan French who had previously rented a pottery shop nearby on the site of #14 from Daniel W. Farrar. In 1828, French sold the house to Luke Harris and moved west. Harris, who owned a pail factory, sold to Nathan Winch in 1836 (Caverly 1859:117; Stone 1897:438). The property was known as the "Winch house" ever since. During the 1830s and 1840s, Nathan and Abigail Bucklin Winch lived off and on in Troy and Swanzey where he engaged in pail manufacturing. They moved to Marlborough ca. 1852.

This became a rental property occupied by a series of tenants. In 1841 David W. Farrar married Hannah Wheeler and they lived one year in the Winch house (Caverly 1859:194). Eri J. Spaulding lived here a short time before building a new house on Monadnock Street in 1850 (#119) (Caverly 1859:192). From 1854 to 1856, the house was occupied by newlyweds, Elbridge Coolidge and Sarah Whittemore (Caverly 1859:215). She was the sister of Levi Whittemore Jr. who lived nearby at #8 during the same period.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the house was owned by Edwin Buttrick and David W. Farrar (Fagan 1858; Anonymous 1880a). The 1½ acre property extended south encompassing the site of #9. Later the property was owned by Charles D. Farrar, who lived at #29, and then by his widow Mrs. Elizabeth Farrar (Anonymous 1915).

12a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

This large garage was built between 1924 and 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). The four bay long structure is set back off the east corner of the house. The wood-frame building is sheathed in asbestos shingles and has a

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false-front parapet above the facade. Three bays contain modern overhead garage doors, while the northern bay retains double hinged doors.

13. 41 South Main, Lepisto House, ca. 1948. Contributing building.

This small 1½-story house was built ca. 1948 according to a sign over the door. It has always been owned by the Lepisto family who operated a garage out of the old Monadnock Hotel stable (#38a) in the village center at one time. The 3 X 3 bay house has center entry with Colonial Revival trim, a multi-pane picture window and a sun porch on the northwest elevation. A shed dormer spans the rear roof slope. The foundation is concrete and the walls are sheathed in vinyl siding.

14. 38 South Main, ca. 1855. Contributing building.

This broad, low 1½-story house with twin stove chimneys, reportedly dates from the 1850s, having been built on the site of the pottery shop built in 1812 and moved to become #8 (Caverly 1859:149).

The pottery shop was built on this site in 1812 by Daniel W. Farrar who rented it to Solomon Goddard and Jonathan French. Goddard later purchased property on Monadnock Street and built another pottery shop there. French built the adjacent house to the south (#12) in 1821 (Stone 1897:288).

After the present house was built, it was owned by David W. Farrar (Fagan 1858), local businessman and owner of numerous rental properties in the village. One of the earliest occupants was Mrs. Stephen Starkey (Caverly 1859:148). Later the house was owned by Mrs. Harris (Rockwood 1877). During the late nineteenth century this was the residence of Gilbert C. Bemis and his wife Ellen Sarah Metcalf. He died in 1892. She around the turn-of-the-century (Hurd 1892; Stone 1897:346; Anonymous 1908).

15. 33 South Main, Ripley House, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

This large residence, at the corner of South Main and South Streets, was built ca. 1910 for Franklin Ripley Jr. the superintendent and later owner of the Troy Blanket Mills (Ripley 1986:35). An outstanding combination of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, it is by far the most high style house of this period in Troy. The 2½-story structure has an underlying gable roofed form, oriented gable end to the street, with center entry. The house continues in a 2½-story ell. Various porches, bays and cutaway sections create an asymmetrical form. The wood frame structure has a granite block foundation. First floor walls are sheathed in clapboards, while the second story and front gable are sided with dark wood shingles. Windows primarily contain 6/1 sash. The various roof sections have projecting cornices with modillions and dentils below. The façade features a projecting entry porch which extends beyond the north corner of the house into an attached gazebo. The porch has pedimented gable supported on Doric columns atop a parapet railing. The round gazebo has a low conical roof and modern deck and supports. On the other side of the porch is an inset bay window. Below the

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pedimented front gable of the house is a recessed second story porch with shingled walls and arched openings. On the southeast elevation are a similar bay window and porch over the side entry.

This property contains nearly an acre. The front yard contains historic trees and bushes, now grown large. Beside the house (southeast) a circular driveway leads to the garage.

Franklin Ripley Jr. was born in Troy in 1882 and lived with his family next door at #16. Between 1908 and 1915, this large new house was built for him by his father, Franklin Ripley Sr. (Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1915).

About 1920, Franklin Ripley Jr. built a new house on High Street (#159). This became the residence of his younger brother George K. Ripley (born in 1893) (Anonymous 1935; Anonymous 1908). The latter served as President of the Troy Blanket Mills from 1932 to 1962 (Merrifield 1976:91). George K. and Marguerite Ripley lived here into the 1950s (Anonymous 1953).

15a. Garage, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

Set back from the road, beside the house on a circular driveway, is a distinctive two car garage. It was constructed with the house or shortly thereafter. The one story, 2 X 2 bay structure is notable for its pair of gable roofs with hipped connector. The front gables are sheathed in wood shingles, above clapboarded walls, reflecting the ornament of the main house. In each bay are original double hinged doors.

16. 27 South Main, Osborne/Ripley House, ca. 1850/ca. 1881. Contributing building.

This 2½-story house with its gable end facing the street appears to be a Greek Revival period structure, completely remodeled in the late nineteenth century with Victorian ornament. The foundation is granite and the walls are sheathed in clapboards, with corner boards, water table and narrow frieze. The pedimented front gable is filled with fish scale pattern cut shingles. Two projecting bay windows fill the first floor of the front gable end. They are three-sided with projecting cornices on paired brackets. The entry is located on the side (southeast) elevation. A one-story porch on square, paneled pilasters spans this side of the house. Windows contain replacement sash with 6/6 grids. An exterior brick chimney is located at the front of the northeast elevation. A 2½-story ell projects from the rear (southwest) elevation. The original ell was extended sometime prior to the 1920s. Projecting southeast from the ell into the side yard is a wing containing a two car garage also added by the 1920s (Sanborn 1924). The garage is sheathed in clapboards, with flat trim and projecting eaves. Two overhead garage doors are located on the gable end. This lot contains nearly half an acre. Mature trees fill the small front lawn.

A house was standing on this site by 1858 when it was owned by Charles H. Osborne (Fagan 1858; Anonymous 1861). Later this was the residence of Abel A. Baker and his family (Rockwood 1877). Abel Baker was born

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in 1797, came to Troy in 1821 with his new wife Cordelia Perry. They lived elsewhere in town, and had six children prior to Cordelia Baker's death in 1839. Baker remarried the following year to widow Sarah Crosby Bush, sister of Alpheus Crosby who built the nearby granite block house #28. They moved to this house in the village in about the 1860s (Caverly 1859:162; Fagan 1858). Abel Baker served as Deacon of the Congregational Church for thirty-six years, as well as terms as selectman and representative to the legislature. Sarah Baker died in 1872. Abel Baker married Martha Harrington in 1875. He died in 1878 (Stone 1897:336-339).

The property was apparently occupied for a time by Moses Wright, and in 1881 it was sold to Franklin Ripley. It was probably at this time that the original house was remodeled in the Victorian style. Ripley (born 1853) was a graduate of Phillips Andover Academy and Amherst College. In 1880 he was married Clara Keyes of Keene. He was bookkeeper of the Troy Blanket Mills and in 1888 became superintendent. He also served as Town Clerk (Stone 1897:507; Anonymous 1880b; Child 1885b; Hurd 1892). Franklin and Clara Ripley lived here many years. They raised five children, including sons John B., Franklin Jr. and George K. all of whom became affiliated with the Troy Blanket Mills (Anonymous 1908). About 1910, a new house was built to the south of this one for Franklin Ripley Jr. (#15) (Anonymous 1915).

17. 26 South Main, Whitney House, ca. 1818. Contributing building.

The Whitney House is an excellent example of Federal period architecture applied to a central chimney plan house. The 2½-story, 5 X 3 bay building is notable for its massive center chimney. The foundation is granite and the walls sheathed in clapboards. The roof retains slate shingles. Federal style ornament is confined to the fine center entry. Half-length sidelights are surrounded by narrow paneled pilasters with applied ornament. The semi-elliptical fanlight within the entablature has fine tracery. The surrounding entablature has carved decoration. The door with its three slender vertical panels probably dates from later in the nineteenth century. Probably at the same time as the house was updated with larger 6/6 windows and bracketed door-hood over the side entry. A short one-story ell projects from the rear elevation. An attached barn burned ca. 1915.

The house occupies a half acre lot at the junction of South Main Street and Fitzwilliam Road. The property line between this and #39 is lined by a lilac hedge.

This house was the residence of the Whitney family from its construction in 1818 until 1943. Charles W. Whitney was born in Rindge, N.H. in 1791, the son of Dr. Isaiah and Dorcas Whitney. He studied medicine under his father and in Boston, and established a practice in Marlborough, N.H. in 1813. In 1815, he traveled to Vermont, but chose not to settle there, and returned to New Hampshire. While passing through Troy, he stayed at the hotel owned by Capt. Elnathan Gorham, who invited Dr. Whitney to locate in the town. Whitney did so, despite his father's advice to the contrary "on account of the smallness of the place." He boarded with the Farrar family for the first three years (Stone 1897:272-273).

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In 1818, this house was built, and Dr. Charles W. Whitney moved into it with his bride, Mary Griffin from Fitzwilliam. Dr. Whitney became one of Troy's most prominent citizens. He received a medical license in 1828, and was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and the Western New Hampshire Medical Association (Stone 1897:273). He practiced as Troy's only doctor until 1849, when his own poor health and impaired hearing forced him to retire (Caverly 1859:353; Stone 1897:274). Mary Whitney died in August of 1861, and Dr. Whitney followed two months later (Stone 1897:555).

The Whitneys had six children, only three of whom survived (Child 1885a:483). Samuel G. Whitney, born 1819, built and briefly owned a store in the village center (#83) and was later employed as a clerk in D.W. Farrar's store (#30), before moving to Ohio. Mary Jane Whitney married Dr. Richardson of Marlborough, returning to Troy after his death (Anonymous 1897:429).

This house was inherited by Charles W. Whitney, Jr. (born in 1827). He studied at Francestown Academy, where he met his future wife Sarah Frances Taylor. Whitney worked as a clerk in the store of D.W. Farrar (#30). During the Civil War, he served as commissary clerk on the James River. Afterwards, he returned to Troy and bought the store from Farrar. He went on to become a prominent storekeeper, acted as postmaster for twenty-five years, and was proprietor of the largest wholesale dry-goods establishment in town. He served as town moderator, representative to the state legislature, and was a member of numerous fraternal organizations (Anonymous 1897:429-430). His real estate was valued at \$1,000 in 1861 (Anonymous 1861). The homestead contained two acres and Whitney maintained a small farm, with two horses, four milk cows and two other head of cattle (Anonymous 1880). A large barn, connected to the house by an ell, was destroyed in a fire in 1915.

The children of Charles W. and Frances Whitney, included Cora Whitney who married Dr. Melvin T. Stone and lived at #25. Charles W. Whitney Jr. clerked for his father for a time, then moved to Boston, returning to Troy in the early 1900s (Child 1885b; Anonymous 1908). Charles W. Whitney and his wife lived at #22 (Hawkins et. al. 1997). Another daughter, Ella F. Whitney, married George Fred Kimball (1851-1881), son of Troy's other storekeeper Edward P. Kimball (#34). They had one son Edward Whitney Kimball b.1878, and a daughter who died as an infant. They lived in Sanford, Maine where the Kimball family had a second store, but Ella Kimball returned here to her parent's house following her husband's death in the 1880s (Stone 1897:473; Child 1885b).

Ella F. Whitney Kimball inherited the house on her father's death ca. 1910 (Anonymous 1915). In November of 1915, the barn and long shed connecting it to the house were destroyed in a fire. Also lost were two horses, hay and wagons owned by her brother C.W. Whitney (Merrifield 1976:31). Ella Kimball lived here until her death ca. 1940 (Anonymous 1935; Smith 1979c:139).

In 1943, the Whitney house was sold to J. Vaughan Derby, who lived here until 1949 (Smith 1979c:139). He ran a grocery store on Central Square, and his wife worked in the post office (Anonymous 1952). Calvin and

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Ruth Cummings lived here during the 1950s and 1960s. He worked for his family's F.T. Cummings Lumber Company in Marlborough (Anonymous 1952). George and Linda Foskett bought the property in 1973 (Smith 1979c:139). The back ell was remodeled into an in-law apartment (Smith 1979c:139).

17a. Garage, ca. 1970. Non-contributing building (due to age).

A two-car garage stands beside (east of) the Whitney House. It has a low gable roof topped by a cupola, and two overhead doors on its front gable. The garage is sited diagonally to the house, parallel to the edge of Fitzwilliam Road. A small paved parking area is located between house and garage.

18. 23 South Main, Bryant/Jones House, ca. 1830. Contributing building.

This distinctive brick, Federal style house is located on the west side of South Main, between the forks of South Street and Fitzwilliam Road. The tall 2½-story house is raised slightly above and parallel to the street. It is 5 X 2 bays with a pedimented gable end. The brick façade features a blind arcade of five semi-elliptical arches with granite imposts. The foundation is granite. The center entry has half-length sidelights and is topped by a semi-elliptical louvered fan. The windows have granite sills and lintels and contain 6/6 sash. The pedimented gable is sheathed in flush boards. Its two windows have wooden trim with corner blocks. Interior brick fireplace chimneys break each roof slope. The main block is a one room deep "I-house" with a center hallway. An ell was integral to the original building. A 4 bay long, 2½-story, wood-frame ell projects from the rear elevation of this house. It is sheathed in clapboards with flat board trim. A one-story sun porch with hip roof projects from the southeast side of the house. Built ca. 1930 it has 2/2 fixed windows above a clapboarded parapet (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). Historically, a long wing containing a garage projected from behind the porch.

This property contains about a third of an acre, in a triangular parcel between South Street and South Main. On the same parcel, immediately north of the house is a historic shoe shop (#38a).

This house was built by Lucius Bryant about whom little is known (Stone 1897:466). In 1845, it became the residence of Joseph Jones and his third wife Saphronia Whitney when they moved here from Lyndeborough. Husband and wife both died in 1872 (Stone 1897:466). Saphronia Jones left a legacy to the Congregational Church, including this house. The house was used as the parsonage until a new one was built on Monadnock Street in 1893 (Stone 1897:137). The house was then sold to Herbert A. Marshall (Stone 1897:137). He was born in Fitzwilliam in 1856, and was married in 1880 to Edna Holman. They had one daughter, Orrie Louis, born in 1890 (Stone 1897:482). The Marshalls also acquired the adjacent shoe shop (#18a) which had previously been owned separately. The Marshalls owned this property into the early twentieth century (Anonymous 1880a; Anonymous 1915). Herbert Marshall had a livery business; he was an early "taxi" driver (Harling 2002).

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18a. Capron Shoe Shop, ca. 1846. Contributing building.

This small building in the intersection of South Main and South Streets, is a shoe shop, a rare surviving example of this important building type. The one story, 2 X 2 bay wood frame building has a gable roof with small entry on the gable end facing the main street. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with flat board trim. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge. Windows contain the remnants of 2/2 sash. This building is located on the same property as house #38. This northern tip of the lot is overgrown and the building is unused.

This was the shoe shop of James Capron who had been born in Winchester, N.H. in 1808. He was married in 1832 to Sophronia Aldrich of Troy. They lived in Jaffrey and elsewhere, returning to Troy in 1846. Capron was a shoemaker, worked in this shop for thirty-six years. In 1859 he was called "one of the most industrious men in the town" (Caverly 1859:181). He died in 1882. He was joined in trade by son Joseph F. Capron (born in Keene in 1837). Joseph married Sarah Amadon in 1863 and they lived on Monadnock Street. He died in 1892 (Child 1885a:480; Child 1885b). The shop was still in use at that time (Hurd 1892). The building became property of Herbert Marshall who owned the neighboring house #18. His brother, William Marshall was a shoemaker who had previously worked in this shop. Edna Marshall owned the building as of 1915 (Stone 1897:482; Anonymous 1915).

19. 24 South Main, Buttrick/Dort House, ca. 1840/ca. 1886. Contributing building.

This 2½-story, 5 X 2 bay house is built of brick (now painted) with simple Greek Revival period granite trim. The house was remodeled considerably about 1886 with Italianate details. The center hall plan house has two interior chimneys behind the ridge. The lower, brick section of the 2½-story ell is original; the wood-frame portions, sheathed in clapboards, date from the late nineteenth century. The front porch with jigsawed railing, chamfered square posts, and semi-elliptical arched spandrels, dates from ca. 1886. The double doors with rectangular lights and the 2/2 windows are from the same date. The southern bays of the façade are extended by a two story, three sided bay window. A rectangular two story bay window projects from the southeast side of the ell. A side door is sheltered by a bracketed door-hood. A 1½-story shed continues the ell and connects to a large barn. This 1½-story structure, with entry centered on its front gable end, dates from after a fire in 1915 destroyed the original structure (Merrifield 1976:29). The barn is sheathed in clapboards and has projecting eaves with returns. A square cupola is centered on the ridge.

This property contains nearly one acre. The front lawn is shaded by maples. A driveway runs along the southeast side of the house, leading to the dooryard and barn. A second drive along the northwest side of the house continues around the barn to its rear bulkhead. It also provides access to the associated garage (#19a).

This house was reportedly built by John Whittemore (Caverly 1859:196). Whittemore was born in Troy in 1822, the son of Levi Whittemore. If this house was indeed his, it must have been built in the early 1840s,

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when he was only about twenty-years-old. He and his first wife Lucy Grey who were married in 1845, apparently never lived here, however (Stone 1897:552). Whittemore owned it as a rental property. In 1843, this became the residence of Francis and Susan Foster who moved to Troy from Massachusetts. Foster was a tanner and currier, in the firm of Wright and Foster (Stone 1897:416). A few years later they moved elsewhere in Troy where they lived until 1852 when a new house (#20) was built next door to this one.

In 1846, John Whittemore sold this house to Edwin Buttrick and it remained in his family for many years. Buttrick was born in 1813, and married in 1835 to Lucy Wetherbee (Caverly 1859:196). In 1845, he and partner Solomon Goddard built a pail factory at the east edge of the village. Buttrick went on to become a prominent local resident. He served as representative to the state legislature, selectman, town treasurer and town clerk, was Deacon of the Congregational Church for many years, and was also a Justice of the Peace (Stone 1897:361-362; Child 1885a:482).

Edwin and Lucy Buttrick's only surviving child, Ellen Ann (born 1844) was married in 1865 to Asa C. Dort (born 1843) of Marlborough. He went into partnership with his father-in-law, and continued the pail factory as E. Buttrick & Co. after Edwin Buttrick's retirement. Dort served as Town Treasurer for many years, held various other town offices, and was an active member of the fire department. Asa and Ellen Dort lived in this house with her parents, and their three children (Stone 1897:383). Lucy Buttrick died in 1884. Two years later, Edwin Buttrick married his neighbor Mrs. Maria Wheeler and moved next door to her house (#20), where he died in 1892 (Stone 1897:361).

The Dorts remained in this house, and Ellen inherited it on her father's death. Asa Dort continued to run the pail factory into the early twentieth century (Anonymous 1908). Son Edwin B. Dort was born in 1866. In 1894 he married Charlotte Wyman of Keene (Stone 1897:383). Their daughter Katherine Dort (Chase) was born in this house in 1895 (Merrifield 1976:29). In the late twentieth century shed returned to her family home where she was still living at age 102.

19a. Garage, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

This small wood frame structure was standing prior to 1924 when it was used as a paint shop. Later it was a garage and workshop (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). The building is set back to the rear of the associated house. The one-story structure is one bay wide and features a "false front." The walls are sheathed in clapboards with flat board trim. A brick stove chimney projects above the roof. A large overhead garage door fills the front elevation. A lower one-story shed extends from the north side.

20. 20 South Main, Foster/Smith House, ca. 1852. Contributing building.

This small mid-nineteenth century house is set back from the street as far as the rear elevations of the adjacent buildings. The 1½-story sidehall is four bays deep, and has a cross plan with symmetrical cross gables

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projecting from each side. The house combines Greek Revival entry and corner pilasters with Gothic pointed arch window trim in the gable end. The foundation is granite, the walls sheathed in clapboards, with pilasters topped by capitals at each corner. The eaves project with no returns. The windows have flat trim and 2/2 sash. The Greek Revival entry is slightly recessed, with full-length sidelights and simple pilasters and entablature. The house retains a slate roof. Two brick stove chimneys pierce the ridge. A sun-porch and gable dormer were added to the back of the southeast elevation in the early twentieth century. Projecting perpendicular to the northeast corner of the house is a long, rectangular garage with gable roof oriented. This structure, which appears to date from the early twentieth century, is in the location of an older barn (Rockwood 1877; Sanborn 1924). It is sheathed in clapboards and has overhead garage doors in two bays of its lateral elevation, and another in its gable end. This property contains 2/3 of an acre. In front of the house is a large lawn with walkways. A driveway runs along the southeast side of the house to the garage.

This house was built in 1852 for Francis Foster. He was born in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1812, and married Susan Packard in 1835. They moved to Troy in 1843, and he became part owner of the tannery. They lived at #19 for several years, then elsewhere in Troy, before moving into this new house, where the last of their seven children was born (six daughters, one son). The town history of 1859 declared that since building his house Foster "has made many great improvements upon the grounds about his residence" (Caverly 1859:197). In 1860 he sold his share of the tannery to Leonard Wright, sold the house, and moved to Keene where he died in 1877 (Stone 1897:416).

In the 1870s, this became the residence of Mrs. Maria Haskell Wheeler. She was the widow of David Wheeler. They had married in 1856, and he was in Illinois when he died in 1865 at the age of thirty-three (Stone 1897:545). In 1886, Maria Wheeler married her next door neighbor Edwin Buttrick (#19), whose first wife had died in 1884. He moved into her house, and lived here until his own death in 1892 (Stone 1897:361-362; Hurd 1892). Maria Buttrick died at the turn-of-the-century (Anonymous 1908).

In the twentieth century, this was the residence of the Smith family who owned E & E Smith Grocery at #34. Edwin Smith lived here along with his son Roger.

21. 18 South Main, Parker House, ca. 1950. Contributing building.

This small brick house was built ca. 1950 and was the home of the Parker family who built and owned a garage on North Main Street in the village (#64). The 1½-story, 3 X 2 bay house oriented with its gable roof laterally to the street. Characteristic of a "picturesque" cottage, a wide gable projects from the southern half of the façade and the center entry located in a small projecting brick pavilion with gable roof. The door with vertical lights and window sash with 2/2 horizontal panes are original. The windows and door have brick trim. An integral brick fireplace chimney is centered on the northwest gable end. A one-story sun-porch spans the rear.

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22. 15 South Main, David W. Farrar House, 1848. Contributing building.

This house is an excellent representation of the Greek Revival style, with temple front form. The 2½-story, gable front facade features a pedimented gable above a two story porch on tall square pillars. The house and porch retain granite block foundations. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. The porch is supported by four paneled pilasters, topped by an entablature that continues along the side elevation of the house. The pedimented front gable has molded cornice and is filled with flush boards. Also intact are the 6/6 window sash, and entry flanked by three-quarter length sidelights. The house is 5 X 3 bays with a center entry. Historically it had an ell extending diagonally from the southwest corner.

This house is prominently sited on South Main Street, and above the southeast bank of the Village Pond. The ground slopes down toward the pond in the rear. A stone retaining wall may be the remains of the ell foundation. A modern wooden deck is located on the back of the house. The property occupies about 2/3 of an acre on the corner of South Main and South Streets. Directly beside the house (southeast) is a modern two car garage (#22a).

This house was built in 1848 for David Warren Farrar, owner of the store across the road (#30). He was born in 1817, the son of Daniel W. Farrar. He went into business with his father, and took over the store in 1843. Two years previously he had married Hannah Wheeler, the daughter of Stephen Wheeler who owned the tavern in the village center. They moved into this new house in 1848, with their four young children (Caverly 1859:194).

David W. Farrar was one of Troy's most wealthy and successful businessmen. From his store, he operated a palm leaf hat business, distributing the leaves to area farmers for home manufacture. He also owned a pail and wooden ware factory at the north end. Farrar served as many terms as town clerk and representative to state legislature (Stone 1897:391). In the 1860s, he sold his store (#30) and turned to other ventures (Stone 1897:391). David W. Farrar dealt extensively in real estate, becoming the town's largest property owner. He owned considerable farm land, in addition to the buildings in the village. As of 1861, his property was worth over \$10,000 (Anonymous 1861). In 1880, he was taxed for \$21,621 worth of property. This included: this house on one acre, the old Academy next door, a house and barn near the schoolhouse, and the Daniel W. Farrar homestead across the road (#29). He also owned the Marshall place, half of the Winch house (#12), the William Ward, Stillman Newell, Sibley Alexander, and Bellows properties, numerous pastures, meadows and wood lots. One or more of these he operated as a farm, and he was taxed for a horse, four oxen, thirteen milk cows, eleven head of cattle, and ten sheep in 1880 (Anonymous 1880a).

During the 1850s-60s, David W. Farrar purchased tracts of land in the Mid-west, and made several trips there to inspect it. In about 1880, he moved to Britt, Iowa, of which he was one of the founders during the last two year of his life (Stone 1897:319). His widow Hannah Farrar apparently returned to Troy, where she was still living in 1885 (Child 1885b).

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Their children included Henry W. Farrar who worked with his father in the store, and later settled in Minneapolis, where he died in 1885. Charles David Farrar lived in his grandfather's house across the street (#29). Helen M. Farrar married George W. Baker (son of Abel W. Baker), and they lived in Vermont where she died in 1884 (Stone 1897:319). He later remarried and moved to Chicago where he died in 1892 (Stone 1897:339). Helen Farrar Baker inherited this house from her parents, and it was owned by the Baker estate as late as 1892 (Hurd 1892).

During the early twentieth century, this was the residence of storekeeper C.W. Whitney whose business was located in Farrar's former store (#30) (Hawkins et. al. 1997). Mrs. Whitney took in boarders for many years (Harling 2002).

22a. Garage, ca. 1993. Non-contributing building (due to age).

Beside the house (southeast) towards the South Street intersection, is a large, modern garage. The two bay garage is oriented with its gable end to the road. It is sheathed in clapboards and has two overhead garage doors with a small door into the loft on the front gable end.

23. 9 South Main, "Old Academy," ca. 1828. Contributing building

The "Old Academy" was built in 1828 as the village schoolhouse. The brick structure is 2½ stories, oriented gable end to the road, with entries topped by Federal semicircular fanlights in each of its two front bays. The construction of this school, along with the 1840 and 1839 North and South Village Schools (both no longer extant) that replaced it, was contracted to North End resident Joseph M. Forristall (Stone 1897:253). The 2 X 3 bay brick structure has a granite foundation. The windows have 6/1 sash and the entries contain early twentieth century doors. Wood frame extensions project from the rear, overlooking the mill pond. A small attached garage with hip roof was built off the east elevation sometime between 1924 and 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). The overhead garage door with semicircular fanlight above reflects the historic front entries.

This building was constructed as the District #1 or Village District schoolhouse. It replaced an older schoolhouse built ca. 1806, which the rapidly developing village had outgrown (Stone 1897:253). The new school was sufficient only for about ten years, however. In 1838 the Town was redistricted and the Village District divided in half. New schoolhouses were constructed in the North and South Village Districts (Stone 1897:257). Both are extant, but remodeled, located just beyond the Historic District boundaries.

The 1828 school was sold for \$375 to a stock company made up of prominent Troy residents, who established a high school there. The high school operated only a few years, but gave the building the name by which it has long been known, the "Old Academy" (Stone 1897:253). The building was then sold to David W. Farrar who converted it into a dwelling (Stone 1897:253). (He lived next door at #22.) At one time, local merchant and

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newspaper publisher Hiram C. Newton rented space in it. Newton sold "Yankee notions," books and periodicals (Hurd 1886:346). In 1872, Newton commenced publication of the Home Companion, issued quarterly until 1876, then monthly, and after 1885 semi-monthly (Hurd 1886:356). In the early 1900s, the building became the local Red Men's Hall. The Monadnock Tribe of the International Order of Red Men, organized in 1902, met here weekly into the 1930s (Anonymous 1915; Sanborn 1924; Anonymous 1935). The building was converted back to residential use about 1940 and Dr. Paul lived here for many years (Sanborn 1946; Hawkins et. al 1997).

24. South Main, Troy Congregational Church, 1834. Contributing building.

The brick Troy Congregational Church on South Main Street displays a regional early nineteenth century feature, a series of blind arches with granite impostes across the facade. Prominently sited on South Main, below the bridge, this 2½-story brick building is oriented gable end to the road. The façade features five semi-circular arches across and a pair of entries with Federal segmental arch fanlights in the largest two arches. The half-length sidelights have Gothic pointed arch tracery. The pedimented gable end is sheathed in flush boards and surrounded by a molded cornice. The foundation is granite and granite steps lead up to the front doors. Above each door is a window with granite trim and 12/12 sash. Three windows in the gable end are also 12/12 and are flanked by wooden shutters. The three bays of the side elevations contain tall stained glass windows with pointed arches. A square, wooden bell tower with open belfry projects above the front gable. The lower tier is sheathed in clapboards, topped by a projecting cornice. The second tier is surrounded by Gothic crenellation and spires at each corner. The belfry has semi-circular arched openings filled with louvers. The corners are defined by small pilasters supporting a frieze with triglyphs and with mutule blocks below the cornice. The tower is topped by crenellation and small wooden spires. A wood frame extension projects from the rear.

The design for this church and other Troy buildings reflects the influence of master builder Aaron P. Howland of Walpole, whose work, including his own residence, combined elements of the Greek and Gothic Revivals. The Troy Church has strong similarities to the First Congregational Church in Jaffrey Center built by Howland in 1830-1831. That building has the same series of blind arches, paired entries with fanlights and a square wooden bell tower with crenellation and pointed spires at the corners (Tolles 1979:129, 153-156). The regionally-popular blind arches were used on the brick main block of the South Church Congregational of Newport, built 1822-1823, and the nearly identical Unitarian Church in Deerfield, Massachusetts, built in 1824 (Tolles 1979:179). The First Congregational Church of Swanzey is nearly identical to the Troy Church, built one year later by local builder Virgil Woodcock (Tolles 1979:137). Other similar churches in the region were built in the late 1830s in the Greek Revival style by master builder Colonel Charles Egglestone of Plainfield (Tolles 1979:133).

A Congregational Church was organized in the newly incorporated Town of Troy in 1815, and Congregational services were held in the town meetinghouse. In 1833, a new, separate religious society, the Trinitarian Congregational Society of Troy was formed. At a meeting on November 12, 1834, the Society voted to build a

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new meetinghouse. The building committee included: Abel Baker, Solomon Goddard, Charles W. Whitney, Alpheus Crosby, Amos Sibley, Luke Harris and Moses S. Perkins. Land was contributed by Daniel W. Farrar. The building, which seated 320 people, was completed in the fall of 1835, for a cost of \$1,994 (Stone 1897:137; Child 1885a:484). The foundation of the building was built of granite by Alpheus Crosby at his own expense. The basement was fitted up for use as tenements, which were privately owned until 1871, when the basement was purchased by the Congregational Society from William A. Harris and made into a vestry (Stone 1897:137).

The church was served by a series of ministers. Deacons included many prominent Troy residents, among them: Abel Baker, Eastman Alexander, Edwin Buttrick, Luther Whittemore, Barrett Ripley, James C. Parker, Oliver W. Smith, Asa C. Dort, and Thomas A. Birthwhistle (Stone 1897:140). From 1872 to 1893, property #38 served as the parsonage. A new parsonage was built on Monadnock Street in 1893 (Stone 1897:137).

Additions and repairs were made to the church at turn of the century (Anonymous 1908:48). By 1924, the building had electric lights and steam heat (Sanborn 1924). In 1961-1963 the basement vestry was remodeled (Merrifield 1976:97).

25. Main Street, Harrington/Spaulding/Stone House, ca. 1810. Contributing building.

The Harrington/Spaulding/Stone House is located on South Main Street, at the corner of Monadnock. It is a Federal period house, remodeled in the late nineteenth century. The structure is a connected farmstead consisting of a ca. 1810, 2½-story, 3x2 bay, gable roofed dwelling; a 2-story, ca. 1887 gable-roofed ell with a similar rear extension; and a 1½-story, ca. 1887 gable-roofed stable. The entire structure rests on a granite block foundation with the principal elevation of the main block facing Main Street. The main block has a centered entry on the lateral side with double doors and a hip-roofed Italianate door hood with scroll brackets. Fenestration consists of 2/2 wood windows with shutters. The gable ends of the main block are pedimented with heavy cornices. The ca. 1887 ell is set flush with the southeast elevation of the main block. This ell replaced an earlier, 1½-story ell made from the original house on the property, a ca. 1787 cape. The present ell originally had a 2-story, shed-roofed porch on the northwest elevation. First and second-story entries to the porch were located in the northeast end bay of the ell. Though the porch support posts are still present, the second story of the porch has been removed and a small, cantilevered wood balcony is set on the second story level near the original porch door. The southeast elevation of the ell has a 2-story projecting bay window with a hipped roof at the intersection with the main block. A half-length, shed-roofed screen porch is set near the northeast end of the ell. The 2-story rear extension of the ell is offset from the wall line and connects the house to the stable. The stable is set with the ridge parallel to that of the main block and the gable end facing Monadnock Street. A bay opening with paired hinged doors is located on the southwest lateral side of the stable. Fenestration on the ell, ell extension, and stable consists of 2/2 windows. The entire structure is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the ell at the ridge.

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This property was first settled by Joshua Harrington, who came to Troy from Framingham, Massachusetts. In 1787 he bought 53 acres in what is now the village from Thomas Tolman. He built a house, which later became an ell and was torn down in 1887 (Caverly 1859:47; Stone 1897:45).

Elijah Harrington (born 1787) settled on his father's homestead following his marriage to Prudence Newell in 1810. The existing main block was probably built at that time. Prudence Harrington died in 1827 and Elijah married again to Mrs. Tabitha Tolman. Harrington was the owner of grist and carding mills in the village, and later a pail factory. Upon his father's death in 1834, he inherited the large farm that extended east from South Main Street (Caverly 1859:119). As of 1850, Harrington's farm contained eighty-five acres of improved land and fifteen of unimproved. His livestock included a horse, four milk cows, four other head of cattle and two swine. Farm products were corn, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, butter and cheese (Bureau of the Census – A 1850). In 1861, Harrington was taxed for \$2,500 worth of real estate, a horse, and nine cattle (Anonymous 1861). He apparently lived here until his death in 1870.

This house was purchased at that time by Eri J. Spaulding. He came to Troy from Jaffrey in 1841, when he was twenty-years-old. He was married to Betsey Holt in 1844, but she died three years later. He married again in 1848 to Lucy Jones (Caverly 1859:192). In 1850, Spaulding built a house on Monadnock Street for his family. He worked as a carpenter and farmer, having previously worked in Coolidge pail shop for two years, then bought the pottery of Capt. S. Goddard and ran it for five years (Stone 1897:516). Spaulding had six children, two by his first wife and four by his second. Lucy Spaulding died in 1861, and in 1868 he was married to Maria Ellis (Stone 1897:516). After moving here, he continued to own the house on Monadnock Street as a rental property. As of 1880, he owned a total of 170 acres, 90 of which was the Elijah Harrington Farm (Child 1885b; Anonymous 1880a). His was one of the largest and most productive farms in Troy at that time. He owned two pair of oxen, six milk cows, and fifteen head of cattle, as well as four swine and a flock of thirty chickens. Crops included barley, corn, rye, flax, hay, potatoes, apples and market vegetables, as well as thirty gallons of maple syrup. A total of 1,200 gallons of milk was sold fresh and 700 pounds of butter produced each year (Bureau of the Census - A 1880). Spaulding died in 1886, and his widow moved to Vermont where she died three years later (Stone 1897:516).

This house was purchased by Dr. Melvin T. Stone in 1887 (Hurd 1892). Stone (born in Boscawen, N.H. in 1854) graduated from Dartmouth in 1879, and came to Troy to practice medicine in 1880. In 1882 he married Cora, daughter of Charles W. Whitney (#17). Stone "enlarged and improved" this house, replacing the old ell that included the original Harrington house (Stone 1897:529). Stone was a prominent Troy resident, serving for many years as Superintendent of Schools, and also as Town Clerk (Child 1885a:481). Dr. Stone, his wife Cora, and daughter Mildred lived here into the early twentieth century (Anonymous 1908). He continued his rural medical practice, and maintained two horses and one of Troy's first automobiles as of 1915 (Anonymous 1915). Mildred Stone lived here as late as 1952 (Anonymous 1952).

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26. 10 South Main Street, Gay-Kimball Library, ca. 1953. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The Gay-Kimball Library is a single-story, brick structure with a hipped roof located on the north corner of South Main and Monadnock Street. It reflects the Colonial Revival style. The centered main entrance is articulated by a projecting pediment that breaks the roofline. Fenestration consists of symmetrically set 6/6 windows. This building was built just after the fifty year cut-off date for National Register eligibility. In the future it will contribute to the historic district.

In 1927, Walter Gay donated a parcel of land on the corner of South Main Street and Monadnock Street to the Town for a public library. No funds were available for construction until 1945, when Warren Kimball left a bequest. Meanwhile the library was located in the Town Hall (Merrifield 1976:104). Troy's public library was finally built in 1953. An addition was built in 1972.

27. 5 South Main Street, John Lahiff House, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This large turn-of-the-century house stands directly north of the Congregational Church on South Main Street. It is a 2-story, 5x3-bay, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling resting on a granite block foundation. The centered main entry is located on the south elevation, facing South Main Street. The door is flanked by full-length sidelights. The entry originally had a 2-story, pedimented entry porch with turned posts and balustrade, but it has since been removed. The house is clapboarded and has wood quoins articulating all four corners. The 2/2 windows are paired on the first story of the façade and set singly on all other elevations and stories. A single-story projecting bay window with a hipped roof is centered on the east elevation. The windows have narrow board caps supported on small brackets. On the rear (south) elevation, below grade, there is an attached concrete block garage with a flat roof. The garage has a single bay opening set off-center on the south elevation. The dwelling is roofed in asphalt shingles and has a louvered panel set in a gable-roofed peak on the east slope. A brick chimney also pierces the roof at the ridge. An exterior concrete block chimney is located on the west elevation. A barn (#27a) is located to the rear (south) of the house.

This house was built after 1892 (Hurd 1892). In the twentieth century it was the residence of John Lahiff, who worked as mill overseer or "boss weaver" at the Troy Blanket Mills (Hawkins et. al. 1997; Anonymous 1908). John and Alice Lahiff and their children lived here as late as 1935 (Anonymous 1935).

27a. 5 South Main Street, barn, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This 2½-story, gable-roofed barn rests on a brick foundation. A single-story, hip-roofed addition is set across the full-length of the rear (south) elevation, supported on posts. The main bay entrance is located off-center on the north gable end, facing the rear of the dwelling on the lot. The opening has an interior sliding door. A smaller hayloft door is located directly above the bay opening. Smaller entries are located next to the bay opening and on the east elevation. The barn has 2/2 sash and single-pane fixed sash. The structure is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt.

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28. 1 South Main Street, ca. 1837. Contributing building.

This large stone house stands immediately south of the bridge at the outlet of the Village Pond. The 2½-story, 5 X 5 bay, wide gable front, Greek Revival house was built in 1837 of regular coursed smooth granite blocks. The structure rests on a granite block foundation. The façade features a pedimented gable end sheathed in flush boards. Entries are centered on the gable front facade and east elevation. The doors and 6/6 vinyl windows have simple granite slab trim. The front entrance had sidelights, but they have been filled in. A single-story, gable-roofed rear ell is set flush with the east elevation of the main block. The ell is constructed on the lower level from granite blocks and has been vinyl sided on the upper level. The house is roofed in asphalt shingles and brick chimneys pierce both roof slopes of the main block. There are also two skylights on the east roof slope. In the nineteenth century, the house was connected to the barn (#28a) located to the southeast by a 2-story, gable-roofed, wood frame ell. This property contains 0.69 acre, extending back to the shore of the Village Pond and north to the bridge.

This large stone house was built in 1837 for Alpheus and Mary Fox Crosby who moved to Troy from Jaffrey in 1821 (Caverly 1859:163). They first lived in a house owned by E.P. Kimball and Crosby worked as a blacksmith. Crosby soon acquired the quarry in the southeastern part of town. In 1835, granite from the quarry was used by Crosby to build the foundation and basement of the Congregational Church (Stone 1897:297). This was done at his own expense, and the basement was fitted up as one or two tenements of which Crosby was the owner (Stone 1897:137). He and his family lived in one of these, until 1837 when this new house was built next door, also with granite from the quarry (Stone 1897:377). The basement of the church remained privately owned until 1871, transferred along with Crosby's house until it was sold to the church by W.A. Harris (Stone 1897:137). Other examples of Crosby's work, no longer extant, were a brick shop later owned by carriage maker Isaac Aldrich Jr. and a stone blacksmith shop, which stood between this house and the church. In 1854, the Crosby family moved to Illinois, where Alpheus died in 1868 and Mary in 1873 (Caverly 1859:165; Stone 1897:377). In the late 1850s and early 1860s, this was the residence of Mrs. Abigail Dodge (Fagan 1858; Anonymous 1861).

The house was then purchased by William A. and Sarah Harris (Rockwood 1877). He was born in Troy in 1825, and married to Sarah Fife in 1849. They lived on a farm in the western part of town until moving to this house in the village with their four young children: Fred A., William H. Aurilla, and Frank S. (Caverly 1859:208; Stone 1897:440; Fagan 1858). William A. Harris was as a farmer and house painter (Child 1885b). He died in 1885. Sarah E. Harris lived here until her death in 1897 (Hurd 1892; Stone 1897:440). Miss Aurilla M. Harris (born 1859) inherited the homestead and lived here into the early twentieth century (Anonymous 1915; Anonymous 1908).

By 1924, the entire property, including the house, ell and barn, had been converted to tenements (Sanborn 1924). Crosby's stone blacksmith shop stood south of his house (no longer extant).

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28a. 1 South Main Street, barn, ca. 1837. Noncontributing building (lacks integrity).

This 2½-story, gable roofed apartment building was formerly the barn associated with the house at 1 South Main Street. It was converted to apartments prior to the 1920s (Sanborn 1924). At one time the barn was attached to the house by a 2-story ell, now gone. The building has a domestic-sized entrance with gable-roofed entry porch centered on the north gable end, facing South Main Street. The building rests on a granite block foundation and has another entrance at the basement level on the west elevation. Windows are 6/6 replacement sash and the structure has been vinyl sided. A 3-story, gable-roofed porch has been added to the rear gable end. The asphalt-shingled roof has a gable wall dormer set off-center on the west elevation and a brick chimney on the east slope.

29. 4 South Main Street, Farrar House, ca. 1836. Contributing building.

The Farrar House is a Greek Revival style, 2½-story, 5 X 3 bay, wide gable front house with a 2½-story ell set flush with the east elevation. The wood frame structure rests on a granite block foundation. The primary entry is centered on the south, gable end façade of the main block. Secondary entries are located off-center on the east elevation, at the intersection of the main block and ell on the west elevation, and in the end bay of the ell on the west elevation. The house has 6/6 windows with plain trim. A hip-roofed porch with turned posts and balustrade is centered on the façade. A centered projecting pediment articulates the porch entry. The porch had unsheltered sections that extended to the full-length of the façade on either side of the present porch in the late nineteenth century. The east elevation entry now has a hip-roofed entry porch on square posts, but had a larger piazza with a flat roof and elaborate Italianate posts in the nineteenth century. This dwelling was converted to apartments in the late twentieth century. On the west side of the ell, a 2-story, flat-roofed section has been built in the intersection with the main block. A 2-story, shed-roofed porch extends a short distance from the addition and provides access to the second-floor living quarters. A small deck has also been built at the rear bay entry on this side of the ell. The main block and ell are clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. On the west side of the main block, a large pediment with an oculus window is set flush with the rear elevation breaks the roofline. Brick chimneys are set on both slopes of the main block and on the west slope of the ell. Associated with this property are 0.62 acres.

This house was built in 1836 by Daniel Warren Farrar who owned and operated the adjacent store (#30). At that time, Farrar was fifty years old. He had owned the store since 1818 when he purchased it from his former employer Jonas Robinson. For many years, Farrar and his family lived in the southern part of village. In 1835, he erected the large brick store now standing on the site, and the following year built this house (Caverly 1859:94; Stone 1897:507).

The large, new house reflected Daniel W. Farrar's prominence as one of Troy's wealthiest and most influential citizens. He moved into it with his second wife Betsey Griffin and their children. Seven years later, in 1843, he

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retired from the store, turning it over to his son David W. Farrar. He then devoted his energies to farming his extensive land holdings, while continuing to live here in the Village (Stone 1897:389-391). Farrar's farm was among the larger properties in Troy, containing a total of 200 acres as of 1850 (Bureau of the Census 1850a). Betsey Farrar died in 1858, and Daniel W. in 1860 (Stone 1897:389-391). The house and other property was inherited by David W. Farrar, who lived in another large residence on the opposite side of the road (#56) (Anonymous 1880a).

In the late nineteenth century, this was the residence of Charles D. Farrar, grandson of Daniel W., and son of David W., born in 1847. Charles D. Farrar returned to Troy in 1873, after studying and working elsewhere, and went into business manufacturing woodenware at the North End. In 1877, he married Elizabeth Birtwhistle (Anonymous 1880b). They had four children, two of whom survived. David W. Farrar, born in 1882, grew up to work with his father in the wooden-ware factory. Younger brother Edward Henry was born in 1886 (Anonymous 1908; Stone 1897:399). Charles D. Farrar was a highly successful businessman, and the largest real estate owner in town (Stone 1897:399-400). He acquired much of his father's property after David W. Farrar moved west to Iowa in 1880. In 1885, C.D. Farrar owned some 680 acres of land in Troy including farmland and wood lots. At the time of his death, he owned numerous tracts of land and several farms (Anonymous 1915). C.D. Farrar was also well-known as the leader of the Troy Coronet Band (Child 1885b). Charles D. and Elizabeth Farrar lived in this house into the early 1900s (Anonymous 1908). He died in 1915. Two Farrar brothers occupied the house during the early 1900s, and it was divided in half.

In the mid-twentieth century, the house was owned as a single-family residence by Howard and Clara Stedman. He worked at the Troy Blanket Mills (Anonymous 1952; Merrifield 1976).

30. 2 South Main Street, Farrar/Whitney Store, ca. 1835. Contributing building.

The 1835 Farrar/Whitney Store is located on the east side of South Main Street just below the bridge and dam. This brick structure on a granite foundation has a Greek temple form, with an overhanging gable end on tall square pillars, creating a two story front porch. The three bay front gable façade has a center entry topped by a plain granite lintel. Two six-pane fixed sash shop windows flank the entry on the first story of the façade. Remaining windows are 6/6 with shutters and have granite sills and lintels. The front pediment is inset with flushboard siding and has a 9/9 wood window with shutters flanked by quarter-round louvered fan accents set level with the window sill. A single-story, wood framed ell on a granite block foundation is slightly offset from the main block. This was built with the store to serve as a residence. There are two entries located on the east elevation near the intersection with the main block. A secondary entry to the main block is located on the rear elevation near the intersection with the ell. The ell is clad in vertical plywood siding and has 8/8 windows. The roofs of the main block and ell are sheathed in asphalt shingles. An exterior brick chimney is set on the rear elevation of the main block, and has been enclosed by the ell. An interior brick chimney is set on the west slope of the ell roof and several skylights have been cut into the east slope.

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Historically, a very large barn or stable stood to the rear of the store. It was removed between 1924 and 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). This property contains a half acre, extending north toward the river and back (east) to the Troy Mills property (#105).

The Farrar/Whitney Store was built in 1835 by Daniel Warren Farrar. A store was located on this site since 1794, when Jonas Robinson (or Robeson) purchased a lot in the developing village center, and erected a store with a residence in the rear. In 1796, Robinson married Betsey Ward and they lived behind the store. She died in 1807, and in 1815 he was married to Susan Bellows. During the early 1800s, Robinson served as superintendent of the building of the turnpike from Fitzwilliam to Keene, which brought increasing trade to the village (Stone 1897:61).

Brothers Calvin and Daniel W. Farrar worked for Robinson in the store. D.W. Farrar became co-partner in 1805, and in 1818 purchased the business (Caverly 1859:94; Stone 1897:507). At that time he was thirty-two-years-old, living with his family in the south part of the village. In 1835 Farrar moved the old store back on the lot and built this fashionable, new, brick store. The following year, he built a large residence next door (#29). Daniel W. Farrar was "one of the most enterprising men of the town, and probably no one exerted a greater influence." He was active in the formation of the separate Town of Troy, and was town clerk from its incorporation until 1844. He carried on the store business until 1843, when he turned it over to his son David W. Farrar. Daniel W. Farrar, then devoted his energies to farming one of his many real estate holdings, until his death in 1860 (Stone 1897:389-390).

David W. Farrar (born 1817) carried on the store for twenty years with great success. He was married in 1841 to Hannah Wright whose father had previously owned the village tavern. In 1848 they erected a large residence on the opposite side of the road (#22). Like his father, David W. Farrar was active in public affairs, and owned large amounts of real estate throughout the town. He was instrumental in establishing a local high school in the basement of the Town Hall. During the 1840s, the store "was the center if trade for all this region and presented a lively appearance all day long and sometimes far into the night." Farrar also engaged in the business of manufacturing palm leaf hats during the 1840s. He purchased the leaf by the ton. From the store it was distributed to the region's farmers whose families braided and sewed the hats at home, returning the finished product to Farrar and receiving pay in credit at the store (Stone 1897:393).

Charles W. Whitney Jr., who began his career in the store of his brother Samuel (#34), became a clerk for Farrar, and purchased the business in 1865. Whitney went on to operate the largest retail business in the vicinity, the largest wholesale dry goods establishment in the town (Anonymous 1897:429). It was continued in the early twentieth century by his son, C.W. Whitney, who lived in D.W. Farrar's former house #22. The store was later converted to office use.

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31. South Main, Stone Bridge, 1835. Contributing structure.

The bridge on South Main Street over the outlet of Village Pond dates from 1835 when the stone arch was built by the Town of Troy (Caverly 1859:183). The original, filled spandrel, split stone arch structure remains visible on the upstream (west) side of the bridge, while the downstream side is intact, but obscured by the 1928 addition of a concrete slab and encased I-beams on concrete piers. At that time, sidewalks on both sides of the road had solid concrete slab railings. The bridge was further widened in 1968, with new sidewalk cantilevered over the upstream side, and metal pipe railings on each side (NHDOT Bridge Card).

32. 37 Central Square, Grosvenor/Goodall House, ca. 1832. Contributing building.

Located just above the bridge at the southeast corner of the Common, this 1 ¾-story, wide gable front, Greek Revival style house rests on a granite block foundation. A 1½-story modern rear addition with an asymmetrical gable roof is offset on the southwest corner of the main block. The main elevation faces South Main Street and has a centered entry with full-length sidelights. Two later nineteenth century projecting bay windows flank the entry. A full-length, hip-roofed porch with turned posts and brackets from the same era runs along the façade. Many of the original posts have been replaced by plain wooden supports. A pediment with an inset louvered fan articulates the porch entry. The rear elevation has two entries, one on the first story sheltered under a shed-roofed entry porch and another on the second story, accessed via an open wood staircase. The roof extends down on the west elevation to cover a small addition near the intersection with the ell. The house has 2/2 wood windows with plain trim and clapboard sheathing. The front and rear gable end eaves are supported by brackets. Single-bay, gable-roofed dormers are set towards the rear of the building on both roof slopes and a brick chimney pierces the west slope. The modern ell has a garage bay opening on the east elevation and fixed single pane windows across the rear elevation. It is sheathed in vertical plywood siding and roofed in asphalt. There are three skylights on the east roof slope. This property used to have a stable extending diagonally back toward Water Street.

This house was built in 1832 by Benjamin Grosvenor and his partner Edward Tolman. Grosvenor, a hatter, and his wife Mary J. Titcomb had moved to Troy from Pelham the previous year. He manufactured hats in the house across the street, later known as the "tin shop house," and lived in this new house one year, but left town in 1833. In 1836 Grosvenor returned to this house and resumed hat making. He erected a shop behind his, which was later moved to South Street and converted to a dwelling in 1856. In 1842, he left Troy permanently for Massachusetts (Stone 1897:291, 432).

During the 1850s, this was the residence of Thomas Goodall (Fagan 1858) whose factory stood directly across the street. This was the original woolen horse blanket mill in Troy, which had a significant impact on the later development of the town. Thomas Goodall was born in Yorkshire, England in 1823. He was orphaned as a young boy and worked as an apprentice in a large manufacturing establishment. In 1846 he immigrated to America, obtaining a job in South Hadley, Massachusetts. He was married there in 1849 to Ruth Waterhouse.

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They moved to Troy in 1851. Goodall, and partner Mr. Turner, engaged in the manufacture of a cheap grade of satinets and beavers, in the Harris mill across the road from this house, which he rented from Stephen Wheeler and Brown Nurse. The business was not profitable, but Goodall soon conceived of a new idea, the manufacture of specifically designed horse blankets, cut to fit the horse with straps and buckles attached. His were the first of the kind manufactured in America, and the business was soon profitable. Goodall purchased the mill across the road from his house. In 1861 Goodall was taxed for \$1,400 worth of real estate in addition to his mill, and he owned two horses, a carriage and a cow (Anonymous 1861). During the Civil War, his business grew with the manufacture of army blankets. In 1865 he sold the business and his house to the newly formed Troy Blanket Mills, returned with his family to England, and later went to Sanford, Maine where he manufactured lap robes and carriage blankets (Caverly 1859:212; Stone 1897:428-429).

The Troy Blanket Mills owned the property into the late nineteenth century. It was the residence of Barrett Ripley, who was a partner in the company, and superintendent of the factory for many years. He lived in this house for about ten years, then moved to Keene where he died in 1888 (Rockwood 1877; Stone 1897:355, 504-506).

In 1885, the house was purchased by Charles W. Brown who had been living in it for some years (Anonymous 1880a). He had been born in Troy in 1839 and lived on the family homestead until 1871 when he moved to the village. C.W. Brown was employed at the Troy Blanket Mills, becoming foreman and then assistant superintendent. He was Deacon of the Baptist Church for many years, served several terms as selectman, and as town moderator from 1885 until his death (Stone 1897:355). He and his first wife Martha Dyke had three children prior to her death in 1879. Brown married his second wife, Alice Barnard in 1882, but she died only two years later. He was married to Mrs. Clara Nutting in 1891. He died early in 1893. The widow Clara Brown lived here into the early 1900s, and the house was owned by Brown heirs as late as 1915 (Stone 1897:355; Hurd 1892; Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1915). Son Frank L. Brown and his wife Jessie Goodrich lived with his mother, and acquired the house after her death (Anonymous 1908). Jessie Brown, and daughter Marion who worked as a teacher in the Grade School, lived here on the south side of the Square as late as 1935 (Anonymous 1935).

33. 35 Central Square, Whittemore/Kimball House, ca. 1825. Contributing building.

This large Greek Revival style house on the south side of the Central Square was built ca. 1825 by local builder Luke Harris. The 2½-story, 5 X 2 bay structure is an excellent example of the wide gable, temple front form of the Greek Revival period. The wood-frame structure is supported by a granite foundation and sheathed in clapboards. The overhanging front gable, which projects above the two story front porch, is fully pedimented and sheathed in flush boards. It is supported by tall square pilasters. Under the porch, doorways are centered on the first and second stories. The windows contain later nineteenth century 2/2 sash. The house faces the south end of the Common. Its small front lawn is surrounded by granite curbing. A short two story ell, raised in the early twentieth century, projects from the rear elevation (Sanborn 1909; Sanborn 1924).

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Projecting west from the back of the ell is a large modern structure containing elderly housing (#33a).

An earlier house was built on this site ca. 1790 and was the residence of tanner Nathan Platts. It was moved away and replaced by the current structure ca. 1825 (Caverly 1859; Hawkins 1997).

The original owner of this house was Salmon Whittemore. He was born in Massachusetts in 1778, and married Lydia Wheeler there in 1805. They came to Troy in 1812, and the next year, purchased of Capt. James Godfrey a house that stood on the site of this one (Caverly 1859:121-122). Salmon Whittemore owned a fulling mill in the village. They lived in the old house until the new house was built in 1825. Salmon Whittemore died the following year (Stone 1897:551). They had nine children, the last of whom was born after his father's death. Four of the children survived to adulthood living with their mother until their marriages in the 1830s-40s. Their youngest daughter Abigail (born 1820), married Samuel G. Whitney who built the store next door (#34), and they lived in this house for a while following their marriage (Stone 1897:551). The builder of the house, Luke Harris lived here with the Whittemores from 1836 to 1841. Mrs. Lydia Whittemore lived here until her death ca. 1860 (Caverly 1859:122; Fagan 1858; Anonymous 1861).

This house was acquired by Edward P. Kimball who then owned the adjacent store. Kimball (born 1820) and his wife Mary Ann Fairbanks had three children. In addition to the store (#34), he operated a livery stable, and engaged in numerous other business ventures, including a large dairy farm west of the Village on High Street (Caverly 1859:186; Stone 1897:470). Kimball owned several rental properties, including the Fairbanks house (#35). He built and owned the Kimball House hotel to the rear on Water Street (#14) (Anonymous 1880a).

Warren W. Kimball (born 1857) lived with his parents and ran the store with his father, as the firm of E.P. Kimball & Sons (Child 1885b). He inherited the property and continued to operate the grocery store in the early twentieth century (Anonymous 1908). In 1901, the Kimball family built a new public meeting hall, Kimball Hall (#141) around the corner on Railroad Street. This was used as the Odd Fellows hall for many years. W.W. Kimball owned one of first automobiles in town (Anonymous 1915). He was living here as late as 1935 (Anonymous 1935).

33a. Modern elderly housing, ca. 1999. Non-contributing building (due to age).

A large modern apartment building was recently erected off the rear of #33, extending west along Water Street. This building replaced a late nineteenth century commercial block which was demolished. The large, long building with gable roof is 1½ stories on the north side and 2½ on the south side along Water Street. Overall the building is nearly twenty bays long. The wood frame structure is sheathed in vinyl siding. Vinyl windows have 6/6 muntin inserts. A decorative cupola tops the ridge. Also associated with the Troy Senior Housing property is the old Kimball House hotel (#142). A parking area is located in the courtyard behind properties on the south side of Central Square, north of those on Water Street.

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34. 33 Central Square, Kimball Store, 1842. Contributing building.

This 2½-story, brick commercial building is oriented with its gable end toward the south side of Central Square. Built ca. 1842, the three bay, gable front form with center entry was typical of the period. The pedimented gable end, filled with clapboards, reflects the Greek Revival style. The storefront consists of large windows with evidence above of the narrow porch that historically spanned the façade (Sanborn 1909; Sanborn 1946). In the nineteenth century, the store windows were projecting rectangular bays (Stone 1897:472). Upstairs windows contain modern 1/1 sash. A historic, two-story wooden enclosed staircase with shed roof projects from the southwest corner of the building. In front of this, next to the storefront is a modern one-story addition with paired entries on the front. The brick structure is five bays deep. The building extends six bays to the rear with a full-height 2½-story, wood-frame structure, on brick foundation, which is original or an early addition (Sanborn 1924; Stone 1897:472).

This store was built in 1843 by Samuel G. Whitney. It was the second brick store building in the village. Samuel Griffin Whitney was born in 1819, the son of Dr. Charles Whitney, grew up at #17, and married Abigail Whittemore. They lived in her parents' house (#33), and S.G. Whitney built this store on a part of their land. He owned the store only a few years, selling it to David W. Farrar in 1846. Farrar was the owner of another store #30, and whether he bought this store to expand the business or buy out the competition is unclear. He owned this building for two years. S.G. Whitney then worked as a clerk for Farrar until 1858 when he moved to Iowa (Caverly 1859:194; Stone 1897:556). His brother, Charles W. Whitney also clerked for Farrar and later bought his store (#30) from him (Caverly 1859:194; Stone 1897:556).

This store was purchased in 1848 by E.P. Kimball, whose family operated the business for over seventy-five years. Edward P. Kimball was born in Hillsborough in 1820. His father died when he was only eleven, and he was left to support himself, which he did by doing chores and clerking in stores. He spent two years living with his uncle who was a storekeeper, and required Edward to sleep in the store at night. Kimball then went to Hillsboro Bridge and learned the hat and cap business as an apprentice to hatter Benjamin Grosvenor, becoming his fur buyer. In 1836, at the age of sixteen, Edward P. Kimball came to Troy with Grosvenor, for whom he worked for four years. In 1840, Kimball bought his employer's hat business and soon added groceries and general merchandise to his stock, expanding the business further when he purchased this store (Anonymous 1897:99; Stone 1897:470).

In 1844, Edward Kimball married Mary Fairbanks who lived at #35. They stayed with her parents until 1853 when he purchased the nearby house #33 (Fagan 1858; Stone 1897:472). Kimball also established a livery stable, which he operated for more than thirty years. For a few years he also owned a tin shop (site of #55), with some ten peddlers on the road (Stone 1897:470). Edward P. Kimball was one of Troy's most prominent and successful businessmen. He was postmaster for many years, served as town clerk and tax collector, was Justice of the Peace, and deputy sheriff of Cheshire County for some fifty-five years. During the 1860s,

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Kimball was on the committee to improve the public common and relocate the Town Hall. He was a member of several fraternal organizations, including the Odd Fellows and the Masons, the latter using a meeting hall above the store. In 1885, the county history declared, "Mr. Kimball has done much to build up Troy, both in the erection of dwellings and in aiding the various industries which have been located here" (Child 1885a:482).

His sons, Charles E. and George F. Kimball, born in 1847 and 1851, learned their father's trade and moved to Sanford, Maine where the family owned a second store. Warren W. Kimball, born 1857, went into business with his father, as the firm E.P. Kimball & Sons dealers in general merchandise (Child 1885a:482). In 1870, E.P. Kimball purchased the Elisha Tolman farm on High Street, where he bred Jersey cattle, and operated a large dairy farm (Child 1885b; Stone 1897:471).

Warren W. Kimball continued the store business after his father's death (Anonymous 1908). The store sold groceries, hardware, work clothes, boots and shoes, as well as grain and hay (Merrifield 1976:8). In 1915 Warren W. Kimball still owned most of his father's holdings, including the homestead (#33), store, numerous lots of land, Kimball Hall, and two other houses including the Fairbanks house #35 (Anonymous 1915). By 1935, E.P. Kimball & Sons had limited its stock to shoes and "mens' furnishings" (Anonymous 1935).

In the mid-twentieth century, the store was owned by Edwin and Elwin Smith who lived next door (#35) and at #20 (Hawkins et. al. 1997). As of the 1970s, this was Roland's Troy Market (Merrifield 1976:8). The Troy Market closed in the 1990s and is now vacant.

35. 31 Central Square, Fairbanks House, ca. 1815. Contributing building.

This two-story house with hip roof was built in the Federal period, ca. 1815, and remodeled in the late nineteenth century with Italianate style elements. It is located at the southwest corner of Central Square, on the corner of High Street and Depot Street. The building now houses a bakery and café, but it retains a high degree of exterior integrity and some historic elements on the interior. The wood frame structure has a granite foundation. The low hip roof is pierced by two interior brick chimneys. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner pilasters, narrow frieze and projecting cornice. The large windows with 6/6 sash date from the late nineteenth century remodeling. The center entry is sheltered by a porch with chamfered square posts and brackets from the same period. The house faces the Common, its small front yard enclosed by a picket fence. In the rear (south), with access from Depot Street, is a gravel parking lot associated with the current bakery business.

This house was built ca. 1815 on the site of Preston Bishop's shoe shop, which was destroyed by fire. In 1817, the house was purchased by Cyrus Fairbanks, who had moved to Troy the previous year and been employed by Bishop. Fairbanks, who was born in Massachusetts in 1786, lost the use of his lower limbs as a child. He learned the shoemakers trade, and worked at it on coming to Troy, but his later employment has not been identified. He was married to Betsey Jackson in 1817 and they moved into this house together (Caverly

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1859:146). They had eight children, born between 1818 and 1836, most of whom moved away from Troy when they were grown.

Daughter Mary Ann Fairbanks (born 1822) married Edward P. Kimball in 1844. They lived with her parents for some time, and Kimball owned the store next door (#34). Cyrus Fairbanks died in 1861, and his widow in 1868 (Stone 1897:387; Fairbanks 1897:398). This house was acquired by the Kimballs who lived on the opposite side of the store at #33 (Anonymous 1880a). Although the occupant of this house has not been identified, it was updated in the late nineteenth century; the 1897 town history reported the house has been "modified and improved" (Stone 1897:387). Son Warren W. Kimball owned the "Fairbanks house" as late as 1915 (Anonymous 1915). His daughter Bessie Haskell lived here. Later the house and adjacent store were owned by the Smith family (Hawkins et. al. 1997).

The building came into commercial use with limited modifications in the late twentieth century. As of 1976 it housed Peacock Ceramics (Merrifield 1976). During the past decade it has been the Village Bakeshop.

36. 27 Central Square, Tolman House, ca. 1772/ca. 1838. Contributing building.

This building, known locally as "The Red Shed," is the oldest extant structure in Troy. Built ca. 1772, the house originally stood farther back on High Street. It was turned ninety degrees and moved over to face the common ca. 1838 (Caverly 1859:33-34). This building contributes to the historic district for its long-time commercial use, and also as the earliest surviving structure in the village. The 2½-story structure retains its original form and massing. It is supported by a granite foundation. The side and rear elevations retain historic fenestration, including 8/8 and 2/2 window sash, clapboards and trim. The façade conveys the commercial use of the property, which began in the late nineteenth century. At some point, the interior was gutted and the center chimney removed. The façade, which has changed little since the historic period, consists of clapboard walls, large plate glass windows and an early twentieth century wood panel and glass door, sheltered by a projecting hood and sign band. A series of historic eaves project from the rear elevation.

This was the house of the earliest settler in what is now Troy Village, Thomas Tolman. He came to Troy in 1767 and built a log house in the vicinity of High Street. He established grist and saw mills at the dam below what is now the Village Pond and soon built a new frame house, which is the present structure. This he kept as a tavern (Caverly 1859:33-34). In 1826, blacksmith Asahel Wise purchased the house and lot. In 1838 he moved and renovated the building. He died in 1840 (Caverly 1859:170).

In 1846 the building was bought by Joseph Haskell. Haskell married Ruth White in 1817 and lived on his family homestead in Marlborough before moving to Troy, where they lived in this building with their ten children. Joseph Haskell died in 1865, Ruth died in 1879 (Caverly 1859:153; Stone 1897:442). Shares of the house were owned by the Haskell heirs as of 1880 (Anonymous 1880a). Eventually, daughter Sarah acquired ownership of the building (Stone 1897:320).

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Sarah Haskell was born in 1839 and raised in this house. Her first husband Allison Howe of Peterborough died in 1872. She may have returned to Troy around that time. In 1881, she became the second wife of Lemuel W. Brown. It was probably about that time that this building was converted to commercial use. Brown operated a meat, fish and fruit market until he died in 1890 (Child 1885b; Stone 1897:354). Sarah Brown, then living on Monadnock Street, continued to own this building. In 1895, she erected a second commercial structure to the rear, in which Ernest Barrett had a store (#138) (Stone 1897:320). Mrs. Brown was taxed for the "market and store building" in addition to her homestead as late as 1915 (Anonymous 1915).

The building remained in commercial use. At one time it contained a restaurant (Sanborn 1924). During the 1940s this was Lagranade's Market. As of the 1970s, the building housed the Red and White Store (Hawkins et. al. 1997). Until recently, The Red Shed contained a junk shop and second hand furniture store.

37. 25 Central Square, Thompson's Store, ca. 1893. Contributing building.

This commercial building was constructed ca. 1893 (Rockwood 1877; Stone 1897:320). The 2½-story structure, oriented with its gable end to the Common, fills the narrow lot and fronts directly onto the sidewalk. The wood frame is supported by a high brick foundation. The façade features a two story porch. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner boards, frieze and projecting eaves with molded cornice. The ground floor retains its central entry with original door, flanked by large shop windows consisting of six rectangular panes. Wooden steps provide access. The ground is cutaway in front of the basement level and steps lead down to a second historic commercial space. The upstairs living space has original 2/2 windows and door leading onto the balcony with jigsawed railing and turned posts.

Herbert P. Thompson (born 1866), who built and owned the property, dealt in shoes, boots and medicines (Stone 1897:320). The store was located on the main floor, and he and wife Mary Ellen and two children (born 1893 and 1895) lived above it. At one time, Elbridge Howe had a small newspaper and periodical shop in basement (Stone 1897:320). Thompson later sold the shoe store business, and then ran the Troy Post Office here, serving as postmaster until his death ca. 1910 (Anonymous 1908). The basement store was occupied for a time by a barber shop, then by Miss Grace Taft who sold ladies goods (Merrifield 1976:8). After Herbert P. Thompson's death, his widow Mary E. Thompson inherited the store and building (Anonymous 1915). She continued to live upstairs. The Post Office was run for many years by Harvey Gates (Anonymous 1935). The Troy Post Office was moved onto High Street about 1940. Since that time, this building has been a residence (Hawkins et. al. 1997).

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38. 19 Central Square, fragment of Monadnock Hotel, ca. 1830. Non-contributing building (lacks integrity).

This multi-family dwelling is all that remains of the Monadnock Hotel. The main block of the hotel, which stood to the north, burned and was demolished in the 1940s. The surviving wing is two stories with a low pitched gable roof. It is about ten bays long, with irregular fenestration and four entries on its façade. The front of the building is covered in "form-stone," completely obscuring the original appearance. The siding probably dates from the 1950s. The 1/1 windows and doors are even more recent. Historically, the wing had a two story porch across its façade (Sanborn 1946). The building's wood frame construction and remnants of earlier structures are evident in the two 1½-story ells projecting from the rear. The Monadnock Hotel as it stood prior to the 1930s fire was an excellent example of the temple front form which was popular for nineteenth century hotels in the region. The large gable-front structure had a two story porch under a pedimented gable with recessed segmental arch.

The hotel originated with a tavern built here in 1802 by Josiah Morse who purchased a small lot from Thomas Tolman. Morse kept the tavern until 1812, when it was sold to Constant Weaver who moved here from Rhode Island. He owned it for only two years before selling to Elnathan Gorham (Caverly 1859:105).

In 1827, Stephen and Polly Wheeler bought the hotel and seventy acres of land. Wheeler kept a public house, ran a staging business, and had a store in the north part of the building that stood on the site of #40. He built a house and store south of and adjoining the hotel, which forms part of the extant structure. Wheeler also built #47 near the Town Hall, and #43, which was the residence of his daughter and son-in-law (Caverly 1859:172).

Stephen and Polly Wheeler moved to Illinois in 1855. Many of their ten children remained in Troy. Mary, born 1812, married Brown Nurse. Catharine, born 1816, married Timothy Kendall in 1839. Hannah, born in 1819, married David W. Farrar in 1841. David, born 1832, married Maria Haskell daughter of Joseph Haskell who lived next door to the tavern at #36 (Caverly 1859:172).

Brown Nurse, born 1809, moved to Troy in 1829 and worked as a merchant. In 1831 he was married to Mary Wheeler. In 1835 he purchased a stock of goods from his father-in-law and resumed trade. He was postmaster for fourteen years, state rep and town clerk. Mary died in 1865, he died in 1869 (Stone 1897:494). His store was in what was later the tenement section of the building (Stone 1897:470). The tavern was purchased in 1857 by Sylvanus Perham whose son-in-law Charles B. Wright was briefly his partner (Caverly 1859:216). Perham continued to own the tavern, leasing it to John Clement (Anonymous 1861).

Clement (born in 1821) and his wife Mary Cutter came to Troy in 1850. He established a blacksmith shop, in 1858 took over the tavern business (Caverly 1859:210). Over the next fifteen years, Clement made extensive repairs and improvements to the building. It became known as the Monadnock Hotel. Failing health and financial troubles force him to retire, but he remained in Troy until his death in 1884 (Stone 1897:372).

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The hotel was owned in 1880 by Mrs. Walter Fairbanks who lived outside of Troy. The hotelkeeper was F.A. Aldrich (Anonymous 1880a; Anonymous 1880b). An advertisement in that year stated "The subscriber having leased the Monadnock Hotel, which has been recently thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, respectfully solicits the patronage of the travelling public and summer boarders." The hotel had a "good boarding stable," with "horses and carriages furnished at short notice." It was "pleasantly situated five miles from Monadnock Mountain, nine miles from Keene and eighty-two miles from Boston" with "all the delicacies of the season" served at the table (Anonymous 1880b:3). The hotel accommodated travelling salesmen who arrived in Troy on the night train, stayed the night, took orders from area storekeepers and took the next night train out (Merrifield 1976:12-13). Other businesses in the hotel building included P.C. Morrison hairdresser, and the office of Dr. M.T. Stone (Anonymous 1880b). Longer term boarders included William Downs, Lawrence Houghton, George H. Oakes, Franklin Ripley, C.H. Rockwood, J.E. Roys, and W.S. Savory (Anonymous 1880b). As of 1885, the hotel was kept by C.W. Abbott (Child 1885b). In the early twentieth century it was owned by Charles C. Carter (Anonymous 1915). The hotel remained in business until it was destroyed by fire. As of 1946 the ruins of the structure were still standing. The wing remained extant, and contained two dwelling units and a store at the north end (Sanborn 1946).

38a. 17 Central Square, Monadnock Hotel Stable, ca. 1880. Contributing building.

This large building is set back from the west side of Central Square with a parking area in front. It was originally the stable of the Monadnock Hotel which stood in front of it until destroyed by fire ca. 1935. By the 1920s, the former stable was being used as an automotive garage. It remained in that use into the late twentieth century and is now a hardware and feed store. The 2½-story, wood frame structure is oriented laterally to the road. The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with flat trim and projecting eaves with no returns. A shallow porch, enclosed at the north end, spans the lower half of the façade. Hay-loft doors remain intact above. Various one-story extensions project from the south side of the building.

This building retains its overall form and structure and enough historic fabric to contribute to the historic district despite its change in use and the addition to the façade. It is still clearly readable as an outbuilding and occupies a prominent site on the west side of the Common. It conveys some of the important historic associations with the transportation industry, first as a stable and later as an automotive garage.

A livery stable was associated with the hotel through most of its history. It was kept as early as the 1830s under Stephen Wheeler. The surviving building probably dates from ca. 1880 when the livery and boarding stable were taken over by Ezekiel Starkey. He owned nine horses and carriages worth \$250 (Anonymous 1880a). Horses and carriages were "furnished at all times, and for all purposes desirable, with or without driver, ten percent less than any other establishment in town." Also for sale were new and used horses, carriages, harnesses, sleighs, robes and blankets. Starkey also dealt in flour, grain, feed, and farm implements (Anonymous 1880b; Child 1885b). During this period, trains with a four horse rig connected with the

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Monadnock Hotel, which took visitors from the Troy depot to the Halfway House on Mount Monadnock (Merrifield 1976:12-13). The stable was connected by a long ell to the hotel, and to the store that stood to the north of the hotel (site of modern bank) (Sanborn 1909; Sanborn 1924).

By the 1920s, the former stable was being used as a garage for the sales and service of automobiles (Sanborn 1924). It was Parker's garage and also housed Joe Dustin's blacksmith shop. In the 1930s, this became the Monadnock Garage owned by the Lepisto family (Hawkins et. al. 1997)

39. Central Square, Bank of N.H., ca. 1985. Non-contributing building (due to age).

A small, modern bank building is located on the west side of the Common, north of the former hotel property. Between the two is a small parking area. The 1½-story bank with gable roof is oriented gable end to the street with its entrance on the south facing elevation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards and an ornamental cupola is centered on the roof.

During the nineteenth century, this was the site of Carpenter's Drug Store, located in a 2½-story, wooden building with gable front facade

40. 11 Central Square, ca. 1890. Contributing building.

This "double tenement house" was built ca. 1890 as worker housing for the Troy Blanket Mills. The 2½-story, 6 X 2 bay structure is oriented laterally to the west side of the Common. The paired entries centered on the façade are sheltered by a door hood on diagonal braces. The windows have 2/2 sash (probably original) and 6/6 sash (probably replacements). The foundation is granite. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding. Two brick stove chimneys are located just behind the ridge. Projecting from the center of the rear elevation is a 2½-story ell, 4 X 2 bays with two back entries on the rear gable end.

During most of the nineteenth century, this was the site of the "Chapman house," built ca. 1818 for Calvin Davis. He used the north room on the first floor of the house as a store. In 1820 Davis sold the property to Holbrook of Keene who continued the store (Stone 1897:80). From 1828 to 1833, the house was occupied by Thomas Wright who later built a house on North Main. The house was then purchased by Stephen Wheeler who owned the nearby tavern, and also had a store in the north part of this house (Caverly 1859:172). Luther Chapman, Esq. for whom the house was commonly known, moved to Troy in 1836. He was the only lawyer to live and practice in Troy, having graduated from Dartmouth in 1803, studied law, and practiced in Swanzey and Fitzwilliam. He and wife Salley King lived in this house until 1855, when they returned to Fitzwilliam where he died the following year (Caverly 1859:224). The Chapman house passed to the Farrar family and then to the Troy Blanket Mills (Fagan 1858; Rockwood 1877) which removed the building and erected a new "double tenement" sometime prior to 1897 (Stone 1897:283). The property was worker housing for the Troy Blanket Mills for many years.

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41. 13 Central Square, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

This small, 1½-story house stands directly behind 11 Central Square on the west side of the Common. The high-posted 3 X 2 bay structure may have been renovated for residential use or moved to this site. It presently has an off-center entry and small windows with 2/2 sash. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. A wing with modern porch projects from the north elevation. This small house was in place by 1924 (Sanborn 1924).

42. 9 Central Square, ca. 1880. Contributing building.

Located on the west side of the Common, this 2½-story, 3 X 3 bay, gable front building was erected ca. 1880. The wood frame structure is supported by a granite foundation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, with narrow trim boards and projecting eaves without returns. Historic 2/2 windows are intact. A rectangular bay window with multi-paned windows is centered on the façade.

This mixed use property apparently housed a “fish market” early on (Rockwood 1877; Hurd 1892). Then in the early 1900s, it was an outbuilding associated with the nearby hotel, and had a shoe shop upstairs (Sanborn 1909). Into the 1940s, the building was used for storage (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). In the 1950s it became “Lloyd’s Gallery,” displaying paintings and pottery. The upstairs contained apartments (Hawkins et. al. 1997). The building is now a multi-family residence.

43. 5 Central Square, ca. 1843, Frost/Boyce/Perry House. Contributing building.

This large, wide gable front house at the northwest corner of the Common was built ca. 1843. The 5 X 4 bay, wood frame structure is 2½ stories plus an additional window in the top of the front gable. Typical of the Greek Revival style is the pedimented wide gable. The foundation is granite and the walls are sheathed in clapboards. Two large brick fireplace chimneys are intact, piercing each side of the roof slope. The entry and windows retain historic trim. Historically, a two story front porch spanned the façade (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). The base of the porch, a low granite curb and granite posts, remains. A 2½-story ell projects three bays from the rear elevation. The building covers most of the small lot, between the street and the railroad bed in the rear. The property has been an apartment house for many years.

This house was built ca. 1843 on the site of an older house, which was built ca. 1790 by carpenter Jonathan Whipple, and later moved to become #61 (Caverly 1859:87).

The new house was built by Stephen Wheeler for his daughter Abigail and her husband David Frost who were married in 1843. Wheeler owned the nearby tavern (see #38) and adjacent land along this site of the common (Caverly 1859:545; Fagan). David Frost was born in 1818 and moved to Troy with his father in 1827. He operated a store in town from 1841 until 1851. Ten years after their marriage, David and Abigail Frost moved away from Troy (Caverly 1859:198).

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During the early 1850s, this house was occupied by newly married Alanson Starkey and Mary Wright. In 1855 they moved to a new house on Monadnock Street, near the pail shop where he worked (Caverly 1859:210). In the late 1850s the house was owned by Jacob Boyce, but he had moved away from Troy by 1861, though he still owned land here (Fagan 1858; Anonymous 1861). This was the residence of Benjamin F. Perry during the 1870s-80s (Rockwood 1877; Anonymous 1880a; Anonymous 1880b; Child 1885b).

In 1887 Charles Haskell purchased the "B.F. Perry place". He had been born in 1840, and married in 1868 to Mary Alice Allen. He was a horse dealer and auctioneer. Earlier in the 1880s, he was the proprietor of the Kimball House hotel on Water Street for several years. They had one daughter, Mary Alice, who was married in 1892 (Stone 1897:445-446; Hurd 1892). Until about 1910, Charles and Alice M. Haskell kept a boardinghouse here (Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1915).

44. 1 Central Square, ca. 1910. Non-contributing building (lacks integrity).

This small 1½-story wood frame building is located on the northwest corner of the Common, just below the North Main Street railroad overpass. The house is oriented laterally to the road, and the ground drops off sharply toward the railroad bed in the rear. The building was erected in the early 1900s as a store. It lacks integrity due to modern T-111 siding, new 1/1 windows and door. Historic materials are visible on the rear. Syrian immigrants, the Shaddy family opened a small store here and later moved to a larger building across the street (#46) (Stone 1897:320; Merrifield 1976:8; Hawkins et. al. 1997).

45. 2 Central Square, Kendall/Baker House, ca. 1833. Contributing building.

The Kendall/Baker House is a 2½-story, 5 X 2 bay, Greek Revival-style dwelling with a 2½-story, gable-roofed ell and attached stable. The structure rests on a granite foundation with the principal elevation of the main block facing Central Square. The centered entry on the west side gable of the main block is sheltered by a large, gable-roofed door hood braced against the wall. Secondary entries are located on the first and second stories of the south elevation of the ell and on the south gable end of the stable. Fenestration on all sections of the building consists of 6/6 windows with the exception of a late nineteenth century, single-story, projecting bay window with a hipped roof set on the south gable end of the main block. A small, shed-roofed addition is located on the rear of the main block at the intersection with the ell. The ell has a 2-story, flat-roofed porch extending from the main block to the stable on the south elevation. The porch has square column posts and a square spindle balustrade on the second story, which is accessed from the ground level by a set of exterior wood stairs. The 2½-story stable is set with the ridge perpendicular to that of the ell and the south elevations of both sections are set flush. The stable has been converted to residential use, though a bay opening with an interior sliding door is still located off-center on the east elevation. Two small shed additions are set next to each other on the north gable end, one single-story and one two story. The entire structure is clapboarded and roofed in slate shingles. A 2-bay, shed-roofed dormer is set on the east roof slope of the stable. Brick chimneys pierce

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the ridge and south slope of the ell and an exterior concrete block chimney is set on the north gable end of the stable.

The primary changes to the Kendall/Baker House have been the removal of a two-story porch from the front and side elevations of the main block and the removal of a shed and garage that stood southeast of the house for a parking lot (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946).

This house was built ca. 1833 by Timothy Kendall, who had previously lived on South Main Street. Kendall came to Troy from Fitzwilliam ca. 1815, and built and lived in #22 and then #24. He and wife Anna Brigham had nine children, only one of whom lived to adulthood. Son Timothy was married in 1839 to Catherine Wheeler, daughter of Stephen Wheeler. The Kendalls lived here until 1845, when they returned to Fitzwilliam (Caverly 1859:156; Stone 1897:469).

In the mid-nineteenth century, the house was owned by Abel Warren Baker (Fagan 1858). Baker was born in Troy in 1825, and married in 1847 to Mary Haskell. They lived elsewhere, until the early 1850s when they returned to Troy with their four children (Caverly 1859:206). Baker, who ran a pail shop, lived here until the 1860s when the family moved to the "North End." In the 1870s, Abel W. and Mary Baker moved to Keene (Stone 1897:339).

The house was purchased by George Herman Aldrich. He had been born in Swanzey in 1833, and married in 1852 to Hannah Thompson. They lived in Wisconsin for a few years, returning to Troy and occupying a farm on West Hill, before moving to this house in the village, where they raised eight children. Aldrich established an insurance agency in Keene, which did extensive business. The family moved to Keene in 1889 (Stone 1897:327; Hurd 1892).

In the early twentieth century, Walter Haskell had a livery stable in the rear of the house. He lived on the first floor and had tenements upstairs (Hawkins et. al. 1997).

46. 6-8 Central Square, Shaddy's Store, ca. 1924. Contributing building.

This 2½-story, gable-roofed building was originally constructed as a mix of commercial and domestic space, but was converted to multi-family residential use in the last half of the twentieth century. The building rests on a concrete and stone foundation with the principal elevation facing Central Square. Paired main entries with modern doors are centered on the gable end with a shallow pediment surround. Secondary entries are located in the rear bay of the southeast elevation on the first and second stories. A 2-story entry porch with a hipped roof shelters both entries. Fenestration consists of 2/1 wood windows. An wood fire escape runs from a second story window on the southeast elevation to the single-story, gable-roofed projection that shelters an exterior entrance to the basement. The entire building is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. Two brick

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chimneys pierce the roof at the ridge and on the southeast slope. The major change to Shaddy's Store has been the removal of a porch from the façade between 1924 and 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946).

This building was erected ca. 1924 (Hawkins et. al. 1997). It was the store of the Shaddy family, Syrian immigrants. Their first store was located across the road in #44. Shaddy's store closed in the late 1940s. Later the building housed a pool hall and barber shop (Hawkins et. al. 1997).

47. 12 Central Square, Wheeler/Wright/Stanley House, ca. 1840. Contributing building.

This brick, 2¹/₂ story sidehall, built adjacent to the Town Hall in the 1830s, is an excellent example of the fully-developed Greek Revival style. It features a pedimented gable with wide frieze and molded cornice, sheathed with flush boards. The windows contain double-hung 6/6 sash and have granite sills and lintels. The entry consists of half-length sidelights, and wooden trim with Greek style fretwork and corner blocks, below a granite lintel. The building now contains apartments. A 2¹/₂-story, wooden ell, sheathed in clapboards, projects from the rear, toward the Town Hall. Originally 1¹/₂ stories, the ell was enlarged in the early twentieth century (Sanborn 1909; Sanborn 1924). At that time, the long stable that had been attached to the rear was removed. Immediately southeast of the building is the parking lot of the Town Hall. A picket fence encloses a front yard.

The history of this house is somewhat unclear. The property was apparently owned by Stephen Wheeler (Fagan 1858) who operated the tavern on the opposite site of the Common. Wheeler, born in Massachusetts in 1786, married Polly Wright of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire in 1808. In 1827, Wheeler purchased the tavern in Troy Village and seventy adjoining acres. He kept the tavern, built a house and store south of the hotel, and the Jacob Boyce House to the north (#43), and "a house and other buildings near the town hall," presumably this house. In 1855 Wheeler moved to Illinois where he died in 1861 (Caverly 1859:172; Stone 1897:544-545). At that time, he still owned property in Troy including a "brick store and house" (Anonymous 1861).

Later the building was acquired by Lyman Wright who owned a large portion of the surrounding land, and lived on Mill Street (house not extant). He may have moved to this house at the end of his life (died 1866), as it was later known as the "Wright place" (Fagan 1858; Rockwood 1877; Deed 272:174).

In 1882, James L. Stanley purchased thirty acres with brick house, "the Wright place" (Deed 272:174). James R. Stanley and his son James L. Stanley, who had both previously lived on High Street, moved to this house (Stone 1897:527-528). James Lyford Stanley, born in 1853 had married Minnetta Adams in 1876. Stanley, who was sexton of the town cemetery, worked as a painting contractor for Buttrick's pail shop, and an agent for Walter Woods mowers and reapers. He was also a barber (Child 1885b). His father, James R. Stanley who had been Constable, Justice of the Peace, stone mason and farmer, died in 1888 (Child 1885b).

James L. and Minnetta Stanley lived here and he ran an mortuary business from the property (Anonymous 1908). Mrs. Stanley was living here next to the Town Hall as late as 1935 (Anonymous 1935).

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48. Central Square, Troy Meetinghouse/Town Hall, ca. 1814. Contributing building.

The Troy Town Hall or Meetinghouse stands at the north end of the Common, facing south. The large, wood frame structure that was to be the focal point of the new town of Troy was erected in 1814-15. Until 1856, when it was turned ninety degrees to face the common, the building faced east, oriented parallel to the head of the common (Stone 1897:134; Merrifield 1976:103). The building is supported by a granite foundation and the walls are sheathed in clapboards. The front gable end, overlooking the Common, features a shallow, two story portico consisting of a pedimented gable supported by two pairs of round Doric columns. On the main block, the pedimented gable rests on paired corner pilasters and a frieze. The three front doors have a continuous lintel. Access is by three long granite steps, spanning the width of the portico. A square tower projects from the front of the ridge. The tall, lower tier is sheathed in clapboards. Clock faces, added in the late nineteenth century, are centered on three sides. Above the projecting cornice is an octagonal belfry. The lower tier is open between square posts. The upper tier is enclosed with louvers and surrounded by a low railing. The tower is topped by a bell-cast, octagonal dome (replaced in 1976) and a weathervane. Large windows with 12/12 sash fill the second story bays of the façade and line both levels of the side elevations. At the back of the west elevation is the former entrance to the fire department, now the police station. A large vehicle bay contains an overhead garage door. The rear (north) elevation of the building is a blank wall, sheathed in clapboards. Centered on it is a tall rectangular projection, which was the hose tower previously used by the fire station.

The Troy Meetinghouse is a good representation of the Federal period meetinghouse type popular in the region. Like those in several other nearby towns, the Troy Meetinghouse was modeled on the Federated Church in Templeton, Massachusetts, built by Elias Carter in 1811 (Stephenson 1994:19; Stone 1897:104). Carter may have been directly involved in the design of the Troy Meetinghouse. The Troy building is nearly identical to the Fitzwilliam meetinghouse (built in 1816 and rebuilt after it burned in 1818). The latter is almost an exact replica of Carter's Templeton church and is attributed to Carter himself, as is the similar 1820 Hancock meetinghouse (Tolles 1979:133; Stephenson 1994:22).

Residents of the northern section of Fitzwilliam and southern part of Marlborough, in the vicinity of what is now Troy village, began to discuss the formation of a new separate town as early as the 1790s. In order to prepare for the organization of a new town, it was thought necessary to build a meetinghouse (Stone 1897:104). In 1812, a committee was formed and members Capt. Isaac Fuller and Daniel W. Farrar were sent to Templeton, Massachusetts to examine the newly erected meetinghouse there. In 1813, the town organizers voted to draw a plan based on the Templeton meetinghouse (Stone 1897:104). Funds were raised by the sale of pews. A donation was made by local businessman Elnathan Gorham who owned the nearby tavern, and the necessary timber was furnished by the citizens (Stone 1897:133).

The frame was raised in June 1814. The framing and outside finishing were let for \$550 to a Mr. Sullivan. The inside finishing was done by Samuel Morse of Templeton for \$600. The new building was dedicated in the

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winter of 1815 (Stone 1897:133). Shortly thereafter the Town of Troy was incorporated. The first Troy Town Meeting was held here in July 1815. The building was also for church services.

In September 1815, an Ecclesiastical Council met to assist in organizing a Congregational church in the new town. The first members of the Church were Caleb and Esther Winch, Silas and Abigail Fife, David and Molly Saunders, Cyrus and Mercy Fairbanks, Joshua and Elizabeth Harrington, Jacob and Sibel Osborn, Joseph and Pervey Butler, William and Bathsheba Barnard, Caleb and Lucy Winch, Joseph and Saloma Tilden (Stone 1897:129). The first pastor, Rev. Ezekial Rich, was dismissed in 1818, but lived in town until ca. 1845 (Stone 1897:131).

Following the Toleration Act 1819, which called for a separation of church and state, additional religious societies were formed in Troy as elsewhere. A separate First Congregational Society of Troy was formed in 1819 and was a party with the Congregational Church in supplying the pulpit. Five years later, the name was changed to the Congregational Society of Troy, which met in this building until ca. 1846 when it was dissolved. For the last ten years, the Congregational Society and the Baptist Society met jointly for services.

In 1833, the Trinitarian Congregational Society of Troy was formed. Two years later, they moved to a new church on South Main Street (#24). The Baptist Society met in the old meetinghouse until 1849, when their new church on North Main Street was completed (#69). Other short-lived religious societies held services in the building, including the First Liberal Union Society of Troy, formed as a Universalist Church in 1858 (Stone 1897:147).

In 1853 the meetinghouse was sold to the Town of Troy by the original proprietors and their heirs, and it officially became the Troy Town Hall (Stone 1897:183). In 1856 a Town committee met to make recommendations on what to do with the building. They recommended that the building be moved by "turning it one quarter round, into the north east corner of the common, 8-12 feet northeast of the common; to build a cellar under it; and to finish the upper part with a 40 X 45 foot room plus a stairway." During this same building campaign, the pews were removed and settees purchased, and blinds were bought for the whole building. This work was completed in 1858. The committee also recommended lowering the windows and adding Gothic heads, but this was not carried out (Stone 1897:184).

In 1861, the Town voted to finish a room in the cellar and to purchase a new bell. In 1862, a fund was established for the purchase of a fire engine and hose, and two years later, a committee was formed to finish a room in the lower part of the Town Hall for an engine room (Stone 1897:181).

In 1893, the Town voted to spend \$2,000 for an addition of 25 feet in length to the back of the building. The upper part was finished with a stage and dressing rooms, and the interior of the hall was redecorated. The

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basement fire department was expanded (Merrifield 1976:103). A clock for the tower was donated to the Town in 1896, by Dr. Mary Ann Harris who had practiced in Troy in the 1860s (Merrifield 1976:101).

In the early 1900s, the fire department housed a steam fire engine, and a two hose wagons (Sanborn 1909). By the 1920s, the building had electric lights and steam heat (Sanborn 1924). Movies were shown in the auditorium during this period. The building was also used regularly for church suppers, Grange dances and the annual Fireman's Ball on Thanksgiving night (Merrifield 1976:11). In 1938, the upper part of the tower was removed due to rot and was not replaced for many years (Merrifield 1976:103). In 1975 the exterior was painted and the interior renovated. The steeple was rebuilt in 1976 replicating the historic feature (Merrifield 1976:103).

48a. Garage, ca. 1988. Non-contributing building (due to age).

Directly behind the Town Hall (north) is a modern garage for Town emergency vehicles. The wood frame structure has two large overhead garage doors on its gable front facade. It has a low pitched gable roof and is sheathed in clapboards. A lower one story office extends to the east. Between the garage and Town Hall is paved parking lot. Historically, a barn, attached to the ell of #47, stood in about this location.

49. Central Square, Troy Common, ca. 1815. Contributing site.

The focal point of Troy Village, the Troy Common, is an oblong shaped grassy park, surrounded on four sides by the main street. As it has always done, the road divides around the common, and now forms a sort of rotary, with northbound traffic on the east side of the common and southbound on the west. Closely spaced buildings line both sides of the common or Central Square, and the Troy Town Hall defines the northern edge. A fence of granite posts and wooden railings surrounds the area and a series of pathways runs east-west across it.

The Troy Common was established at the same time as the meetinghouse in an effort to create a traditional town center, like those of other towns in the region including Fitzwilliam, which were arranged around a central common or green (Stephenson 1994:27). Because the early structures extant on all sides of the Troy Common were later moved in various ways, it is unclear whether the open space between them predated the formal creation of the common or whether the buildings were relocated to make room. Between 1814 and 1815, the Troy meetinghouse was built, in what was then still Marlborough, on land of Joseph Barrett of Concord, Massachusetts, who owned a large farm covering the northeast quadrant of the village. Land was also included for a public common (Deed 1816). In 1814, perhaps to block plans of separatists or as part of a move to build a new Fitzwilliam Meetinghouse in the village, the Town of Fitzwilliam purchased an adjacent tract of land from Thomas Tolman for the use and benefit of the public to be improved for a public common (Deed 1814). These two pieces of land that form the present common remained under separate ownership until the mid-nineteenth century and the two separate sections, divided by a cross street along the former Fitzwilliam-Marlborough town line remained in place into the twentieth century. The original use of the common may have related to the

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loading and unloading of commercial and industrial goods transported on the turnpike. In general, commons were public open space, used for gatherings, military training and livestock grazing (Stephenson 1994:27).

In 1856-1858, the character of the village center was changed when the meetinghouse was turned and changes were made to the common. In an effort at beautification and civic pride, Troy developed a grassy park for public recreation. Fences with wooden rails and granite posts enclosed the common, a Liberty Pole stood in front of the Town Hall, and hay scales were located at the southern end. Later, a Civil War memorial of locally quarried granite and a bandstand were installed (Merrifield 1976:86). The original bandstand was located near the southern end of the Common. Band concerts were held every Saturday night during the summer months. The common was also the site of Old Home Day Celebrations (Merrifield 1976:12).

The common was altered when Route 12 was widened in 1941. At that time the dividing east-west street eliminated, trees were cut, and the surrounding fence removed and the granite posts reportedly buried under the common. Since that time a variety of trees and shrubs have been planted. Recently the original fence was replicated and a new bandstand built.

49a. Civil War Memorial, 1915. Contributing object.

This four-sided, tiered granite obelisk stands near the north end of the common. It was erected in 1915 by the Sons of Veterans.

49b. Bandstand, ca. 1995. Non-contributing building (due to age).

Centered on the common is a modern bandstand. The hexagonal, wooden structure has arched openings and a hexagonal, dome roof replicating that on the Town Hall steeple. The historic bandstand, which stood near the south end of the common, was a Victorian structure with high, raised open deck surrounded by balustrade with Gothic pinnacles.

49c. World War I memorial. Contributing object.

This granite marker was erected by the American Legion. The Legion was established in Troy in 1919. The date of this monument has not been identified, but it clearly dates from the historic period.

49d. War Memorial, 1985. Non-contributing object (due to age).

The granite marker was erected in memory of the Veterans of the Second World War, the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

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50. 20 Central Square, Waterhouse/Russell House, ca. 1865. Contributing building.

Immediately east of the Town Hall, at the northeast corner of Central Square and the upper end of Mill Street, is the mid-nineteenth century Waterhouse/Russell House. The 2½-story, 5 X 2 bay house has a center entry on its lateral elevation. The wood frame is supported by a granite foundation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner boards, frieze and projecting eaves with returns. Above the facade, scalloped ornament lines the frieze. The windows contain 2/2 sash. Centered on the facade is an entry porch on simple columns. A brick stove chimney (historically one of two) is located behind the ridge. A 1½-story ell projects from the rear, parallel to School Street, and connects to a historic barn.

Erected between 1858 and 1877, this was originally the residence of the Waterhouse family (Fagan 1858; Rockwood 1877).

In the 1880s, it was purchased by the Russell family (Hurd 1892). It was the home of Edward Jones Russell (born in Troy in 1867), his wife Louisa and their children. Russell left town and was in Asheville, North Carolina when he died in 1894. His family continued to live here and the property was later owned by his brother, George P. Russell (Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1915).

The property included the former "muster field" north of the house, and in 1891, G.P. Russell gave School Street to the town for a new "highway." Russell himself built on School Street, including two duplex tenements north of this house (#75 and 76).

51. 26 Central Square, Blanket Mills Storehouse No. 4, ca. 1901. Contributing building.

Standing on the northeast corner of the Common, just south of the Town Hall, are two utilitarian buildings, erected as storehouses for the Troy Blanket Mills ca. 1901. The northern building, stands on the site of an earlier structure also owned by the Company (Rockwood 1877). The existing 1½-story, gable front structure is set back slightly from the main street, on the south side of Mill Street. The wood frame is supported by a granite foundation. The walls are sheathed in vertical boards, with clapboards on the rear elevation. Trim consists of flat boards. The eaves of the gable roof are close cropped. A barn door is centered on the front gable. In the rear, a cutaway bulkhead provides access to the basement level. This building was originally used for storage of finished blankets (Sanborn 1909). It has always been owned by the Troy Blanket Mills.

51a. 28 Central Square, Blanket Mills Storehouse No. 5, ca. 1901. Contributing building.

The southern Troy Blanket Mills storehouse is a one story building with low-pitched gable roof. Its facade is sheathed in clapboards, with flat trim, and its side elevations in vertical boards. Centered on the front gable is a sliding barn door, with a small window above. A modern overhead door is located on the north elevation. This

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building was originally used for storage of rags, which were the raw material for the blanket mill (Sanborn 1909).

52. 30 Central Square, Lyman Wright House (Warren Tavern), ca. 1787. Contributing building.

The northernmost house in a closely spaced row of four along the east side of Central Square is a small, 1½-story house built ca. 1787. A single family residence since the early 1800s, the building originally served as a tavern. The low-posted, 3 X 2 bay structure has a center entry and a brick stove chimney near the center of its ridge. The foundation is granite and the walls are sheathed in clapboards, with narrow board trim. Some windows retain 6/6 sash. Projecting from the facade is a steeply pitched gable, supported on square posts, forming a front porch. A three-sided bay window is located in the northern bay. Windows in both these features contain 2/2 sash, suggesting a late nineteenth century construction date. A small, historic, one story wing projects from the southeast corner of the main block. Adjacent properties are located close on either side.

Jonas Warren built this structure in the late eighteenth century to serve as a tavern. Previously, in 1786, he had erected a building to the north containing a store. This was later moved to the south and converted into a house (#53). Warren also operated a potash factory nearby. Due to financial troubles, he sold his property and left Troy for Vermont in 1794 (Caverly 1859:82).

In 1815, 22-year-old Col. Lyman Wright purchased the Warren tavern and store, and the nearby Winch tannery. The property included four acres of land in Fitzwilliam and Marlborough, on the north side of the brook. Col. Wright lived in the old Warren tavern, with Betsey Bowker to whom he was married in 1817 (Caverly 1859:125). Wright replaced the tannery on the brook east of his house, and operated it in partnership with Moses Bush (#54) and later Francis Foster (Stone 1897:290). In the 1830s, Lyman Wright purchased a large tract of land, that now forms the northeast section of the village, and at some point moved to a new house north of the Common (#47).

Wright continued to own the houses on the Common. In 1841 he remodeled the former tavern, covering the frame with brick walls. (His brother Thomas Wright (#66) owned a brickyard). He also moved and remodeled the former store (#53) at this time. The Wrights had three daughters, born between 1821 and 1828, all of whom married and moved away. One son Leonard Wright was born in 1832. He built a house around the corner on Mill Street, and worked at the Wright and Foster tannery, continuing the business for a short time after his father's retirement, before selling out in 1865, and moving to Keene. Col. Lyman Wright died in 1866 (Caverly 1859:81-82; Fagan 1858; Stone 1897:560-561).

In the 1870s, this house and #53 next door were acquired by Thomas A. Birtwhistle (Rockwood 1877; Hurd 1892). In 1880 the Birtwhistles were living in #53 and also owned the "Col. Wright brick house" (Anonymous 1880a). Thomas Birtwhistle was born in England in 1830, and married Susannah Stocks in 1852. Two daughters were born before the family immigrated to America ca. 1857. They lived Massachusetts, where five

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more children were born (two died). In 1869 they moved to Troy, where Thomas Birtwhistle was employed at the Troy Blanket Mill, becoming the overseer of the weave room (Stone 1897:348-349; Child 1885b). Two more children were born and died in Troy in 1870 and 1871. Susannah Birtwhistle died in 1884, and Thomas was remarried the following year to her sister Elizabeth Stocks. She died in 1896. He married his third wife Mrs. Lucy A. Pike in 1897 (Stone 1897:349). Birtwhistle built houses on School Street and may have moved there in the 1890s. He died about 1910 (Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1915).

This house was later owned by the Mitchell family who also owned #53.

53. 32 Central Square, Birtwhistle House (Warren Store), ca. 1786/1841. Contributing building.

This low-posted, 1½-story cape with center chimney is located in a row of closely spaced buildings along the east side of Central Square. It is nearly attached to the adjacent house to the south. One of the oldest surviving structures in the village, the building dates from ca. 1786, and was moved to its current position and renovated ca. 1841. The wood frame structure is supported by a brick foundation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner boards, frieze and water table. An addition to the north end of the house extended the gable roof and added a bay to the facade, while an ell projected at right angles from the rear. The facade has a central entry sheltered by small porch with lattice enclosure. Windows contain double-hung 8/12 sash. Two gable wall dormers were added to the front roof slope in the mid-nineteenth century. In place of the original center fireplace chimney is a brick stove chimney. The front yard is defined by a picket fence.

This structure originally stood on the opposite (north) side of the adjacent house (#52). It was built in 1786 by Jonas Warren, and part of it was used as a store (the first within what is now Troy). Later Warren built #52, in which he operated a tavern. Due to financial troubles, he sold his property and left Troy for Vermont in 1794 (Caverly 1859:82).

In 1815, both buildings were purchased by Col. Lyman Wright, who lived in #52. In 1841, this structure, the former store, was moved to its current site and remodeled as a residence. In 1859, it was occupied by a George Adams (Caverly 1859:81-82; Fagan 1858). In 1885, he lived on Main Street and was a clerk for E.P. Kimball & Sons.

By 1877 both buildings were owned by Thomas A. Birtwhistle who lived in this house. See property #52 for information (Rockwood 1877; Hurd 1892). In the 1890s, he sold this house to Thomas Mitchell, retaining ownership of #52 (Stone 1897:561).

Mitchell was a lumber-man, and lived here with his wife Jennie Blood, and children Laura, Garnet, and Arthur into the early twentieth century (Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1915). As of 1935, Mrs. Jennie B. Mitchell, widow of Thomas, was living here on the east side of the Square. Living with her was her son Arthur W. Mitchell who worked as a laborer (Anonymous 1935). Garnet Mitchell sold to the current owners in 1957.

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54. 34 Central Square, Bush House, ca. 1824. Contributing building.

The Bush House, on the east side of the Common was built ca. 1824 and was remodeled in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century with new windows, dormer and porch. The wood frame structure is supported by a brick foundation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with narrow corner boards. The eaves are close cropped. The building may originally have had a central fireplace chimney; the two brick stove chimneys are relatively close together on the ridge. The center entry is sheltered by a porch supported by slender columns. Centered on the roof above is a three-bay gable wall dormer. Most windows contain 2/1 sash. The ground slopes down and the foundation is exposed on the rear.

Oriented laterally to the street, attached to the southeast corner of the house by a small connector is a 1½-story, two-bay outbuilding. This structure appears to date from the nineteenth century (Rockwood 1877) and was originally a barn, later a garage (Sanborn 1909; Sanborn 1924). It is sheathed in clapboards and has two overhead garage doors on its facade. Between the house and the sidewalk, the front lawn is enclosed by a picket fence. In the rear, the ground slopes down towards former industrial sites along the river bank.

This house was built ca. 1824 by Moses Bush. A native of Templeton, Massachusetts, Bush came to Troy in 1816 and formed partnership with Col. Lyman Wright in the tannery. He built the house on land acquired from Wright who lived to the north at #53. In 1825, Bush married Sarah Crosby of Jaffrey (sister of Alpheus Crosby who later built #28). They moved into the new house, but Moses Bush died there the following year (Caverly 1859:168).

In 1840, the widow, Mrs. Sarah Crosby Bush became the second wife of Abel Baker (Caverly 1859:162). They lived on a farm west of the village, but she continued to own this house as a rental property (Fagan 1858). As of 1859, the house was occupied by Mrs. Sarah Haskell (Caverly 1859:168). She was the widow of William Haskell. They were married in 1818, and he died in Troy in 1841. She had eight children, the youngest of whom may have lived with her in this house (Stone 1897:442). In the 1860s, Abel and Sarah Baker moved to the village where they lived at #16. Sarah Baker died in 1872, after which time this house was owned by her husband, and then by his heirs (Rockwood 1877; Anonymous 1880a).

This became the residence of Charles H. Gove (Hurd 1892). Born in Vermont in 1836, Gove married Thankful Sebastian of Swanzey in 1860. Following service in the Civil War, which left him an invalid, Charles H. Gove came to Troy with their three children in 1871. Mrs. Gove died in 1896 (Stone 1897:341; Child 1885b). A son William S. Gove, who was a woodworker in a pail factory, moved elsewhere in Troy (Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1915). Charles H. Gove's estate owned this house as late as 1915 (Anonymous 1915).

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55. 36 Central Square, Dr. Platts House, ca. 1890. Contributing building.

This late nineteenth century residence is the southernmost in a row of closely spaced buildings along the east side of Central Square. The house reflects the Stick Style in its bands and sections of varied siding, including clapboards, diagonal boards and "fish scale" wood shingles. Oriented gable end to the street, with its entry on a side elevation, the 1½-story structure has a high-posted or kneewall frame. The foundation is brick. The eaves project with a decorative verge board and corner brackets. Windows have flat board trim and contain 6/6 sash. Centered on the facade is a rectangular bay window with gable roof. The historic entry is located at the rear of the porch which spans the north elevation. A modern sun porch projects from the southwest corner and along the south side of the house. A modern brick stove chimney is located on the exterior of the north elevation. The ground slopes down in the rear, and the back of the foundation is exposed, with full-size windows containing 6/6 sash with segmental arched lintels.

Behind this property (east) along the river bank, was historically the location of a tannery and other industries.

The construction date of this house has not been determined. It was built on the site of or remodeled out of an older building between 1877 and 1909 (Rockwood; Sanborn 1909). The earlier structure was owned by the Troy Blanket Mills (Rockwood 1877). In 1892, the property was identified with H.F. Bailey (Hurd 1892), but no information about him could be found, making it unclear whether he built the existing house. For much of the early twentieth century, this was the residence of local physician Dr. Harry S. Platts and his family (Anonymous 1935).

During the nineteenth century, this property may have been the site of the so-called "tin shop house." A portion of that building was constructed in 1815 by Nathan Newell who lived here for three years (Caverly 1859:125). About 1831, Benjamin Grosvenor, a hatter, came to Troy and opened a shop in the building, making fur hats. The following year, he sold the business to his former partner Edward Tolman and moved away. Grosvenor later returned to Troy erecting a new shop on the opposite side of the road (rear of #32) (Stone 1897:291). Storekeeper E.P. Kimball (see #34), who had apprenticed under Grosvenor, carried on the hatmaking business in the old shop. Later he ran a tinsmith shop here with ten peddlers on the road (Stone 1897:291). Kimball owned the building on this site as of 1858 (Fagan 1858).

By the 1870s, the "tin shop house," was owned by the Troy Blanket Mills, and served as worker housing (Rockwood 1877; Anonymous 1880a). Whether the company erected the existing late nineteenth century house has not been determined.

56. North Main Street Railroad Overpass, ca. 1848/1957. Contributing structure.

The railroad runs south-north along the western side of the village center. The rail bed is located in a deep cut below grade. Just north of Central Square, North Main Street passes over the railroad, which continues

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northeast between North Main Street and School Street and north of the village. This railroad overpass is supported on ca. 1848 granite block abutments, but has a modern, ca. 1957 road deck. The abutments are dry-laid granite blocks in regular courses.

57. 2 North Main, Hawkins/Bemis/Burpee House, ca. 1840. Contributing building.

This 2½-story, 5 X 3 bay, wide, gable-front, Greek Revival style dwelling with a 2-story ell is situated with the gable end of the main block facing North Main Street. The house rests on a granite foundation. The main entry is centered on the northeast gable end of the main block. The main entrance has a Greek Revival door surround with full-length sidelights and an entablature with a wide frieze and overhanging cornice. Fenestration on the main block consists of 6/6 replacement windows. A modern 4-part bay window is set in the half-story on the rear (southwest) gable end and a window on the first story of the northwest elevation has been closed up, though the shutters and exterior frame are still there. The 2-story ell is set flush with the northwest elevation of the main block and has a low-pitched gable roof. The ell also has 6/6 replacement windows. An enclosed, hip-roofed sun porch is set on the southwest end of the southeast elevation of the ell. The porch is enclosed with single-pane casement windows. An enclosed, 2-story stair tower with a low-pitched gable roof is centered on the rear (southwest) elevation of the ell. The tower is lit by square, single-pane fixed sash. There are two entrances on the rear elevation of the ell: one in the southeast bay of the first story near the sun porch and another in the northwest bay of the second story. The second story entrance is accessed by a modern set of exterior stairs. The entire structure has vinyl siding and shutters. The asphalt-shingled roof is pierced by brick chimneys on the northwest slope of the main block and the northwest slope of the ell. The front lawn is surrounded by a split rail fence. Open lawn extends to the south. There are two barns (#59) located west of the house, now on a separate parcel. A driveway wraps around the south and west sides of the house, providing access to the outbuildings and connecting to Derby Lane.

Jacob Newell built a house on this site ca. 1770. In 1789, it was purchased by Ephraim Root who operated a sawmill on the north side of Mill Street (Stone 1897:55). Oliver Hawkins purchased this property when he came to Troy in 1826. Hawkins had married his wife Johannah Foster two years previous. They had nine children, all born in Troy. He was employed in Goddard & Buttrick's pail factory. The existing house was probably built during Hawkins' ownership. The Hawkins Family moved to Rindge in 1851 (Caverly 1859:171; Stone 1897:450). Calvin Bemis was the next owner of the property. He had been born in Marlborough in 1798. He married Deborah Brewer of Troy in 1822, and they lived in various towns in the region, before settling in Troy in 1851 (Stone 1897:346-347). He maintained a modest farm associated with this property for just over ten years. In 1860, he owned thirty-five acres of improved land and eight acres of unimproved, on which he raised corn, hay, apples and potatoes. His livestock included a horse, two milk cows, and a swine (Bureau of the Census 1860a).

In 1862, Bemis died and his heirs sold the farm to Abel J. Burpee (Stone 1897:357). Burpee, born in Massachusetts in 1825, moved to Troy in 1862, a year after his marriage to Mrs. Roancy Piper in 1861. He was

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employed at the Troy Blanket mills (Child 1885b). Burpee also maintained a small farm of three to five acres, and owned two milk cows, one swine, a horse and a carriage (Anonymous 1880a; Bureau of the Census 1880a). Abel J. Burpee died in 1896 (Stone 1897:357).

Abel Burpee's son, Walter F. Burpee, married Susie Perham in 1885. About that time, Walter Burpee, a carpenter who also worked for the Troy Blanket Mills, built the house next door #58. He owned both houses after his father's death. He also built and owned rental properties on Mill Street (Anonymous 1915). At some point, Walter and Susan Burpee moved back to this house and lived on the first floor (Harling 2002). As of 1920 was a two-family residence. Burpee's son, Forest, who worked in the box factory lived with them. They rented the upstairs to a widow named Josephine Stanford and her son and daughter-in-law (Bureau of the Census 1920), and later to Miss Barnard who worked at the Troy Mills. Widow Susan Burpee lived on North Main Street as late as 1935 (Anonymous 1935).

58. 4 North Main Street, Walter Burpee House, ca. 1885. Contributing building.

This 1½-story, gable-roofed, high-posted cape with a single-story, gable-roofed ell was built by its carpenter owner Walter Burpee. The house is situated with the entrance facing North Main Street and rests on a brick foundation. The main entrance is centered on the lateral side and is sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood braced against the wall. The house is clapboarded and fenestration consists of 2/2 wood and 1/1 replacement windows set symmetrically on all elevations. The asphalt-shingled roof of the main block is pierced by a brick chimney on the southwest slope near the ridge. The single-story ell is set flush with the southeast elevation of the main block. A secondary entrance is located on the northwest elevation. Fenestration consists of 8/8 wood windows. The ell is also clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. Two small shed-roofed storage spaces are attached to the rear (southwest) elevation of the ell. The small front yard has a split rail fence and evergreen foundation plantings.

This house was built by carpenter Walter Burpee probably around the time of his marriage to Susie Perham in 1885 (Rockwood 1877; Hurd 1892). His father, A.J. Burpee lived next door (#57). Walter owned both properties after his father's death in 1896 and at some point, he and his family moved to the larger house next door (#57). They were living there with son Forrest who worked in a local box factory as of 1920 (Bureau of the Census 1920). Later Forrest Burpee lived in this house (Hawkins et. al. 1997).

59. Workshop (barn), rear of 2 North Main, nineteenth century. Contributing building.

This barn and a smaller shed are located behind the house at 4 North Main, accessed off of Derby Lane (or Cemetery Road). The small, 2½-story, gable-roofed barn rests on a granite foundation. The building has two bay entrances on the lateral sides, one in the southwest bay of the southeast elevation and the other centered on the northwest elevation. The southeast entrance does not have a door and the northwest entrance has a pair of hinged board and batten doors. A smaller entrance with a board and batten hinged door is set in the far

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northeast bay of the southeast elevation. The building has a variety of window types, including domestic 6/6 sash, 6-pane fixed sash, and two sets of narrow sliding windows centered near the eaves on the southeast elevation. The barn is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the ridge off-center.

59a. Shed, rear of 2 North Main, nineteenth century. Contributing building.

A 1½-story, gable-roofed outbuilding nearly abuts the southwest corner of the larger barn. It is oriented with its ridge perpendicular to that of the barn, creating an L-shaped form. A lower, gable-roofed section projects forward toward Derby Lane. A barn door is located on the northeast elevation near the intersection with the larger barn. The southeast gable end of the shed also has a hayloft door. The building has 12-pane fixed sash windows. Both sections are clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles.

The southwest side of this building directly abuts the edge of the adjacent Village Cemetery (#60).

60. Off North Main, Derby Lane, Village Cemetery, ca. 1785. Contributing Site.

The Village Cemetery occupies approximately two acres of land on a hillside set back from the west side of North Main Street. The rectangular site consists of rows of headstones (mostly slate) along the gently sloping hillside; it is enclosed by various stonewalls and fences.

William Barker donated land for a burying ground to the Town of Marlborough in the late eighteenth century. Marlborough established the cemetery in 1785, at the northeast corner of the village (Stone 1897:162). The first interment was said to have been Mrs. Sally Kendall, though no marker records her grave (Caverly 1859:281-282). The cemetery was expanded to the west by ¾ of an acre in 1839. It grew again in 1863 when the town purchased land from Jacob Boyce and the Wheeler Heirs. The care of the yard was under a sexton, chosen annually by the Town (Caverly 1859:281-282). In 1874 a new cemetery was opened north of the Village.

61. 3 North Main Street, "Railroad House south," ca. 1790/1840s. Contributing building.

This property is located on the east side of North Main, immediately north of the railroad bed. This small residence known for its period of ownership by the railroad is a 1½-story, gable-roof, sidehall with a single-story, gable-roof ell. The main block of the structure rests on a granite foundation. The main entrance is located in the southeast bay of the façade and is articulated by full-length sidelights and a plain surround. The clapboarded main block has primarily 1/1 replacement windows, though two original 2/2 wood sash are still located in the half-story of the façade. The small, single-story ell is set flush with the northwest elevation of the main block and rests on granite posts with rubble infill. The ell is clapboarded and has no entry. A 2-bay, flat-roofed modern addition is set on the southeast elevation of the main block. It rests on concrete pilings, has no sheathing, and is lit by a sliding window. The roof of the main block is sheathed in slate shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof on the northwest slope near the ridge. An exterior, concrete block chimney is set on

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the rear (northeast) elevation. The ell and addition are roofed in asphalt shingles. The house is set close to the street on the small lot. The ground slopes down sharply in the rear to the railroad cut.

This house was originally built ca. 1790 by carpenter Jonathan Whipple on the site of #44. At that time, the one story house was oriented with the gable end to the road. It was moved to this location in the 1840s and "somewhat remodeled" (Caverly 1859:87; Stone 1897:58). It now has the appearance of a simple Greek Revival, 1¹/₂-story sidehall.

In 1858, this house and the one to the north were owned by the railroad (Fagan 1858). E.P. Kimball owned the house in 1877, and in 1880, he was taxed for the "RR house south" (Rockwood 1877; Anonymous 1880a). In 1892, a Mrs. Whitcomb lived in the house (Hurd 1892). This was Mrs. Samantha Chase Whitcomb, the widow of Jacob Whitcomb. Mrs. Whitcomb previously lived in Richmond, where her husband died in 1855 at the age of 42 (Stone 1897:547, Hurd 1892). She is not here in 1908. For many years, this was rented by Joseph and Lillian Carver. He worked at the Troy Mills (Harling 2002). She worked there too. He was originally from Nova Scotia (Bureau of Census 1920).

61a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A single-story, single-bay garage with a gable roof is located north of the house. The garage was built between 1924 and 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). It is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. The bay opening has a pair of wooden, hinged doors.

62. 7 North Main Street, "Railroad house," ca. 1797. Contributing building.

This house, also once owned by the railroad, is a 1¹/₂-story, 6 X 2 bay, wide gable front dwelling with a rear ell and attached shed. The structure rests on a granite foundation with the side gable of the main block facing North Main Street. The main entrance is centered on the southeast gable end and is accessed via an enclosed, shed-roofed porch centered on the façade. The porch has an entrance on the southwest end. Fenestration consists of wood 2/1 and 2/2 windows and the main block is clapboarded. The roof is sheathed in slate and a central brick chimney pierces the ridge. A single-story, gable-roofed ell is set flush with the northwest gable end. The clapboarded ell has a sliding glass door on the southeast elevation, accessed via a modern wood deck. The ell also has a slate-shingled roof with an exterior concrete chimney is located on the gable end. An attached, gable-roofed, clapboarded shed is stepped down in grade from the ell and has a domestic-style entrance on the southeast elevation. An open, shed-roofed shelter is set on the gable end of the shed. This structure is now used as a combination dwelling and shop. The parcel contains nearly a quarter acre, bounded in the rear by the railroad bed.

In 1858, this house and the one to the south (#61) were owned by the railroad (Fagan 1858). By 1877, they were owned by E.P. Kimball, this was known as the David Aldrich house in 1880 (Rockwood 1877). The name

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David Aldrich does not appear in the 1897 history of Troy, though the 1880 directory lists several Aldriches living near the railroad bridge. Kimball later sold the southern house (#61) to Mrs. Samantha Whitcomb, but still owned this one in 1892 (Hurd 1892). This house had a 1-story shed in the rear in 1924, which was used as a garage by 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). In the early 1900s, this house was rented by mill worker Moses Derosier and his family (Harling 2002; Anon 1908). He and wife Julia were French Canadians born in the 1880s (Bureau of Census 1920).

63. 9 North Main Street, Harvey Blanding House, ca. 1835. Contributing building.

The Harvey Blanding House is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, high-posted cape with a 1½-story ell. The house rests on a granite foundation. The main entrance is centered on the lateral side of the main block and is sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood braced against the wall. A front porch formerly located across the façade was removed in the mid-twentieth century. Fenestration is symmetrical and consists of 2/2 wood windows with shutters. The main block and ell are both clapboarded. The 1½-story ell has an asymmetrical gable roof. On the southeast elevation, the roof extends to cover an enclosed sun porch near the intersection with the main block. The porch is enclosed with 1/1 modern windows and has a secondary entrance on the southeast side. A single-bay, gable dormer is set on the roof slope above the porch. To the rear of the southeast elevation, the roofline is higher, providing no shelter for a small wood deck that accesses another entrance on the southeast elevation. The windows on the rear (northeast) section of the ell are divided fixed sash, which remain from when this portion of the ell was a single-story garage. The roof of the main block and ell are sheathed in asphalt shingles. An off-center brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block near the ridge.

This house was built ca. 1835 for Harvey Blanding at the time of his marriage to Mary Perham Howe. Blanding was employed in the Coolidge pail shop at Bowkerville until 1849, when he built his own pail factory on the west side of the village. He died only ten years later at the age of fifty. Mary Blanding and her three children lived here for some time afterward (Stone 1897:350). An 1877 map says that a Mrs. S. Perham was living here then (Rockwood 1877). Though they shared a middle name, there is no apparent relation to Mary Perham Howe Blanding.

At the end of the 1870s, the house was purchased by Edward S. Foster. He was born in 1833, and married his first wife Louisa Alexander in 1862. In 1878, two years after his first wife's death, he married Helen Adams (Anonymous 1880b; Stone 1897:417; Hurd 1892). Foster had a small farm of three acres, owning two cows in 1880 (Anonymous 1880a; Child 1885b). He died around the turn of the century (Anonymous 1908).

Two sheds were removed from southeast corner of the ell between 1924 and 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). This property contains a quarter acre. the front lawn is surrounded by a split rail fence.

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64. 10 North Main Street, Parker's Garage, ca. 1930. Non-contributing building (lacks integrity).

This large automotive garage dates from ca. 1930, but has been substantially remodeled and lacks integrity. The 1½-story, gable-roofed structure rests on a concrete foundation with the gable end oriented toward North Main Street. A small, brick, single-story, gable-roofed addition is located off-center on the façade. There are various entries of different sizes. The building was remodeled ca. 1980 and has vinyl siding, fixed pane windows, asphalt roofing, and two concrete block exterior chimneys. A large parking lot is located south of the structure.

65. 10 Derby Lane, Thomas Starkey House, ca. 1890. Contributing building.

This property is set back on the hillside west of North Main Street, accessed by Derby Lane. The Starkey House is a 2½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a 1½-story, gable-roofed wing. The structure rests on a brick foundation. The main block has a centered entry on the lateral side, sheltered by an enclosed porch with a low-pitched gable roof. The porch is centered on the façade and has an entry on the southeast side. The main block has 2/2 wood windows with the exception of the porch, which is enclosed with 1/1 modern windows. The wing extends from the northwest gable end of the main block and has a centered entry on the front (northeast) elevation. The entry is sheltered by a gable-roofed entry porch supported on square posts with a solid balustrade. The wing has a modern, 3-part picture window and 2/2 wood windows. The entire structure is clad and roofed in asphalt shingles. Three exterior concrete block chimneys are located on both gable ends of the main block and the gable end of the wing. A brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope of the main block near the ridge. This property contains 6.62 acres, all of which is included in the district boundary because it abuts the adjacent Village Cemetery (#60) and forms a continuous boundary line. Derby Lane continues past this house to another, which is outside the Historic District, being too far off the main street.

This house was occupied by T. Starkey in 1892 (Hurd 1892). This was Thomas W. Starkey, whose father lived nearby at #66. Thomas Starkey was born in 1857 and married Emma May Walker in 1879. Starkey worked as a teamster in 1908. His three oldest children had moved away, but the two younger ones were still at home (Anonymous 1908). By 1915, Starkey owned a ten-acre homestead and kept a horse, a cow, and fifty chickens (Anonymous 1915).

66. 12 North Main Street, Wright/Starkey House, ca. 1834. Contributing building.

The Wright/Starkey House is a 1½-story, brick, gable-roofed cape with a raised eave line. The building is oriented with its gable end to the street and entry centered on its south-facing lateral façade. A 1½-story, wood-framed, gable-roofed wing extends from the southwest elevation and a ca. 1950 single-story, wood-framed, gable-roofed ell projects from the rear of the wing. The entire structure rests on a granite block foundation. The entrance is centered on the lateral side and has ½-length sidelights. It is sheltered under a late nineteenth century, pedimented entry porch supported on turned posts. Fenestration on the main block consists of 6/6 windows with granite sills and lintels. The asphalt-shingled roof has two single-bay, clapboarded, gable

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dormers set symmetrically on the front slope. Another, off-center, single-bay gable dormer clad in vinyl siding is set on the rear slope. A central brick chimney pierces the ridge. The clapboarded wing has a full-length, shed-roofed porch on the front (southeast) elevation. The porch has recently been partially enclosed and screened, and shelters an off-center secondary entry. A garage bay door is cut into the rear elevation. The wing has 2/2 windows. Two single-bay, gable dormers pierce the front slope of the asphalt-shingled roof, and a two-bay, gable dormer is set off-center on the rear slope. A brick chimney pierces the ridge. The clapboarded ell has two entrances on the northeast elevation and 6/6 windows. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

Historically part of a large farm, the house is now located on a half acre. Houses to the west and north were built on subdivided parcels for children of the historic property owner. The front of the house is screened by overgrown shrubs. A driveway and parking area is located north of the house.

This house was built ca. 1834 for Capt. Thomas Wright, owner of a local brickyard (Smith 1972). Wright was born in Fitzwilliam in 1796, married Sarah (Sally) Coan in 1824, and moved to Troy ca. 1830. In 1833 he and his cousin Lyman Wright bought the Barnet farm and divided it, Thomas taking the western half (Stone 1897:563). Wright opened a brickyard east of the junction of Marlborough Road, and operated it for twenty-five or thirty years. He made the bricks for all the brick buildings in Troy, except the Congregational Church (Stone 1897:299; Anonymous 1908). He also worked as a stagecoach driver on the route between Troy and Keene (Smith 1972). Wright was sexton of the nearby cemetery for thirty-four years, and served terms as selectman and representative to the state legislature. He was also a fire warden and a member of the committee that set local fire safety regulations for the town in 1846 (Smith 1972).

As of 1850, Wright's farm consisted of sixty-six acres of improved land and fourteen of unimproved, on which he raised corn, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, and apples. Livestock included a horse, four milk cows, a pair of oxen and two swine (Bureau of the Census 1850a). In 1861, Wright was taxed for eight cattle (Anonymous 1861).

Daughter Mary Wright was married in 1850 to Alanson Starkey (born 1826). They lived in the Jacob Boyce house (#42) until 1855 when they built a house on Monadnock Street (not extant). Alanson Starkey was employed in the nearby pail shop. They had four sons: George Alanson Starkey, Thomas Wright Starkey, Fred Sibley Starkey, and Frank Herbert Starkey (Stone 1897:521).

Thomas Wright died in 1876, and shortly thereafter, Alanson and Mary Starkey returned to live with and care for her mother. As of 1880, the widow Mrs. Thomas Wright owned the fifty-acre homestead, twenty acres of swamp woodland, and other wood lots and pastures. Alanson Starkey farmed the property, owning two horses, five cows and two head of cattle (Anonymous 1880a). Crops included barley, corn, oats, rye, potatoes and apples (Bureau of the Census 1880a). The farm was later turned over to him, and he specialized in breeding

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Jersey cattle (Child 1885b). Alanson's brother Ira G. Starkey settled next door at #70, and son George Alanson Starkey lived at #66.

Mrs. Wright lived here until her death in 1892 (Child 1885a:480; Stone 1897:564). Alanson Starkey died in 1898. Mary Starkey continued to occupy the homestead for at least another ten years (Anonymous 1908).

In 1914, the Starkey family sold the property to Henry Mahon. He moved here from elsewhere in Troy with his wife Myra Hale and two daughters (Smith 1972; Anonymous 1908). Mahon worked as a mail carrier (Harling 2002). During this period, the house contained two units (Bureau of Census 1920). The widow, Myra Mahon was living here as late as 1935, with daughter Merlina who worked as a nurse in Springfield, Massachusetts (Anonymous 1935). The house was restored in 1960 by Herman and Elaine Schierioth (Smith 1972).

66a. Garage, ca. 1940. Contributing building.

A 1½-story, gable-roofed detached garage was built ca. 1940 to the southwest of the Wright/Starkey House (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). The two garage bays are set in the northwest gable end and have modern, overhead garage doors. A hayloft door is located above the bays. The garage is clapboarded and has an asphalt-shingled roof.

67. 13 North Main Street, Baptist Parsonage, ca. 1840/1906. Contributing building.

The Baptist Parsonage is a 2½-story, 5 X 2-bay, gable-roofed dwelling with a 2-story rear ell and attached barn. It is a mid-nineteenth century structure, remodeled at the turn-of-the-century. Originally a cape, it was raised up and a new 1st floor built under it (Harling 2002). The main block is oriented laterally to the street. It rests on a granite foundation. The main entry is centered on the façade and flanked by two projecting bay windows. A shallow, shed roof runs above the first story across the full length of the façade. This former porch had the posts removed recently. Fenestration on the main block consists of 2/2 wood windows. The main block is clad in wood shingles and roofed in asphalt shingles. Twin brick chimneys pierce roof near the ridge. The 2-story, gable-roofed ell is centered on the rear elevation and rests on a brick foundation. The ell is clad in wood shingles and roofed in asphalt shingles and has 2/2 wood, 1/1 replacement, and divided picture windows. An exterior staircase leads from the rear entry to the ell down to a deck around an above-ground swimming pool. The 2½-story bank barn is attached to the east corner of the ell and is banked into the sloping lot with the main, gable-end entrance facing North Main Street. The barn is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. Fenestration is minimal and consists of divided and undivided fixed sash.

John Wheeler purchased this house from Benjamin Rogers in 1847 (Caverly 1859:194; Fagan 1858). Wheeler moved to Troy in 1838 at the age of twenty-six and worked in a pail shop. In 1841, he married Roxanna Clark and they lived on the Common at #54 before moving to this house (Caverly 1859:194). Wheeler's son, John Harris Wheeler, was born here in 1851 (Stone 1897:546). He lived here through the end of the nineteenth

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century, and worked in a pail shop as a bottomer and hooper (Rockwood 1877; Hurd 1892; Anonymous 1880b; Child 1885b). In 1906, Deacon Alvah S. Clark willed this house to the First Baptist Church for use as a parsonage, at which time it was remodeled (Merrifield 1976:98).

68. 15 North Main Street, Revell House, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

The Revell House is a 1½-story, sidehall plan house, with cross-gable, wing and attached barn. The structure rests on a brick foundation and is situated with the gable end of the main block facing North Main Street. The main entrance to the house is located in the southeast bay of the façade and is sheltered by a hip-roofed door hood supported by arched brackets. The door is set opposite a hip-roofed, projecting bay window. A 1½-story, single-bay, cross-gable extends from the northwest elevation of the main block and is set flush with the rear elevation. A 1½-story, 3-bay gable-roofed wing extends from the southeast elevation of the main block, set flush with the rear elevation. A full-length, shed-roofed porch on turned posts with a turned balustrade shelters the secondary entrance located on the wing façade. Fenestration on the main block and wing consists of 2/2 wood windows. Both are clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. The gable end of the main block has decorative cut shingles in the peak. A single-bay, gable-roofed wall dormer is set off-center on the front (southwest) roofline near the intersection with the main block. Brick chimneys pierces the northwest roof slope of the main block near the ridge and the rear (northeast) roof slope near the ridge. The 1½-story, gable-roofed bank barn is attached to the wing and set with the gable end facing North Main Street. The bay opening with an interior sliding door is set off-center on the façade. A hayloft opening is located above the main entrance. The barn is clapboarded and has 2/2 double-hung and single-pane fixed sash windows. The gable end has decorative cut shingles in the peak. The barn roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A large, modern wood deck runs along the full length of the rear elevations of the main block and wings.

Henry Buckwell built this house ca. 1895 and lived here for 11 years. Buckwell worked at a box shop and his wife had a millinery shop in the house (Hawkins et. al. 1997). In 1908, Josiah Revell and his wife, Eliza Mitchell, lived here. He was an English immigrant born in 1864, who came to the U.S. in the 1880s (Bureau of Census 1920). He worked many years for the Platts Box factory on the corner of Brook and Prospect (Harling 2002). Revell still lived here in 1935, when he worked as a driver (Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1935).

69. 17 North Main Street, First Baptist Church of Troy, ca. 1848. Contributing building.

Located near the northern edge of the Historic District, the First Baptist Church is a 1½-story, brick structure combining the Greek and Gothic Revival styles. The simple temple front façade consists of a pedimented gable supported by three square tapered pilasters. Projecting from the front of the ridge is a square bell tower. The brick structure is supported by a granite foundation. Paired entrances with full-length sidelights are sheltered under the overhanging front gable. The entablature of the pedimented front gable has vertical board siding and a centered window topped by a pointed arch. The bell tower has a crenellated top, corner spires, and small pyramidal steeple. A balustrade around the lower cornice line has been removed since 1910, and the openings

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to the bell tower have been enclosed. Fenestration on the side elevations consists of 12/6 windows with arched tops. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A ca. 1892 brick, shed-roofed rear addition is set flush with the southeast elevation. A brick chimney pierces the roof near the rear of the main block. A ca. 1958, gable-roofed wing extends from the southeast elevation of the earlier addition.

The First Baptist Church was organized in 1789 with 25 members. At the time it was known as the Baptist Church of Fitzwilliam and had no regular preaching (Stone 1897:140). When Troy was incorporated in 1815, the church separated into two branches. The Troy church became the Fitzwilliam and Troy Baptist Church, but by 1836 was renamed the First Baptist Church of Troy.

Until 1836, the church had no regular place of worship. In that year, they were united in worshipping with the First Congregational Society, who met with them in the town meetinghouse (Stone 1897:142). At a church meeting in March of 1848, it was voted to build a meetinghouse. The building committee consisted of L. Brown, L.C. Clark, E. Lyon, A.S. Clark and C. Mason (Stone 1897:143). The 250-seat church was dedicated January 1849. Deacons have included Lemuel Brown, Luke C. Clark, Howard Clark, Alvah S. Clark, A.M. Smith, Charles W. Brown and Frank L. Brown (Stone 1897:145).

Extensive repairs were made to the church in 1892, and an addition was built on the east end for a vestry. The interior was also reconfigured and new pews were installed (Stone 1897:146). In 1906, Deacon Alvah S. Clark willed the church a parsonage (#67). The church built an educational wing with ten classrooms and an office in 1958 and added the north parking lot in 1974 (Merrifield 1976:98).

70. 20 North Main Street, Peck/Starkey House, ca. 1875. Contributing building.

The Peck/Starkey House is a 1½-story, sidehall house with a 1½-story, gable-roofed wing. The house rests on a granite block foundation. The main entrance is set in the northwest bay of the façade and has a modest classical surround with a frieze and cornice. The entrance is set opposite a single-story, hip-roofed projecting bay window. A secondary entrance with a sliding glass door has been cut into the northwest bay of the rear elevation. The wing extends from the southeast elevation of the main block and is set flush with the rear elevation. A full-length, shed-roofed porch supported on turned posts with brackets runs along the front (northeast) elevation. A secondary entrance is centered on the façade. Fenestration on the main block and wing consists of various sizes of 1/1 replacement windows. The structure is clapboarded and has an asphalt-shingled roof. Two skylights are cut into the front (northeast) roof slope of the wing. Brick chimneys are located on the southeast roof slope of the main block and on the rear (southwest) roof slope of the wing. The house is set back slightly from North Main Street. The front lawn is surrounded by a stone retaining wall.

A 2½-story, gable-roofed barn is attached to the wing of the Peck/Starkey House. The bay entrance door is located in the northwest bay of the gable end, oriented toward North Main Street. The barn has a granite

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foundation and a metal roof. It has vinyl siding and modern windows, but retains the barn door opening and hay loft door above.

This house was built between 1858 and 1877 by Amos H. Ingalls, who also built and occupied #72 next door (Fagan 1858; Rockwood 1877; Stone 1897:464). The first resident was Ezekiel Peck, who moved in ca. 1861 (Rockwood 1877; Anonymous 1885b). In 1891, the house was purchased by Ira G. Starkey, brother of Alanson who lived next door at #66. Ira G. and Augusta Starkey, who were married in 1862, lived elsewhere in Troy until 1889 when they traveled to Kansas, returning to Troy two years later (Stone 1897:523). Warren Brown, who worked for the Troy Mills, occupied the house in the early twentieth century.

71. 25 North Main Street, Almira Spooner House, ca. 1865. Contributing building.

The Spooner House is a 1½-story, high-posted cape with a small wing and attached garage. It is the northernmost house in the historic district, on the east side of North Main Street. The structure rests on granite and stone foundations. The main entrance is centered on the lateral façade of the clapboarded main block. Fenestration consists of 1/1 replacement windows with wood shutters. Two gable-roofed wall dormers are set symmetrically on the front (southwest) elevation of the asphalt-shingled roof. A 2-bay shed dormer is located on the rear (northeast) roof slope. Twin brick chimneys also pierce the rear roof slope near the ridge. The 1½-story, gable-roofed wing extends from the southeast elevation of the main block. A secondary entrance is centered on the front elevation. The rear (northeast) elevation has a shed-roofed screen porch supported on stilts, as the lot slopes down behind the house. The wing is also clapboarded, has 1/1 replacement windows, and is roofed in asphalt. A ca. 1950 single-story, single-bay, gable-roofed garage is attached to the northwest end of the ell. The garage is clapboarded, roofed in asphalt, and has a modern overhead garage door. This property contains 1 ¾ acres, bounded on the north by a brook. The front lawn is lined by a picket fence along the sidewalk.

This house was built by carpenter Amos Ingalls who also built #72 and #70 (Stone 1897:464). Ingalls built the house for Mrs. Almira Brown Spooner (Fagan 1858; Rockwood 1877; Anonymous 1880a). She was the widow of Lyman Spooner to whom she was married in 1842. They lived in Troy and had one daughter, Caroline A., born in 1843. Lyman Spooner died of disease while serving in the Civil War (Stone 1897:516). Almira Spooner lived here until her death around the turn-of-the-century (Hurd 1892; Anonymous 1908). Her estate was taxed for this property as late as 1915 (Anonymous 1915). For many years this was the residence of Ellie Haskell (Harling 2002).

72. 26-26a North Main Street, Ingalls/Starkey House, ca. 1875. Contributing building.

The Ingalls/Starkey House is a Victorian era 2½-story sidehall house with a 2½-story wing. It is the northernmost house in the Historic District. The structure rests on a granite block foundation facing North Main Street. The main block has a sidehall entry located in the northwest bay. A 2-story, flat-roofed projecting bay

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window is set in the central bay. The wing extends from the southeast elevation of the main block and is flush with the rear (southwest) elevation. A flat-roofed porch on slender column posts runs along the full length of the wing façade. This was a 2-story, shed-roofed porch until ca. 1924. A secondary entrance is located off-center under the porch. A large, flat-roofed sun porch enclosed with floor to ceiling windows extends from the northwest elevation of the main block, set flush with the façade. This was screened ca. 1924. A long, flat-roofed addition clad in plywood siding extends from the rear elevation of the wing. The entire structure is vinyl sided. The windows are 1/1 replacement sash with the exception of the sun porch and a few decoratively divided fixed sash on the façade and sun porch. The roof is shingled in asphalt and is pierced by two brick chimneys: one at the ridge of the main block and another at the ridge of the wing. This property had an attached barn and carriage shed located to the southeast until the 1940s (Sanborn 1924). The house is located on a half acre parcel. It is set back on a rise above the street.

This house was built between 1861 and 1877 by carpenter Amos H. Ingalls, who also built #71 and #70. Amos and Polly Ingalls lived in this house on two acres for a few years (Anonymous 1861; Rockwood 1877; Anonymous 1880a). In the early 1880s, they moved to Massachusetts where he died in 1883 (Stone 1897:464). The house was then purchased by George A. Starkey. He was born in Troy in 1852, the son of Alanson Starkey and Mary Wright. In 1881, shortly after his parents returned to the Wright homestead at #66, George A. Starkey was married to Jennie Richardson and they set up housekeeping here (Stone 1897:522). Starkey dealt in cattle, purchasing livestock from Troy farmers, and operated a slaughterhouse north of the Village. He also established a fish farm, the Monadnock Trout Ponds, where he raised trout fed on waste from the slaughterhouse. Starkey's meat market was located in Troy village, near the railroad depot (#140). He also had a delivery cart. Like other storeowners, Starkey had his own icehouse, cutting ice from the trout ponds (Anonymous 1880a; Child 1885b; Stone 1897:522; Merrifield 1976:10).

Between 1882 and 1889, Jennie and George A. Starkey had three daughters, and a son who died young. Mrs. Starkey died in 1890, and George remarried later that same year to Mrs. Alice Diana Cole (Stone 1897:522). They were living here in 1908 with daughter Mary L., who worked as a telephone operator, and Minnie who was still in school (Anonymous 1908). Starkey continued his business ventures successfully into the twentieth century. In addition to the homestead, he owned several large farms and other tracts of land in Troy. His own livestock included two horses, and eight cows (Anonymous 1915). He was still farming on some scale in 1935 at the age of eighty-three (Anonymous 1935).

72a. Garage, ca. 1946. Contributing building.

A small, one-car garage stands south of the wing. Oriented gable end to the street, it has an overhead garage door. The walls are sheathed in novelty siding and the eaves have exposed rafter ends.

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73. 1 School Street, Clark/Boyce House, ca. 1850. Contributing building.

The Clark-Boyce House is situated on the corner of School and Mill Streets. It is a 2½-story, 5 X 2 bay, gable roofed dwelling on a granite foundation with a gable-roofed rear ell and single-story wing. A broad, shed-roofed porch extends from the west elevation of the ell near the intersection with the main block. The main entrance is centered on the south elevation facing Mill Street. The door has full-length sidelights and is sheltered by a flat-roofed entry porch with a heavy cornice supported on columns. A secondary entrance is set on the south elevation of the wing, which extends from the east elevation of the main block. A small, gable-roofed shed is attached to the gable end of the wing. The north end of the ell has a garage accessed via School Street. The structure has 2/1 wood windows with plain surrounds and is clapboarded. The asphalt-shingled roof of the main block is pierced by twin brick chimneys at the ridge. Another brick chimney serving the wing pierces the asphalt-shingled roof slope of the attached shed. A connected barn was removed sometime in the twentieth century.

Howard Clark purchased this house in 1856. Born in 1803, Clark married Dolly Bemis in 1827. Clark lived in this house until his death in 1874. His widow, who died in 1888, may have lived here briefly after his death (Stone 1897:369). In 1885, Phillip Boyce and his wife, Harriet Clark (m. 1876) lived here. Boyce was a carpenter and builder and also farmed 60 acres of land. In the early twentieth century, this two family home was owned by Alfred Duprey. Mrs. Shackett and her family occupied the second unit. Both worked at the Troy Mills (Harling 2002).

74. 6 School Street, ca. 1940. Contributing building.

Six School Street is a 1½-story, gable-roofed Colonial Revival cape with a small gable-roofed addition on the south elevation. The house rests on a rusticated concrete foundation with the façade oriented toward School Street, but the main entrance is centered on the east side gable and is sheltered by an entry porch with an arched roof. The roof is supported by a series of vertical rectangular posts forming the sides of the entry porch, inset with a diamond-shaped opening near the top. Fenestration consists of 6/1 wood windows. The building is vinyl sided and roofed in asphalt shingles. A central brick chimney pierces the ridge. A stuccoed exterior chimney is set on the north gable end. This house was built for Robert and Barbara Harkins. He worked in the office of the Troy Mills (Harling 2002).

74a. Garage, ca. 1940. Contributing building.

A single-story, gambrel-roofed garage is located southwest of the house at 6 School Street. The garage is oriented with the bay opening facing School Street.

75. 10 School Street, ca. 1895. Noncontributing building (lacks integrity).

This 2½-story, gable-roofed duplex with a 2-story, gable-roofed ell rests on a concrete foundation facing School Street. Paired entrances are centered on the east side gable and are sheltered by a new hip-roofed entry porch

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supported on squared posts. Fenestration is irregular with 1/1 windows. The building is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. There are no chimneys. This double house was originally one of a pair with 14 School Street; they were identical. It used to have bay windows flanking the entries on the façade, but they have been removed. The porch has also been replaced and the paired entrances have new doors. The fenestration is erratic with new sash. The building has lost too many elements of its historic fabric to explain its relationship to the rest of the district.

This duplex and the one north of it (#76) were constructed by George Russell. Russell owned the Kimball Hotel and was responsible for laying out Russell Avenue and building many investment properties in the village. (Merrifield 1975). Later the two tenements were owned by the Troy Mills (Harling 2002).

76. 14 School Street, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

This 2½-story, 6 X 2 bay, gable-roofed duplex with a 2-story, gable-roofed ell rests on a brick foundation with a lateral orientation to School Street. Paired entries are centered on the lateral side of the main block, flanked by single-story, shed-roofed projecting bay windows. A shed roof connects the two bay windows and extends beyond the bay roofline to shelter a shallow porch inset between the windows. The porch has modern square posts and square spindle balustrade. The fenestration maintains its historic pattern, but with 1/1 replacement windows. The house has vinyl siding and has asphalt shingles on the roof. Twin brick chimneys pierce the rear (west) roof slope near the ridge.

This duplex and the one south of it (#75) were constructed by George Russell. Russell owned the Kimball Hotel and was responsible for laying out Russell Avenue and building many investment properties in the village. (Merrifield 1975).

77. School Street, vacant lot. Noncontributing site.

This vacant lot was subdivided from the rear of the property #73 on the corner of School and Mill Streets.

78. 11 School Street, Ranch house, ca. 1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This one-story Ranch type house has a low-pitched gable roof with a cross gable. The front yard is shaded by mature trees and enclosed by a split rail fence. The original occupant of this house was Herbert Drugg.

79. 13 School Street, Ranch house, ca. 1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This small one-story house has a low-pitched gable roof oriented laterally to the street. A breezeway connects to a two-car garage south of the house. It sits on a small open lot. This was the residence of Ed Hardy, janitor at the nearby school (Harling 2002).

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80. 18 School Street, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

Eighteen School Street is a 1½-story, 5 X 3 bay, gable-roofed high-posted cape with a 1½-story, gable-roofed wing extending from each gable end. The structure rests on a brick foundation. The center entry is on the east side facing School Street. Beside the entry is a 2-bay, shed-roofed projecting bay window. The shed roof of the bay window continues and extends past the window roofline to form a shallow, unsupported porch hood. A 2-bay, gable-roofed wall dormer is centered on the façade above the entry. The southern wing is set back; it has a second entrance near the intersection with the main block. A full-length, shed-roofed porch on square posts shelters the entry, and a single-bay, gable-roofed wall dormer is centered on the front roofline. The north wing is set slightly ahead of the main block; the front roofline extends to cover a full-length enclosed porch, which has an off-center entry on the east elevation. Fenestration is regular on all parts of the dwelling, consisting of 2/2 wood windows, except on the enclosed porch, which has divided fixed sash. The building is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick stove chimney pierces the rear (west) slope of the roof of the main block near the ridge.

In the early twentieth century, this was the residence of William Prario, who operated a grocery store in the village (Harling 2002; Anon 1935). Prario, born in 1892, was of Italian parentage. His wife Edith was French Canadian. His father, Ferdiman Prario, who came to the U.S. in 1868, lived with them (Bureau of Census 1920). This property is located on a short side street off the west side of School Street. Immediately to the west are the back of the properties on North Main.

81. 5 Starkey Avenue, Daniel A. Starkey House, ca. 1890. Contributing building.

The Daniel A. Starkey House is a 2½-story, gable-roofed sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story, gable-roofed ell. The structure rests on a granite foundation facing Starkey Avenue. The main entrance is set in the southeast bay of the façade, sheltered by a full-length, hip-roofed porch on square posts. Fenestration on the main block and ell is regular with 2/2 wood windows. A single-story, hip-roofed, projecting bay window is set towards the rear of the east elevation. The main block and wing are clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the west roof slope of the main block near the ridge. A modern wood deck has been constructed on the west and north (rear) elevations of the ell.

Daniel Alden Starkey was born in 1866 and married Ellen Rock in 1890. This house was built for the couple around the time of their marriage (Stone 1897:525). Daniel Starkey worked as a pail turner in 1908. The Starkeys' son, Charles, who was born in 1890, worked as a clerk in 1908. Ellen Starkey was still living in the house in 1915. Later this was the residence of William Fleming, a railroad section hand, and his wife Anna, who worked in the Troy Mills (Harling 2002).

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81a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A single-story, single-bay, gable-roofed garage is located northeast of the house at 5 Starkey Avenue. The bay opening is located in the gable end. The structure has plain vertical board sheathing and is roofed in asphalt shingles.

82. 19 School Street, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

This small house is a 1½-story sidehall dwelling with a single-story, gable-roofed ell. It rests on a brick foundation, oriented towards School Street. With its neighbor, 21 School Street, it is one of two identical houses. The main entrance is located in the southwest bay of the façade and is sheltered by a half-length, shed-roofed porch with turned posts with brackets and a turned balustrade. The roof of the porch covers a single-story, projecting bay window. Fenestration includes 2/2 and 1/1 windows. The house has aluminum siding and the roof has asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the south roof slope of the main block and there is an exterior concrete block chimney on the south elevation. For many years, this was the residence of Fred Caron, foreman in the weaving room of the Troy Mills (Harling 2002).

82a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A single-story, gable-roofed garage with two large bay openings is located northeast of the house. The bays have paired hinged doors lit by 9-pane windows near the top. The garage is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles.

83. 21 School Street, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

This is one of two identically built houses beside each other. Like 19 School Street, it is a 1½-story sidehall dwelling with a single-story, gable-roofed ell. An enclosed porch with a shed roof extends from the south elevation of the ell. The structure rests on a brick foundation with the façade oriented towards School Street. The main entrance is located in the southwest bay of the façade and is sheltered by a half-length, shed-roofed porch with turned posts with brackets and a balustrade of intersecting square spindles and brackets. Fenestration is regular with 2/2 wood windows. The enclosed porch has divided fixed sash. The building is clapboarded and roofed in slate shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block at the ridge.

83a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A single-story, gable-roofed garage is located northeast of the house at 21 School Street.

84. 22 School Street, ca. 1890. Contributing building.

This connected building has a 1½-story sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story, gable-roofed wing extending from the south elevation, connecting the house to a 1½-story barn which also faces School Street. The entire complex rests on a brick foundation. The sidehall entrance is set in the northeast bay of the façade and is

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sheltered by a hip-roofed door hood supported by arched brackets. A single-story, hip-roofed projecting bay window is set next to the entrance on the façade. The wing has a full-length, shed-roofed porch on the front (east) elevation. The house and wing are clapboarded and have 2/2 wood windows. The roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the ridge on the roof of the main block. The barn is connected to the southwest corner of the wing. The entry has an interior sliding door; a smaller loft door is set directly above the main door. The barn also has 2/2 wood windows, clapboards, and asphalt shingles on the roof. In the twentieth century, this was the residence of Dan Randall, foreman of the Troy Mills spinning room. Later it was owned by the Stanfords.

85. 26 School Street, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

The house at 26 School Street is a 2-story, hip-roofed Square House resting on a concrete foundation. The main entrance is set off-center on the front (east) elevation, facing School Street. The entrance is sheltered by a full-length, hip-roofed porch with column posts and a spindle balustrade. A single-story, projecting bay window is set next to the entrance. A square, hip-roofed porch is located on the south elevation, set flush with the rear (west) elevation. Fenestration consists of 2/1 and 2/2 wood windows. The house is sheathed in clapboards and the roof has asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the front roof slope. This was the residence of Harry Jordan who worked at the Troy Mills.

85a. Garage, ca. 1950. Contributing building.

A single-story, gable-roofed, one-car garage is located northwest of the house. The garage bay has a single board and batten door. The structure is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles.

86. 30 School Street, ca. 1892. Contributing building.

This house is a 1½-story sidehall with a small, single-story, gable-roofed ell set flush with the north elevation of the main block. The structure rests on a brick foundation facing School Street. The entrance is sheltered under a pedimented door hood braced against the wall with brackets. Fenestration consists of 6/6 replacement windows. A single-story, gable-roofed bay window with a pedimented top is set on the south elevation of the main block. The ell has a single-story, enclosed, shed-roofed porch extending from the south elevation. The enclosed porch has an entrance on the south elevation opening onto a small wood deck. The house is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the south roof slope of the main block and there is an exterior metal, cylindrical chimney on the south elevation of the main block.

From the early 1900s into the 1950s this was home to the Abare family. Nelson Abare (born 1872) was a barber for many years with a shop on the common (Harling 2002; Anonymous 1915). The Abare family were French Canadians who came to Troy from Vermont (Bureau of Census 1920).

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86a. Garage, ca. 1940. Contributing building.

A single-story, single-bay, gable-roofed garage is located south of the house at 30 School Street. The entrance faces School Street.

87. 25 School Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Located on the corner of Dustin Street, this 2½-story, gable-roofed duplex was remodeled in the early 1900s to be a 3-family residence. It rests on a brick foundation with the gable end façade facing School Street. The main entry is centered on the gable end, sheltered by a full-length, hip-roofed porch with posts and a solid parapet wall. A hip-roofed enclosed entry porch is located on the south elevation. Secondary entries are located under the porch on the south elevation and on the second story of the rear elevation, which is accessed by a flight of stairs. Fenestration is regular, consisting of 1/1 replacement windows. The dwelling is aluminum sided and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the south roof slope of the main block and an exterior brick chimney is located on the north elevation.

87a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A single-story, gable-roofed, two-car garage is located southeast of the house, set back along Dustin Street. The two entries are in the gable end facing the street.

88. 29 School Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This 2½-story duplex rests on a brick foundation with the main, gable end façade facing School Street. Paired entrances are centered on the gable end, sheltered by a full-length, hip-roofed porch with column posts and a spindle banister. The entries are flanked by identical undivided picture windows. Paired, narrow sash are centered above the entries on the second story and half-story. Remaining fenestration on the building consists of 2/2 wood windows. It has a single-story, gable-roofed ell extending across the full-length of the rear (east) elevation. A shed-roofed entry porch projects from the north roof slope of the ell and shelters an entrance near the rear of the north ell elevation. The porch has a solid balustrade and posts similar to those on the front porch. The building is vinyl sided and roofed in asphalt shingles. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof of the main block at the ridge.

88a. Garage, ca. 1985. Noncontributing building.

A modern, single-story, gable-roofed, two-car garage is located northeast of the house, facing School Street. The entries have overhead garage doors and the structure is vinyl sided.

89. 33 School Street, Immaculate Conception Church, ca. 1903. Contributing building.

The Immaculate Conception Church is a Gothic Revival style church with a square bell tower set on the southwest corner. Its historic character is somewhat affected by the white vinyl siding that covers the entire

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building, but the form is very strong with Gothic emphasis in the series of lancet windows combining with the series of pier buttresses on the lateral elevation. It rests on a rusticated granite block foundation with the main entrance in the gable end facing School Street. The entrance is set in a Gothic arch, off-center on the gable end and is sheltered by a shallow pointed gable projection ending in scroll brackets. The door is crowned by a stained glass, quatrefoil window. A wide pointed arch window is located above the door on the second story and has a large stained glass quatrefoil set above flattened lancet windows. A heavy cornice runs along the north part of the façade at the level of the roofline, articulating the division between the first and second stories. The ½-story has a similar cornice that runs the full length of the façade. The fenestration on the bell tower and secondary elevations involves a series of paired stained glass lancet windows under a pointed arch, crowned by a small diamond shaped stained glass window. The three-stage bell tower has louvered pointed arch windows around the bell chamber and a cornice runs around the tower at the base of the second story level. A single-story, hip-roofed apse is centered on the rear (east) elevation with two flat-roofed additions extending from either side. Crosses are set on the ridge of the main block at the façade gable end and on the pinnacle of the bell tower. An exterior brick chimney located at the rear of the building has been removed.

A mission of the Catholic Church was established in Troy in the late nineteenth century to serve French-Canadian immigrants. In 1902, Father D.A. O'Neil came to Troy and in 1903 the Immaculate Conception Church was erected on School Street, followed by a rectory (#90) a few years later (Anonymous 1908:50). At the time, there were approximately 550 Catholics in Troy and Fitzwilliam.

90. 37 School Street, Immaculate Conception Parsonage, ca. 1905. Contributing building.

Next to the church, the Immaculate Conception Church Parsonage is a 2½-story, hip-roofed Square house with a full-length, hip-roofed, front porch. A small, gable-roofed entry porch is located off-center on the rear (east) elevation. The structure rests on a brick foundation with the main elevation facing School Street. The main entrance is centered on the west elevation and is accessed via the porch, which is screened. An enclosed flat-roofed porch is centered on the second story of the façade, resting on the roof of the lower porch. The parsonage has primarily 6/1 original wood windows, though the second-story porch is enclosed with modern sliding windows. The walls are sheathed in asbestos shingles and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A hip-roofed dormer with a three-part window is centered on the front roof slope. The north slope of the roof is pierced by a brick chimney.

90a. Garage, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

A single-story, gable-roofed, one-car garage is located northeast of the parsonage. The entry is located in the gable end, facing south. There is a small, gable-roofed door hood sheltering an entrance on the west side of the south gable end.

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91. 34 School Street, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

This house is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story wing with an asymmetrical gable roof extending from the south elevation. An enclosed, hip-roofed porch is situated in the intersection of the main block and wing. The house rests on a concrete-covered foundation with the main elevation facing School Street. The primary, sidehall entrance is located in the south bay of the façade and a secondary entrance is located on the east elevation of the enclosed porch. Fenestration is regular with 1/1 replacement windows. Slightly smaller windows are set in the ½ story of the east elevation on the wing, which has been raised to create more living space. The house is aluminum sided and has brick facing on the main block and porch up to the level of the window sills. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and pierced by a brick chimney and a small skylight on the south slope.

From the early 1900s, this house was owned by James Fletcher who worked as a warp dresser in the Troy Mills weaving room. The family took in school teachers as boarders (Harling 2002; Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1915). Fletcher and his wife (born in the 1870s) immigrated from England in the early 1900s (Bureau of Census 1920).

91a. Garage, ca. 1999. Non-contributing building (due to age).

South of the house, set back from the street, is a new two-car garage. The 1 ½ story building has a gambrel roof and two overhead doors.

92. 38 School Street, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

Thirty-eight School Street is a 2½-story, sidehall, multi-family dwelling with a 2½-story wing extending from the north elevation forming an L-plan. A hip-roofed wrap-around porch with turned posts and balustrade runs along the façade and north elevation of the main block. The porch continues along the full length of the east elevation of the wing, where it is a 2-story porch. A small portion of the second level of the porch near the main block is partially enclosed. The structure rests on a granite block foundation with the façade facing School Street. The main sidehall entrance is located on the main block. Fenestration is regular on the entire building with 1/1 windows. The dwelling is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt. Brick chimneys pierce the roof at the ridge of the main block and the wing. An early resident of this house was Robert E. Tucker, an engineer at the Troy Mills. Later Perley Hale, a school janitor, lived here followed by the McQuestion family (Harling 2002).

93. School Street, vacant lot. Noncontributing Site.

This small lot has always been vacant.

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94. 41 School Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Located on a corner of School Street facing west, this 1½-story, kneewall, sidehall dwelling has a shorter 1½-story wing extending from the south elevation. There is a shed-roofed porch with turned posts and balustrade running along the full length of the south elevation, and a second, enclosed shed-roofed porch along most of the length of the north elevation. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. The sidehall entrance is sheltered by a gable-roofed, pedimented entry porch supported on turned posts with a turned balustrade. A single-story, hip-roofed projecting bay window is situated opposite the entrance. Fenestration on the main block and wing consists of 2/1 wood windows. The north porch is enclosed with 1/1 modern windows. The building is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. There is no chimney. This house was owned by the Troy Mills and often rented to their foremen (Harling 2002).

94a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A single-story, two-car, gable roofed garage is located behind (east) the house at 41 School Street. The garage is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. The doors to the garage face School Street.

95. 47 School Street, ca. 1899. Contributing building.

Located near the end of School Street, this kneewall, sidehall combines with a wing to form a 1½-story, cross-gable dwelling with rear ell and shed-roofed addition. A hip-roofed porch on square posts is set in the cross-gable. A portion of the roof of the cross-gable section is raised and extends down to cover a projecting, flat-roofed entry bay set flush with the wall of the main block. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation facing School Street. The off-center entry in the projecting bay is sheltered by a small, pedimented door hood braced against the wall. The house has 2/2 wood windows with plain surrounds except on the gable end of the main block, where the windows have surrounds with flattened pediment caps. The addition has modern, 1/1 windows. The entire structure is clad in asphalt shingles and is roofed in the same material. Brick chimneys pierce the ridge of the main block and the roof of the addition.

95a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A small, one-car garage with gable roof stands immediately west of the house, between it and the garage of #94.

96. 51 School Street, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

This early twentieth century house is an asymmetrical cape; a 1½-story, gable-roofed dwelling resting on a concrete block foundation. An enclosed, shed-roofed porch is set on the east gable end, flush with the rear elevation. The main entrance is set off-center on the lateral side, facing School Street. Fenestration consists of 2/2 wood windows except on the porch, which is enclosed with 1/1 windows. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge and a concrete block exterior chimney is set on the west gable end.

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97. 55 School Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Fifty-five School Street is a 2½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a single-story, gable-roofed ell. An enclosed, gable-roofed entry porch is set flush with the rear (south) elevation of the house on the west elevation. A former shed-roofed porch runs along the full-length of the east elevation of the main block; it has been finished and converted to living space. The north gable end, facing School Street, has a single-story, shed-roofed projecting bay window set off-center. The house rests on a brick foundation with the gable end facing School Street. The main entrance is through the porch on the west elevation. Fenestration consists of 2/2 wood windows with 1/1 replacement sash in the bay window and entry porch. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and roofed in asphalt shingles. A two-bay, shed-roofed wall dormer is set off-center on the west elevation. A brick chimney pierces the east slope of the main block near the ridge. A second, exterior brick chimney is set on the west elevation of the ell.

97a. Garage, ca. 1980. Noncontributing building.

A gable-roofed garage is located southeast of the house at 55 School Street.

98. School Street, Troy School, ca. 1894-95. Contributing building.

The Troy School, at the northern end of School Street, is a red brick, 2-story, hip-roofed structure in the Classical Revival style popular for schools at the turn of the century. It has a 2-story, hip-roofed ell. A ca. 1920 flat-roofed addition extends from the rear elevation of the ell and a large newer addition (#98a) is attached to the east elevation of the main block by a small connecting section. The main block and ell of the school rest on a granite foundation facing School Street. The façade is asymmetrical with a projecting central section which has a gable roof forming a peak over Palladian window. This section has 5 bays in series. The body of the building has 4 bays on each side of the center section. A granite belt course runs along the base of the building, separating the main stories from the basement level. The fenestration on the projecting section has been significantly altered. Previously, paired windows with a granite lintels and sills were set in the first story, and a pointed arch window with a granite keystone and sill interrupted the wide granite beltcourse on the second story. Two thin openings cut the wall on either side of the windows with their own narrow granite keystones and sills. A small Palladian window with granite sill, lintel, and keystone still survives in the ½-story of the pediment. The window openings on the rest of the building are topped by segmental arches and have granite sills. The current windows are modern 1/1 metal replacements, for the original 6/6 wood sash. The main entry to the building was through an arched opening on the side elevations of the ell. New exits have been cut in the rear bay of the second story of the main block, accessed via metal fire escapes. The slate-shingled roof of the main block previously had a decorative wood balustrade around the ridge, but it is no longer extant. Large modillions form a cornice around the roofline of the main block and ell and on the roofline of the pediment. A brick chimney is set at the ridge of the ell near the intersection with the main block.

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Troy School was built in 1893-95 to serve the entire town. The new four-room brick school accommodated 225 pupils (Stone 1897:266). Two years of high school were available in Troy, and then students traveled by train to Keene High School. The architects were Barker & Nourse of Worcester, and the contractor was Waldo Egbert Austin of Jefferson, Massachusetts (Stone 1897:266). After this school was built, Troy's two older schoolhouses were sold at auction.

98a. School Addition, ca. 1990. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The addition is in two parts, a red brick, 1-story section with a flat roof and a large, gable roof gymnasium.

99. 8 Dustin Street, Finnish Socialists Hall/Grange, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

The Finnish Socialists Hall is a 2½-story, gable-roofed building set back from School Street on the corner of Dustin Street and Thayer Avenue. The former meeting hall rests on a concrete foundation and has an off-center entry on the south elevation sheltered by an unsupported, shed-roofed door hood. Fenestration is irregular and consists of 2/1 wood and 1/1 replacement windows. A garage bay with an overhead door is set on the northeast corner of the east elevation. The building is clapboarded and has an asphalt-shingled roof with exposed rafter ends. The structure was converted to manufacturing use ca. 1970. Three smaller, adjacent commercial buildings are located on separate parcels outside the district boundaries east of the hall.

Large numbers of Finns moved to the region, in the early twentieth century, employed at first in granite quarries, and later in mills such as Troy Blanket Mills. By 1914, a quarter of Troy Blanket Mills employees were Finnish. (Hawkins et. al. 1997; Ripley 1986:22). The Finnish Socialists built a meeting hall (#99) off of School Street (Dustin Street) ca. 1920. The Grange acquired the Finnish Socialist Hall (#99) and met there from 1939 to 1968.

100. 7 Mill Street, Julius and Isaac Aldrich House, ca. 1844. Contributing building.

This unusual building, at the upper end of Mill Street, is a 1½-story, 3 X 8 bay, brick duplex oriented laterally to Mill Street. The primary entries are located in the gable ends. The house rests on a brick and concrete block foundation. The sides have series of eight, large, 9/9 wood windows set in series on each elevation. Each window is accented by plain granite sills and lintels. The south elevation has a flat-roofed porch located towards the east gable end. A brick cornice lines the roof on the lateral sides of the structure, ending in cornice returns on the gable ends. The gable-end entries are sheltered by single-story, hip-roofed porches enclosed with 2/2 wood sash windows. Windows on the gable ends are smaller, 1/1 replacement sash, but retain their granite sills and lintels. The gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Two single-bay, gable-roofed dormers pierce the rooflines of the lateral elevations. Two brick stove chimneys are set on the southern roof slope near the ridge.

This duplex was built for brothers Isaac Aldrich Jr. and Julius C. Aldrich. Isaac Aldrich was a blacksmith and Julius Aldrich worked as a carriage maker. Isaac Aldrich's carriage shop (location unknown) produced an

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average of fifty-five wooden carriages each year (Bureau of the Census 1850). They were the sons of Isaac and Abigail Aldrich who moved their family to Troy in 1830. Isaac Sr. and Abigail moved in with their son Isaac Jr. in 1844. Abigail died in 1858; Isaac Sr.'s death date is unknown. Julius Aldrich died in 1855 and his brother, Isaac Jr. died in 1882 (Stone 1897:325). In 1887, half of the duplex was purchased by Edmund Bemis and his second wife, Polly Bowen. Bemis was a prominent local resident who served as a town selectman for 25 years. Bemis died in 1892, but his wife may have been living here as late as 1915 (Anonymous 1915). The other half of the duplex was owned in 1897 by Simeon Merrifield (1825-1908?). Merrifield married Edmund Bemis' sister, Susannah, who died in 1853. He remarried to Nancy Tupper in 1855 (Stone 1897:483). Bemis later purchased Merrifield's half of the house and lived there until about 1892.

100a. 9 Mill Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

On the same parcel as the brick Aldrich House, a second residence is set back from the street southeast of the house. This structure has always been a secondary rental property associated with the main house (Sanborn 1909). The 1½-story, knee-walled, gable-roofed dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation. The main entry is set off-center on the lateral side, which faces Mill Street. The entry is sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood braced against the wall. A secondary entry is located on the west gable end, accessed via a modern, wood deck. Fenestration consists of 1/1 replacement windows. The dwelling is clad in clapboards and sheathed in asphalt shingles. A single, brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge.

This small simple building represents rental worker housing. Its residents have not been identified. An outbuilding stood west of the house until taken down prior to the 1940s (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946).

101. 14 Mill Street, Charles Coolidge House, ca. 1833. Contributing building.

This brick, 2½-story, 5 X 2 bay, center entry house is oriented laterally to the road. A 2-story, wood framed, 3 X 1 bay, gable-roofed wing extends east from the northeast corner of the main block. A shed-roofed porch on plain posts runs along the full-length of the front (south) elevation of the wing. Another shed-roofed porch is centered on the rear (north) elevation of the main block. The façade of the brick main block has a centered entry with a 1-story, flat-roofed, projecting bay window to the east. The remaining windows are set symmetrically, accented by granite sills and lintels. All windows are 1/1 replacement sash. The front roofline has a wood cornice. The framed wing has a secondary entry located in the west bay. The wing is clad in wood clapboards and has 1/1 replacement windows.

The original owner was Charles Coolidge, who died in 1881. He owned a pail shop in Troy Village in the 1820s. He retired from the business in 1859.

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102. 15 Mill Street, Wright/Hodgkins House, ca. 1855. Contributing building.

This connected complex consists of a 1½-story, 3 X 4 bay, Greek Revival sidehall house, single-story, gable-roofed ell and barn with front gable entry. The entire structure rests on a granite foundation and is clad with wood clapboards. The gable end of the house faces Mill Street. The recessed front entry is set in the west bay of the façade, flanked by full-length sidelights. The door surround consists of a flattened pediment supported by recessed-panel pilasters. The windows have new 6/1 sash and are capped by shallow pitched pediments. The corners are protected by applied pilasters with Doric capitals, supporting gable end cornice returns and side gable frieze boards. The slate roof is pierced by a brick stove chimney set just below the ridge on the east slope. The ell has a secondary entry located on the west elevation, sheltered by a small, flat-roofed piazza-style porch on lattice posts set in the intersection of the house and ell. An exterior, concrete block chimney is set on the south elevation of the ell. The roof of the ell is also sheathed in slate shingles. The barn extends east from the ell and is clad in wood clapboards and roofed in asphalt shingles.

Leonard Wright built this house ca. 1855. Born in 1832, Wright married Mary Jane Bemis in 1855. Wright worked as a tanner with his father, Lyman, who lived nearby. The tannery was located behind this property. Wright sold the business and the house in 1865 and moved to Keene, NH. Augustus Hodgkins bought this farm from Leonard Wright in 1865. In addition to farming, Hodgkins served as a selectman, state representative, and town clerk in Troy. Hodgkins died in 1894 (Stone 1897:561-562). In the early twentieth century, this house was the residence of Gregory Lawrence, maintenance man at the Troy Mills (Harling 2002).

103. 18 Mill Street, Bailey Starkey House, ca. 1840. Contributing building.

Located on the north side of Mill Street, overlooking Troy Mills is a 2½-story, 5 X 3 bay, wide gable front, Greek Revival dwelling. A shed-roofed addition extends from the east end of the rear (north) elevation of the main block and rises slightly higher than the east roof slope. A single-story, gable-roofed wing connects the main block to a 1½-story barn oriented with its gable end to Mill Street. The entire structure rests on a foundation of granite blocks. The 2½-story façade is composed of 5 bays with a center entry on the first story, 5 bays on the second in a narrow row and a single window in the gable. The main block is clad in vinyl siding; the windows have 2/2 wood sash. A 2-bay, gable-roofed dormer is set on the east slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. Two brick stove chimneys pierce the roof of the main block near the ridge, one on the east slope and one on the west slope. The wing has a secondary entry located on the front (south) elevation, sheltered by a low, full-length shed-roofed porch on plain posts. The wing is also clad in vinyl, the roof in asphalt shingles. The former barn has been converted to domestic use. New, 1/1 replacement windows are set in the original location of the barn door in the gable end. This portion of the structure is clad in wood clapboards and roofed in asphalt shingles. An exterior, concrete block chimney is located on the front (south) elevation of the barn. The interior of the house, wing, and barn have been split into apartments.

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This house was apparently standing when Bailey Starkey purchased the property in 1845. Starkey was married to Betsey Clark; he died in 1866. In 1877, H. Hodgkins, who owned a sawmill on East Hill, lived on the premises. His brother lived at #102 next door. In 1892, Charles Coolidge, who grew up at #101 lived in the house. Coolidge worked at the pail factory. His daughter, Bertha Coolidge, lived in the house from 1935 until 1952 (Anonymous 1935; Anonymous 1952).

103a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A 2-bay, hip-roofed garage is located east of the house at 18 Mill Street. The bays face Mill Street and have modern overhead doors.

104. 22 Mill Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This multi-family, 2½-story sidehall dwelling is extended by a 2-story, gable-roofed ell offset from the northeast corner, and the ell connects the main block to a 2½-story, gable-roofed wing set perpendicular to the ell. This combination forms an impressive massing overlooking Mill Street. The grade on the lot slopes toward the east, and the east side of the main block and ell and the south elevation of the wing have exposed basement stories. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. The gable end of the main block faces Mill Street. The sidehall entry is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts, which extends across the full length of the front (south) and east elevations of the main block, stopping at the projecting wall of the ell. A similar porch extends across the second story of the wing and is accessed by wooden stairs from the ground level. Fenestration is regular on all parts of the building and consists of 2/2 wood sash; the entire structure is clad in wood clapboards. The gable end of the main block has cornice returns while the exposed portion of the gable end of the ell is pedimented. A single-bay, gable-roofed dormer is set off-center on the south roof slope of the wing. The roof on all parts of the building are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Interior, brick stove chimneys are centered just east of the ridge of the main block, on the ridge of the ell, and off-center south of the ridge of the wing. Dry-laid granite block retaining walls line the yard space in front of the main block where it changes grade. Immediately east of this property, site #106, now vacant, was part of the Troy Blanket Mills.

105. Troy Mills, between Mill and Monadnock (office 30 Monadnock), 1899/1920.

The Troy Mills property fills the large triangular parcel between Monadnock and Mill Street. The low-lying, flat site is located downhill from Central Square. The stream, which is the lower end of Rockwood Brook, flows through the middle of the property and under Mill Street into the South Branch of the Ashuelot River. The brook passes directly under the buildings. The parcel now associated with the mills extends west to the dam (#105m) on the east side of Main Street. It encompasses the sites of several other historic industries of which there is no aboveground evidence now.

The existing complex consists of many parts. There are several detached outbuildings. The factory itself occupies an irregular mass made up of various connected sections. These are the results of individual building

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campaigns, in some cases detached when built and connected by a later addition. The sections were intended for specific functions and are identified by the Troy Mills as individual named buildings. Therefore, the major parts of the complex are counted for this nomination as individual buildings, contributing or non-contributing.

The property contains nineteen acres. Its western portion is semi-wooded along the edges of adjacent properties. The mill complex itself is enclosed by chain link fence. The main entrance gate is located in the southeast corner off Monadnock Street. This is the receiving area. The shipping area is located on the north side of the property, off Mill Street.

Earlier mills sites encompassed by this property include the original woolen mill site north of the dam (demolished ca. 1950), and the tannery lot along the north side of the river behind the east side of Central Square, and the picture frame factory lot south of the river below the dam (Anonymous 1915), both of which were gone by the turn-of-the-century (Sanborn 1909).

Also gone is the worker housing that stood along the south side of Mill Street. This eighteen bay long, 2½-story tenement block stood about where the shipping yard is now. It was taken down about 1950.

105a. Mill A, 1920. Contributing building.

Fronting on Monadnock Street, this long, four story brick structure was erected in 1920. Measuring 288' long and 68' deep, the mill is oriented parallel to the street. It is actually three stories high with a high basement level. The building is twenty-two bays long and three bays deep, with square stair towers projecting from each end. The brick panel walls have brick pilasters between each window bay, with segmental arches above the top story. The paired windows contain large multi-pane metal sash. A monitor roof projects above the northern third of the roof.

105b. Mill B, 1899. Contributing building.

Mill B, a smaller wood frame building projects from the west end of Mill A. This three-story, wood frame factory was built in 1899 on the opposite side of Mill Street from the older mills. Despite surrounding additions, the original building is intact. The long, rectangular structure is oriented parallel to Monadnock Street, on the south bank of the river. For most of its historic period this was the finishing building (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). Mill B is over thirty bays long. The walls are sheathed in vinyl and the roof is slightly pitched, nearly flat. Front and back elevations are lined by pairs of double hung windows. A four story tower with pyramidal roof projects from the west end of the building. Under the eaves, are small windows with six pane sash. The brick basement level of Mill B has small windows with segmental arch tops.

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105c. Office, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

The office building is located in front of Mill B, set close to the edge of Monadnock Street, connected to the mill by a "short hyphen." This rectangular 95' X 30' building is 1½ stories with a gable roof, oriented laterally to the street. The entrance is located at the east end of the façade. The wood frame building is sheathed in clapboards and has large double-hung windows with replacement 1/1 sash.

105d. Boiler Plant, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

The original boiler room (ca. 1899) was either substantially enlarged or rebuilt ca. 1920. At that time, a new chimney and power house were built, including a boiler house and engine room with a 500 kw steam turbine. The brick structure is one and two stories with flat roofs and pairs of tall multi-pane windows. A tall, round brick chimney rises from the northwest corner.

105e. Quonset hut, ca. 1948. Contributing building.

Immediately east of and abutting the end of Mill A is a Quonset hut type structure with double arched roof. The walls are roof are corrugated metal. A loading dock projects from the northeast corner.

105f. Dying and Felt building, ca. 1941/1956. Contributing building.

This large one-story structure was built in two phases. The southern half was built in 1941 as the dying and felt building. This area measures 120' x 128'. It is a brick building with large multi-pane windows on its exposed eastern elevation. Above is a wooden parapet, creating a "false front." The northern section (153' x 123') is a wood frame structure built in 1956 as an addition to the felting department. It rises to two stories at the northern end. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding and there are large multi-pane metal windows.

105g. Storehouse 2, 1918. Contributing building.

This 150' x 60' building was built ca. 1918. It projects diagonally from the north side of the complex, toward Mill Street. The wood frame structure is 1½ stories with a low pitched gable roof.

105h. Picker House, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

This two-story brick structure was added to the north side of the mills about 1920 (Sanborn 1924). The long, rectangular structure is 213' x 64' abutting the north wall of Mill A. It is completely surrounded by other parts of the complex and is not visible from the street. When built, this replaced the old picker house on the north side of Mill Street (not extant).

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105i. Storehouse 6/garage, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

This small garage stands immediately west of Storehouse 16. It is one story with a low pitched gable roof. On the north gable end are two overhead garage doors.

105j. Storehouse 16/Machine and Carpenter Shop, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This 22' x 30', wood frame building has a gable roof, oriented laterally to Mill Street. It is set back from the street in the northwest corner of the factory complex. This structure was used as a workshop, repair and machine shop (Sanborn 1909; Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). It consists of two sections, all sheathed in clapboards with flat board trim. The western end is 4 X 4 bays, 1½ stories with a gable roof and 6/6 windows. The eastern portion is five bays long with a low pitched roof. It is one story on the front and two on the rear, where the basement level of both sections is exposed. On the north facing façade are various loading doors.

105k. Storehouse 3/Stable, ca. 1902. Contributing building.

This building, set back from Mill Street on the north side of the stream, was used originally to house the company's horses, of which there were seven in 1915 (Anonymous 1915). Later it was used for storage. The wood frame building with gable roof measures 83' X 40'. It is 1½ stories, oriented laterally to the river bank above which it rises. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, with narrow board trim. The foundation is granite block. The building is over ten bays long, with varied fenestration. The north facing façade has an overhead garage door, a row of six small windows lighting stall areas, and several larger 6/6 windows. A loading door is located on the east gable end. The rear elevation, visible from Monadnock Street, has a similar fenestration pattern, with small fixed six-pane windows under the eaves, and windows and doors in the exposed foundation.

105l. Storehouse 9/blacksmith shop, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This small, wood frame structure stands in the northeast corner of the property, on Mill Street. Supported by a rubble stone foundation it has clapboard walls and 1/1 replacement windows. This blacksmith shop was owned by the mills but operated for many years by Joseph Duston, an immigrant from England (Harling 2002). He was here as early as 1908 (Anonymous 1908), and retired by the 1930s (Anonymous 1935).

105m. Dam, nineteenth century and ca. 1970. Contributing structure.

The dam, which forms Village Pond, has stood on this site since the village was first settled. The dam structure itself is modern and concrete, but the older granite block wing walls are intact. High stone walls extend downstream on both sides, retaining the steep banking. The rectangular granite blocks are regularly coursed.

The north side of the dam was the site of the original woolen mill built in the 1830s and demolished ca. 1950. This was a wood frame structure, 2½ stories with a three-story tower stair with belfry on its gable end. Like others of the period, the mill reflected the form of the early meetinghouse (Tolles 1979).

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105n. Shipping warehouse, 1953/1966. Non-contributing building (due to age).

Occupying the center of the complex, north of the main factory buildings, this large multi-sectioned area consists of two major parts. The main area (built in 1953) is a two story, concrete block structure, 301' x 95'. The northern portion (added in 1966) is a one-story, 250' X 62' concrete block structure. The shipping docks are located on the north side with shipping yard and entrance off of Mill Street.

105o. Propane tank, ca. 1970. Non-contributing object (due to age).

Adjacent to the northern entrance of the mill property is a propane tank surrounded by chain link fence.

106. Mill Street, Site of Troy Blanket Mills (1869-1952). Contributing Site.

This vacant lot on the north side of Mill Street was the site of the blanket mills complex from construction of the original building in 1869 to demolition in 1952. The flat, open, gravel area was most recently used as a shipping yard and parking lot. The semi-wooded northern edge of the parcel extends to the riverbank.

During the first half of the nineteenth century, this was the site of Carpenter's saw and gristmill as well as his house. The Troy Blanket Mills (previously located south of the Common on Main Street) erected a large brick factory on this site in 1869. The 2½-story brick building was oriented gable end to the street, with a projecting front brick stair tower, topped by a wooden belfry. In 1877, a gambrel roof with dormers was added to create a full third story. In the 1880s, a large wood frame wing and a connected 2½-story structure with gambrel roof were added to the west side of the complex. The focus of the blanket mills complex shifted to south of Mill Street after a new factory was built there in 1899. The older buildings were used for storage until they were demolished in 1952. A brick structure remained standing at the rear of the property until recently.

The western portion of this lot was the site of worker housing, including an early cape and a large 2½-story, wide gable front boardinghouse. All were demolished in 1952.

107. Mill Street, PSNH Transformer, ca. 1980. Non-contributing object (due to age).

This small lot on the north side of Mill Street lot is the site of a small electrical transformer. Power lines of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire run north from this point across the river.

108. 50 Mill Street, ca. 1865. Contributing building.

Set back from the north side of Mill Street is a small, connected complex consisting of a 1½-story, gable-roofed, 3 X 3 bay main block, with a single-story, 1 X 2 bay, gable-roofed section extending from the east elevation, connecting to a 1½-story barn. The entire structure rests on a granite block foundation. The main block is set with its lateral side facing Mill Street. The entry is on the gable end, sheltered by an early twentieth century

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wrap-around porch supported on plain, Doric colonettes on a solid parapet. Windows have 1/1 replacement sash. The wing has a secondary entry located on the south elevation, facing Mill Street. The main block and wing are clad in vinyl siding and roofed in asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block on the northern slope. A second, exterior brick chimney is located on the east elevation of the wing. A modern skylight has been cut into the front (south) roof slope. The connected barn has an overhead door set in the east bay of the gable end facing Mill Street; there is also a domestic door. A diamond-shaped fixed sash window is located in the 1/2-story of the gable end. The barn is sheathed in wood clapboards and roofed in asphalt shingles.

109. 54 Mill Street, ca. 1890. Contributing building.

This property is the westernmost house in a row of three nearly identical 1 1/2-story sidehall plan houses built by Troy carpenter Walter Burpee. This was the first of the three to be built. The wood frame rests on a brick foundation. The vernacular house has always been simply detailed. The principal entry is located in the east bay of the gable end and has a modern replacement door and no visible trim. Windows have 6/1 replacement sash with molded surrounds and there is a replacement sliding window on the east elevation. The roofline on the façade (south elevation) has plain cornice returns and a narrow frieze board. The house is sheathed in vinyl siding and shutters and the roof in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is located on the west roof slope and a more recent, concrete block, exterior chimney is set on the west elevation.

Local carpenter Walter Burpee built this house prior to 1892. Shortly thereafter, he built two other identical 1 1/2-story sidehalls (#110 and #111). They served as rental income properties. Burpee (born 1862) lived on North Main Street where he built a house ca. 1885 (#58). Mr. Burpee retained ownership of all three houses until at least 1915 (Anonymous 1915).

110. 56 Mill Street, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

Fifty-six Mill Street is a 1 1/2-story, sidehall dwelling situated facing Mill Street. It is the middle house in a group of three built by Walter Burpee ca. 1892. A small, single-story, gable-roofed ell projects from the rear (north) elevation. There is a deep, shed-roofed, screen porch on the east elevation of the ell. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. The principal entry is located in the east bay of the façade and has a replacement door and no visible trim. A secondary entry is located on the east elevation of the ell and is accessed via the screened porch. Fenestration on all parts of the dwelling consists of 2/2 wood sash with plain surrounds and wood shutters. The house is clapboarded and the front elevation has cornice returns and a wide frieze board at the eaveline; a narrower frieze board runs along the eaveline of the lateral elevations. A brick stove chimney pierces the asphalt-shingled roof of the main block on the west slope near the ridge and an exterior, concrete block chimney is set on the east elevation.

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Local carpenter Walter Burpee (b. 1862) built this dwelling and two other identical 1½-story houses on either side. He owned them as rental properties into the early 1900s.

111. 58 Mill Street, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

Fifty-eight Mill Street is a 1½-story, sidehall house, the easternmost in the row of three. A small, single-story, gable-roofed ell projects from the rear (north) elevation. A deep, shed-roofed, screened porch is set on the east elevation of the ell. The structure rests on a brick foundation. The principal entry is located in the east bay of the façade and has a replacement door and no visible trim. The entry is sheltered by a gable-roofed entry porch on plain posts with a solid balustrade. Fenestration on all parts of the dwelling is regular with rectangular windows with 2/2 wood sash and plain surrounds. The house is clapboarded with decorative fish-scale shingling in the front gable. The façade has cornice returns and a wide frieze board along the eaveline. There is more modest frieze board at the eaveline on the lateral elevations. A brick chimney pierces the asphalt-shingled roof at the ridge.

Local carpenter Walter Burpee built this dwelling and two other identical 1½-story sidehall houses on Mill Street ca. 1895 (Hawkins et. al. 1997).

112. Mill and Monadnock Streets, vacant lot. Noncontributing site.

The triangular corner within the junction of Mill and Monadnock Streets is a separate tax parcel, part of the Troy Mills parking lot area.

113. 57 Monadnock Street, E. Buttrick & Co. Housing, ca. 1865. Contributing building.

Located on Monadnock Street opposite the end of Mill, this large 2½-story sidehall dwelling was built as worker housing for the E. Buttrick & Co. pail factory, which stood to the south along the river. A 2½-story gable-roofed ell connects the main block to a perpendicularly oriented 2½-story wing. All parts of the structure rest on a granite foundation. The sidehall entrance on the façade of the main block faces Monadnock Street and is sheltered by an Italianate doorhood. The gable end has small cornice returns supported by narrow corner boards. Fenestration on all elevations is regular, consisting of modern replacement windows with plain surrounds. The ell has a secondary entrance located on the south elevation; windows and trim on the ell are identical to those on the main block. The wing has a large batten door in the second story of the north elevation; windows and trim are identical to the main block. The entire structure is clad in vinyl siding. Brick stove chimneys pierce the slate roof on the west slope of the main block and the west slope of the ell.

114. Vacant lot. Contributing site.

This vacant, wooded lot on the south side of Monadnock Street was the site of the Buttrick pail factory for many years. The brick factory (not extant) was built in 1845 by Captain Solomon Goddard and Edwin Buttrick (Stone 1897:286). Buttrick operated the factory throughout the nineteenth century, later in partnership with his

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son-in-law Asa Dort. His residence was located on South Main Street (#19) (Merrifield 1976:29, 84). In 1878, the shop was damaged by fire and rebuilt (Anonymous 1908:41; Child 1886a:476). Dort continued the business after Buttrick's death in 1891. Later, from 1905 to the 1920s, the factory was operated by Charles C. Carter (Stone 1897:286; Merrifield 1976:90; Sanborn 1909). As of the 1920s the old structures were owned by the Troy Blanket Mills. Most had been demolished by the 1940s (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). This parcel contains nearly 3½ acres bounded on the southeast by Bowker Brook.

115. Propane tank, Troy Mills, ca. 1970. Non-contributing object (due to age).

This lot has always been vacant. The 16,000 gallon propane tank currently on the site is modern.

116. 23 Monadnock Street, Lyman Harrington House, ca. 1850. Contributing building.

The Lyman Harrington House is a 2½-story, 5 X 3 bay, Greek Revival dwelling with an attached barn. The structure rests on a foundation of granite blocks with the gable end oriented toward Monadnock Street. The main entry is centered on the lateral façade and is sheltered by a modern metal door hood. A secondary, discontinued entry is located in the rear bay of the northern elevation. Fenestration on all elevations consists of 2/2 wood windows. The asphalt-shingled roof is pierced at the ridge by a brick chimney. The main block is clad in vinyl siding. A single-story wing extends from the east elevation of the main block, connecting to the north elevation of the barn, which is oriented perpendicularly to the main block.

This house was built for Lyman Harrington, son of Joshua Harrington (#25). Lyman married Mary Wilbur and died in 1866 (Stone 1897:435). In 1885, George N. Parmenter, a worker in the pail factory, lived here (Child 1885).

117. 17 Monadnock Street, Goddard/Caverly House, ca. 1839. Contributing building.

The Goddard/Caverly House is a 2½-story, 5 X 2 bay, brick, Federal/Greek Revival style residence set facing Monadnock Street. An earlier, ca. 1809, 1½-story, wood frame, ¾ cape forms a wing extending from the eastern end of the brick main block. A 1½-story, wood frame ell projects from the rear of the main block and extends to the southwest to form a shed-roofed porch. All components of the structure rest on granite foundations. The center entry is flanked by ¾-length sidelights and sheltered by a late nineteenth century pedimented, gable-roofed entry porch on turned posts. Windows on all elevations of the main block are wooden, with 6/6, double hung sash topped with limestone lintels. A full-height, blind arcade articulates the facade bays across the front (northwest) elevation. The roof of the main block is clad in asphalt shingles, pierced north of the ridge near the gable ends by two square brick fireplace chimneys with corbeled caps. The 1½-story clapboarded ell extends along the full width of the rear elevation of the main block. The ell has an asymmetrical gable roof pierced on the western elevation by two large, 2-bay, gable-roofed dormers. A shed porch on plain posts spans the western elevation, sheltering a centered entry. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; there is a brick stove chimney on the ridge.

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The ca. 1809 $\frac{3}{4}$ cape (wing) is 4 X 3 bays. The façade is oriented in the same direction as the main block and is set back slightly. A wide frieze board accents the eaveline on the façade; the north gable end has cornice returns. The wing is clapboarded and has 2/2 windows with wood shutters. A narrow, brick stove chimney pierces the asphalt-shingled roof near the ridge.

The ca. 1809 wing of the present house was built for Joshua Harrington Jr. (Caverly 1859:112). The property was purchased in 1821 by the newly married Solomon Goddard and Sarah Nurse. Goddard was a potter who had a shop nearby, and later worked in the pail factory. The Goddards built the brick portion of the house in 1839 (Caverly 1859:148). The Goddards' daughter, Sarah L. Goddard, married Dr. Abiel Moore Caverly in 1854. Caverly came to Troy in 1853 to serve as the town's physician. The Caverlys lived in Sarah's father's house until his death, after which they inherited the property. The Caverlys had two children in Troy before moving to Pittsford, Vermont in 1863. During his ten years in practice in Troy, Dr. Caverly wrote the town history published in 1859. He also compiled his family's genealogy and wrote a history of Pittsford, Vermont (Caverly 1879:148-153). In 1877, Deacon Silsby lived in the house (Rockwood 1877). In 1892, Miss F. Gates lived here (Hurd 1892).

117a. Garage, ca. 1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A modern garage is located south of the Goddard/Caverly House, set back from the street.

118. 4 Monadnock Street, Congregational Parsonage, ca. 1893. Contributing building.

The Congregational Parsonage is a 2½-story, 3 X 3 bay dwelling with a gable roof. A 1½-story, gable-roofed ell projects from the western end of the rear (north) elevation and has a shed-roofed porch on its west elevation. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. Nearly square, the parsonage has side gable orientation with the center entry facing Monadnock Street. The entry is sheltered by a gable-roofed entry porch on turned posts with a turned balustrade. Fenestration on all elevations consists of wooden double-hung, 2/2 sash. There is a single-story, hip-roofed, projecting bay window located in the rear bay of the west elevation. The façade is dominated by a large, central wall dormer. The gable ends are pedimented. Though originally constructed in the Queen Anne style, the application of vinyl siding now obscures earlier clapboards and decorative cut shingles. A secondary entrance is located on the west elevation of the ell, sheltered by the porch with turned posts and balustrade. The roof is sheathed in slate shingles. A pair of interior brick stove chimneys are inset on the ridgeline of the main block and a third brick chimney pierces the ridge of the ell. A period carriage barn was demolished in 1988 and replaced by a modern garage (#118a).

118a. Garage, ca. 1988. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A modern, 2-bay, gable-roofed garage is located immediately northwest of the Congregational Parsonage. It replaced a historic carriage barn.

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119. 9 Monadnock Street, Eri Spaulding House, ca. 1850. Contributing building.

The Eri Spaulding House is a 1½-story Greek Revival house that was updated with Queen Anne elements in the late nineteenth century. A modern wood deck fills the intersection created by the addition and main block. The main block rests on a granite foundation with the entry on the gable end facing Monadnock Street. The proportions are more in keeping with a cape form, and the lateral side entry is centered. No interior inspection was conducted to substantiate the form/plan. The primary entry is located on the west side of the façade and is flanked by full-length sidelights. The entry is accessed via a Queen-Anne-style flat-roofed porch on turned posts that wraps around the north and northwest elevations. A modern, 3-part picture window is set next to the main entry on the facade. A Queen Anne-style three-part window topped with a flattened arch is set in the gable. There is a Greek Revival frieze board in gable eaves, which end in cornice returns. The secondary entrance is centered on the west elevation, accessed via the porch. Windows on the secondary elevations have modern, 1/1 replacement sash. The entire structure is sheathed in wood clapboards. The asphalt-shingled roof is pierced on the west slope near the rear of the building by a brick stove chimney. A small, single-bay, pedimented, gable-roof dormer is centered on the west slope of the roof; two modern skylights are closer to the street. A 2-bay shed dormer is located on the east roof slope. The Spaulding House had a wing that was removed at an unknown date. A small, gable-roofed addition ca. 1990 is located on the west corner of the main block.

This house was built by Eri J. Spaulding, a carpenter who came to Troy in 1841 at the age of 20. Spaulding also worked in Charles Coolidge's pail shop for two years and Solomon Goddard's pottery for five years. Spaulding lived in this house for three years with his second wife, Lucy Jones, who he married in 1848. They then moved to #25 on South Main Street (Caverly 1859:192; Fagan 1858; Hurd 1892). The house was sold by Mrs. Sarah Brown(?) to Hiram Hutt of Nova Scotia ca. 1888 (Stone 1897:464). In 1892, Mrs. I (or L) W. Brown was living on the premises, though in 1897, H.W. Hutt still owned the property (Hurd 1892; Stone 1897:516).

120. 1-3 Granite Street, Walter Gay Duplex, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

The Walter Gay Duplex is a 2½-story, 6 X 4 bay, gable-roofed dwelling divided vertically into two side-by-side units. The rectangular block has a lateral orientation; each unit is extended by a 1½-story gable-roofed ell extending from the rear of the building. This forms a U-shape plan. All parts of the structure rest on a brick foundation. The paired entries are centered on the façade facing Granite Street, and are sheltered by a full-length porch that is supported by square posts with a simple balustrade. Fenestration on the façade is symmetrical and consists of 2/2 wood windows. The gable ends have identical, but asymmetrical fenestration, which includes two single-story projecting bay windows in the respective front bays. Both ells also have single-story bay windows set below single-bay façade dormers. A shed-roofed porch spans the rear elevations of each ell sheltering a centered entry. The entire structure is clad in clapboards; the roof in asphalt shingles. There are two brick chimneys, one per unit, on the front roof slope just below the ridge.

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Walter Gay (b. 1856) and his wife Emily owned both units in this duplex and lived in one of them in 1920. After Walter retired, he had a wood business on the property. He also owned several wood lots in the area and a portable sawmill. The other duplex unit was occupied in 1920 by Harold Boyden, a 39-year-old box factory superintendent, and his daughter. They also took in two female boarders.

120a. Shed, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

A long, 1½-story, rectangular, gable-roofed outbuilding is located behind (east of) the Gay Duplex. The structure rests on brick piers filled in with dry-laid rubble. Fenestration consists of variously sized windows with 6/6, double hung sash arranged randomly and a row of square, fixed sash to light the horse bays. The building is clad in clapboards and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

121. 5-7 Granite Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This 2½-story, 5 X 2 bay, gable-roofed multi-family dwelling is situated facing away from Granite Street on a sloping lot. Due to the slope, the cellar story in the rear (east) of the building is above grade. The building appears to have been a duplex, similar to #120 next door, but it is arranged quite differently; no interior inspection was conducted. The south bay of the second story is an open porch included under the roofline. The house rests on a brick foundation and is oriented with the gable end to the street. The primary entry is located on the lateral, west, elevation and is sheltered by a full-length porch with turned posts with brackets, and a replacement balustrade with a three-stick fan. Fenestration on all elevations consists of 2/2 wood windows arranged asymmetrically on the lateral elevations and symmetrically on the gable ends. The gable ends have cornice returns. A secondary entry is located in the basement story of the north elevation. The entire structure is clad in clapboards. The asphalt-shingled roof is pierced along the ridge by three brick chimneys clustered towards the center of the roofline. A 1½-story, gable-roofed barn is attached to the southeast corner of the house.

This house was occupied by two families in 1920. Dwight Merrifield was a 44-year-old teamster for a blanket mill. He lived with his two children and took in boarders. Otis Pratt was a 35-year-old blanket factory laborer who lived here with his wife and two children.

122. 10 Granite Street, ca. 1910. Noncontributing building (lacks integrity).

This house on the north side of Granite Street has been completely remodeled and has a modern attached garage. It is a 1½-story, hip-roofed Square house connected by a single-story, gable-roofed breezeway to a modern, 2-story, two-bay, gambrel-roofed garage. A 1½-story, gable-roofed addition extends across the full length of the façade, hiding the original main block from view. The main block of the structure rests on a granite foundation and the front addition rests on a poured concrete foundation. The main entry has been relocated to the breezeway, which faces Granite Street. Windows on all elevations of the main block, addition

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and breezeway are replacements; the façade of the addition has a modern three-part picture window on the first story and a modern casement window in the ½ story. The main block, addition, and breezeway are clad in wood clapboards. The garage is clad in vertical, wide board siding. The roofs of all parts of the structure are clad in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the front addition near the ridge.

123. 13 Granite Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This 1½-story, gable-roofed, sidehall house with a small, 1-story, gable-roofed ell rests on a brick foundation facing Granite Street. The entry is sheltered by a full-length porch supported by Doric columns and turned balustrade. A single-story projecting bay window is located opposite the entry on the façade. The remaining fenestration consists of 1/1 replacement windows. A small, shed-roofed porch shelters a secondary entry on the west elevation of the ell. The entire structure is clad in wood clapboards. The asphalt-shingled roof is pierced by a brick chimney on the east roof slope.

123a. Shed, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

A single-story, gable-roofed shed is located southeast of the house at 13 Granite Street. This outbuilding predates 1924 (Sanborn 1924). The structure has exposed rafters and is clad in wood clapboards. There is an off-center entry on the lateral (north) elevation, and a small awning window. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the rear (south) elevation.

124. 18 Granite Street, ca. 1899. Contributing building.

This 1½-story, kneewall, sidehall dwelling has a 1½-story wing with a 2-story porch projecting to the west. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. The sidehall entry is oriented towards Granite Street. Narrow corner boards rise to meet cornice returns on the façade. The wing to the west of the main block has a secondary entry centered on the south elevation, and the second story also has a centered entry opening onto the second level of the porch. The gable end of the wing also has cornice returns. Fenestration on all parts of the building consists of 1/1 replacement windows. The entire structure is clad in wood clapboards. The asphalt-shingled roof of the main block is pierced by a brick stove chimney on the eastern slope. The wing and porch roofs are also clad in asphalt shingles. A ca. 1984 wood deck extends west from the gable end of the wing.

125. 21 Granite Street, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

This house on a knoll on the west side of Granite Street is a 1½-story, kneewall, sidehall dwelling on a foundation of rusticated granite blocks. The sidehall entry faces Granite Street and is sheltered by a full-length, screened porch supported by Doric columns set on rusticated granite block pilings. The eaves project with cornice returns on the gables. The side (east and west) elevations have identical fenestration patterns, with single-story, hip-roofed, projecting bay windows in the center bay. Windows on all elevations have wood 2/1 sash and plain surrounds. The walls are sheathed in wood shingles; the roof in asphalt. A small deck extends

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the length of the rear (south) elevation. There is a 2-bay, shed roofed wall dormer on each side. A brick chimney pierces the roof near the ridge to the rear of the east roof slope.

126. 29 Granite Street, ca. 1894. Contributing building.

On the east side of Granite Street is a 1½-story (kneewall), 4 X 2 bay dwelling with a 1½-story ell set flush with the northern elevation of the main block. The main block and ell are connected to a 2-story, gable-front barn by a single-story enclosed porch that extends from the rear (east) of the ell. All elements of the structure rest on brick foundations. The main block has a lateral orientation to Granite Street. The primary entry to the house has been relocated to the enclosed porch. Windows on the main block and ell are primarily 1/1 replacement sash. Surrounds are plain with projecting caps. There are two square fixed sash windows on the rear bay of the east elevation on the ell. The enclosed porch also has 1/1 replacement windows. All parts of the building are sheathed in vinyl siding and the roof has asphalt shingles. There is a brick stove chimney near the ridge on the southern slope and another on the ell.

127. 30 Granite Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

On the corner of Nelson Street, is a 2-story, 3 X 3 bay house with a 1½-story wing extending from the northwest corner of the main block. The structure rests on a brick foundation with the gable end facing Nelson Street. The off-center main entry to the dwelling is on the lateral elevation, sheltered by a half-length porch supported by turned posts with brackets. A three-bay, projecting bay window covered by a shed roof is located east of the main entry. There is a frieze board at the lateral eaves and the gable ends have cornice returns. The wing projects from the main block for about half its length. The ell has a secondary, off-center entry on the south elevation, sheltered by a shed-roofed porch that stops just short of the west, gable end wall. The posts and brackets on the wing's porch are identical to those on the main block. The entire structure is clad in wood clapboards and the roof has asphalt shingles. There is a brick stove chimney near the ridge on the northern slope, and another at the ridge near the west gable end of the ell.

127a. Modern garage, ca. 1980. Non-contributing building (due to age).

A garage stands north of the house, accessed from Nelson Street. This building was constructed after 1946, replacing an older outbuilding (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). The garage is located on a separate parcel from the house, under the same ownership.

128. 35 Granite Street, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

This house was built a little later than the others on the street. It is a 1½-story, Colonial Revival-style cape with a gable roof and rectangular plan with the lateral side facing the road. The house rests on a rusticated concrete foundation and has a centered entry. The exterior walls are sheathed in clapboards and lit by 6/1 wood windows. There are two single-bay, gabled dormers on the front (north) roof slope. A three-bay shed dormer

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extends from the rear (south) roof slope. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles; a single, exterior, brick chimney is located on the west elevation.

128a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A single-bay garage with a gable roof and clapboard siding is located east of the dwelling at 35 Granite Street. The single overhead garage door faces west towards the house.

129. 34 Granite Street, ca. 1899. Contributing building.

This house is typical of the construction on Granite Street. It is a 1½-story, kneewall, sidehall, wood frame, dwelling with a small, single-story, three-part bay and entry with an Italianate doorhood on the façade. A small wing extends to the northwest from the northwest corner of the main block. It is oriented facing the road; it rests on a brick foundation. Windows on all elevations have 2/2 wood sash. A full-length, shed-roofed porch runs along the southwest elevation of the main block. The wing has a secondary entry located near the intersection with the main block. The front (southeast) roof slope of the wing extends into a shed roof, perhaps over a previously open porch. Both sections of the house are clad in vinyl siding and the roof has asphalt shingles. There is a brick stove chimney just below the ridge on the southwest slope of the main block.

129a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A two-car garage is situated southeast of the dwelling with its gable end facing Granite Street. Each bay has a set of double hinged, folding, wooden doors. Each panel is lit by 8-pane windows above the wooden panels. It is sheathed in vinyl. The garage was built between 1924 and 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946).

130. 38 Granite Street, ca. 1899. Contributing building.

This small 1½-story kneewall sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story wing is typical of others on Granite Street. Both parts of the dwelling rest on brick foundations. The main block faces the road and a sidehall entry in the east bay. The entry is sheltered by a wrap-around porch supported by turned posts with brackets and a balustrade. The porch spans the full length of the façade, the west elevation of the main block, and the full length of the south elevation of the wing. The main block is clad in vinyl siding and has 2/1 wood windows. The wing has a secondary entry in its west bay and 2/1 wood windows. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick stove chimney pierces the west slope of the roof of the main block.

130a. Modern garage, ca. 1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A modern, two-car, gable-entry garage is located southwest of the dwelling facing Granite Street. It is sheathed in vinyl siding.

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131. 42 Granite Street, ca. 1899. Contributing building.

This small 1½-story, 3 X 4 bay, kneewall, sidehall, wood-frame house with a 1½-story wing extending east from the northeast corner of the main block is typical of others constructed on Granite Street. It has a sidehall entry set in the eastern bay of the façade and 2/2 wood windows with shutters; it is sheathed in clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles. It rests on a brick foundation. The eaves on the gable end return and a frieze board decorates the lateral sides. A single-bay gable dormer with a 4-pane fixed sash is on the east roof slope. A single brick stove chimney is near the ridge. The wing has a secondary entry near the intersection with the main block. The entry is sheltered by a full-length porch on plain posts that extends beyond the gable end of the wing.

131a. Garage, ca. 1995. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A modern, two-car garage is located southeast of the house, at the end of Granite Street.

132. 21 Nelson Street, corner of Granite Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This large structure is a 2½-story, 5 X 3 bay block with narrower 2-story wing projecting from the north elevation. A single-story, two-car garage is aligned with the ridge parallel to the main block. The structure rests on a brick foundation and is oriented with the gable end toward Granite Street. The façade is the lateral orientation facing Nelson Street. It has a center entry and a single-story projecting bay window. The remainder of the fenestration on the façade is symmetrical; all windows have 2/2 wooden sash. The gable ends of the house have cornice returns. The main block is clad in asbestos shingles. The roof on the wing is pierced at the ridge by a brick stove chimney. The roof of the main block, wing and garage are also sheathed in asphalt. A metal fire escape is attached to the north elevation of the main block in the corner formed by the intersection of the main block and the garage.

133. 71 Nelson Street, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

This 2-story, 2 X 3 bay, hip-roofed Square house with a 1½-story gable-roofed ell is situated facing Nelson Street. It rests on a brick foundation. The main entry is located in the south bay of the 2-bay façade and is sheltered by a hip-roofed door hood supported on turned posts. The entry is set opposite a modern, oriel window. Fenestration is regular with rectangular windows with 2/1 wood sash. A secondary entry is located on the south elevation of the ell and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on plain posts running along the full length of the elevation. The house is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in standing seam tin, the eaves are decorated with a series of exposed rafters. A brick chimney pierces the north roof slope of the main block near the ridge; a second brick chimney is on the ridgeline of the ell.

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133a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A two-car, lateral-front garage is located north of the dwelling, set directly on the edge of the road. The openings have overhead garage doors. It is sheathed in vinyl siding. The rear (west) slope of the asphalt-shingled roof flattens over the rear bay. This building was erected between 1924 and 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946).

134. 14 Nelson Street, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

High on the hill overlooking the mills, this wood frame house is 1½-stories tall in a cross-gable, L-shaped plan consisting of an end-gable section facing Nelson Street, and a similarly scaled side-gable section. The original hip-roofed porch located in the intersection of the "L" has been finished for living space in materials similar to the rest of the structure. Primary access to the property is through the west elevation of the former porch. A shallow, 1-story, gable-roofed addition is set perpendicular to the east elevation of the side-gable section. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and has 1/1 replacement sash in the windows. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Each section has a brick stove chimney piercing the ridgeline. The dwelling retains some vestiges of Queen Anne styling in the overall plan, slight overhang of the ½-story, and cornice returns on the gable ends.

134a. Garage, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

A two-car garage is located behind (east) of the house at 14 Nelson Street. The bays are set in the lateral side of the structure facing the road. A large gable wall dormer is centered over the doors to help channel water. Each bay has a set of wooden, hinged, folding doors lit by 6-pane windows at the top of each panel. The garage is clad in asbestos shingles and the roof in asphalt shingles. The building pre-dates 1924 (Sanborn 1924).

135. 10 Nelson Street, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

Lower on the hill near the mills, this 1½-story, 2 X 4 bay, sidehall house has a single-story wing extending north from the northern elevation of the main block. A square, wood deck is set in the northwest intersection of the main block and the wing. The main block and wing rest on concrete foundations and are clad in wood clapboards. The sidehall entry of the main block is situated facing Nelson Street. A deep, full-length, shed-roofed porch on turned posts shelters the entry. Windows have 2/1 wood sash. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The eaves have cornice returns on the gable end of the main block. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridgeline of the main block. A second, exterior brick chimney is located on the rear (east) elevation of the wing.

136. 9 Nelson Street, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

This unusual complex is formed by two, 2-story, 2 X 2 bay, hip-roofed sections; a main block square house with a small, hip-roofed addition attached to the northwest corner. A hip-roofed porch on turned posts extends along the front (east) and north elevations of the main block and the east elevation of the addition. The porch shelters the primary entry set in the north bay of the façade. Fenestration on all parts of the dwelling is regular,

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consisting of 2/1 wood windows with plain surrounds. The entire structure is clad in vinyl siding; the roof in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney is on the ridgeline of the main block; a second, exterior, concrete block chimney is located on the south elevation. The wing has an interior chimney piercing the ridge and an exterior chimney on the west elevation.

137. 4 Nelson Street, ca. 1910. Noncontributing building (lacks integrity).

Originally a high posted cape, this house is a 1½-story, side-gable dwelling resting on a mortared stone foundation. Entry is on the lateral side facing Nelson Street, through a small, shed-roofed, addition. The house is clad in vinyl siding and has 1/1, casement, sliding, and three-part picture replacement windows. There are low, full-length, shed-roofed dormers on both roof slopes. An exterior, concrete block chimney is on the south elevation.

138. 1 High Street, ca. 1895. Noncontributing building (lacks integrity).

This small residence, on High Street between Central Square and the railroad bed, was originally built as a small commercial structure, but has lost all integrity. A store was built on this site ca. 1895 and the surviving building may contain the historic structure. However, it was completely remodeled or substantially rebuilt in the second half of the twentieth century. The single-story, gable-roofed structure with attached garage has a foundation of brick and concrete. Its walls are sheathed in asbestos shingles. A single-story, gable-roofed porch, now enclosed, projects from the façade. The small gable-roofed garage is attached to the northeast corner of the main block. Sarah Brown, who owned the adjacent property (#36) erected a small store on this site in 1895. It housed the grocery store of Ernest Barrett.

139. 3 Depot Street (or Water), former Troy Post Office, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

This one-story commercial building is located on the corner of Depot and High Streets. Built about 1920, it was renovated ca. 1940 at which time it became the location of the Troy Post Office. Oriented laterally to Depot Street, it has a low pitched gable roof. The foundation is concrete block. The walls are sheathed in clapboards with flat board trim, and the eaves project with no returns. Facing Depot Street, the storefront consists of a recessed center entry under a peaked gable. Plate glass windows are located on each side of the entry and on the splayed sides of the recessed area. A secondary entry is located at the northeast end of the façade. Windows on side elevations contain 2/2 sash.

Historically, this building contained two stores. The Post Office occupied the southern half (Sanborn 1946). The other section housed the news and periodicals store of Elbridge Howe, who also sold B & M Railroad ticket books (Merrifield 1976:8). Later Grace Taft Williamson moved her shop here from #37 on Central Square. The Post Office was located here until the 1980s, when a new facility was built north of the Village.

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140. 1-3 Water Street, Starkey's Meat Market, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

This long, low building parallel to the street was historically a commercial structure and is now in residential use. The one story structure has a gable roof with overhanging eaves. The foundation is part brick and part concrete block. The walls are sheathed in clapboards. A small porch is recessed under the roof in the southeast corner. Windows retain original 2/2 sash. Despite its modern residential use, this building retains historic materials and its one-story form, contributing to the pattern of the streetscape along Water/Depot Street.

The original occupant was George A. Starkey who ran a meat market (Stone 1897:523). Starkey operated a slaughterhouse north of the Village (east of the North Main and Marlborough Road junction), purchasing livestock from local farmers. Had also operated a meat cart to make deliveries (Merrifield 1976:8).

141. 4 Water Street, Kimball Hall, ca. 1901. Contributing building.

Kimball Hall is a two-story, 3 X 4 bay wood frame structure with a low pitched gable roof. It is oriented gable end to the street. The foundation is granite and the walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with narrow corner boards and frieze. The eaves overhang without returns. Two entries are located on the façade under a simple porch with hip roof on turned posts. The original paneled doors with large square lights are intact, as are the 2/2 window sash. This building was erected as a public meeting hall by the Kimball family, local storekeepers. The Kimballs owned this block of land between the south side of Central Square and Water Street, including the store #34 and the hotel (#142). The building served as the Odd Fellows Hall for many years. The hall is now owned by the Town of Troy.

142. 13 Water Street, Kimball House Hotel, ca. 1880. Contributing building.

The Kimball House hotel occupies a prominent corner lot facing the railroad station. The Second Empire style, mansard roof form of the building was widely popular for hotel construction. The wood frame structure is 1½ stories on the rear (north) side, and 2½ stories including the exposed basement level along Water Street (south). This façade is spanned by a two story porch, which wraps around the west elevation along Depot Street. The foundation and basement walls are brick. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner pilasters. The straight side slopes of the Mansard roof retain slate shingles, while the upper slopes are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two brick stove chimneys pierce the ridge. The upper story is lit by shallow dormers with low pitched gable roofs. The ground floor contained a restaurant for many years. The storefront, in the basement walls, retains evidence of the large window openings though smaller sash have been inserted. The porch has chamfered wooden posts and a jigsawn railing around the upper level. Second story windows retain original 6/6 sash. The building extends to the east with a 1½-story wing. Its Mansard roof is continuous from the back of the main block. A stove chimney pierces the ridge and dormers line the roof slopes. A porch on the front (south) elevation of the wing is supported on a retaining wall of granite blocks.

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This building was erected as a hotel by Troy merchant E.P. Kimball, who owned all the property to the north along the south side of Central Square. The hotel was run by John N. Brooks (Anonymous 1880b). Later Charles Haskell was proprietor for seven years (Stone 1897:445).

The Kimball House was purchased by Edward and Ann Russell who came to Troy in 1864 and lived on South Main Street. Edward Russell died in 1867 and his widow married Daniel Casey (Stone 1897:509). She continued to own the hotel into the early 1900s. Son George P. Russell ran the hotel with his wife Louisa until his death in 1903 (Merrifield 1976:95). The restaurant in the lower level of the building served railroad travelers including those disembarking in Troy to climb Mount Monadnock. In the 1970s the building was a boardinghouse. Recently the Kimball House was renovated as part of Troy's new elderly housing complex (see #33).

143. Vacant lot, Water Street, corner of South Main. Contributing site.

This small, narrow parcel is located between Water Street and the outlet of the Village Pond, just above the bridge. The lot is, and has long been, owned by the Troy Mills. The open, grassy area contributes to the Historic District because it provides open space along the edge of the pond, affording a scenic vista across the water. The lot has never had a building on it.

144. 14 Water Street, Lawson House, ca. 1860. Contributing building.

This Greek Revival style residence is located on the south side of Water Street, on the north shore of the Village Pond. The wide gable front structure is 1½ stories plus a lighted attic. The entry is centered on the five bay gable front façade. Typical of the Greek Revival, it consists of full-length sidelights, pilasters, entablature and projecting cornice. The foundation is granite and the walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner pilasters, frieze, molded cornice and projecting eaves with returns. The windows contain original 6/6 sash with slender muntins. Tall brick stove chimneys project above the side roof slopes. Small dormers with gable roofs were added to the west slope. Projecting from the southwest corner of the main block is a one story wing with stove chimney. The wing is extended by a two bay garage structure with overhead doors on its lateral façade.

This house was not shown on the village map of 1858 (Fagan 1858), but was probably built not long after that date. At one time it was owned by the Troy Blanket Mills (Rockwood 1877). In the late nineteenth century, this was the residence of Christopher F. Lawson a Danish immigrant (born 1836). He and first wife Adeliza Fox had three children before her death. In 1874 he was remarried to Mrs. Caroline Sutton who had several children of her own. They had two more children together. (Stone 1897:531; Hurd 1892). Lawson worked as a policeman and gardener (Child 1885b). Mrs. Caroline Lawson lived here as late as 1915 (Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1915).

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145. 11 Depot Street, Troy Railroad Depot, ca. 1847. Contributing building.

Troy's Railroad Depot stands in the southwest corner of the village center, on the south-north railroad bed that passes west of the Troy Common. The small passenger station was converted to residential use and the first story altered, but it retains its original form and details of the upper story. The wood frame structure has a granite foundation and is sheathed in vertical boards. The gable roof, oriented parallel to the tracks, retains slate roofing. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge. The wide overhanging eaves are supported by diagonal braces. Stick work fills each gable and the rafters are exposed on the underside of the roof. A semaphore projects from the southwest corner of the building. The three-sided bay ticket window projects from the west, track-side elevation. Other historic openings have been reduced and contain modern doors and windows. The Depot is located on the south side of Water Street, on the east side of the railroad bed. The 1.69-acre parcel includes flat open space to the south of the station, along the east side of the railroad bed. The tracks were removed in the 1990s. The railroad right-of-way itself is a separate parcel, now owned by the State of New Hampshire.

The Cheshire Railroad, from Fitchburg, Massachusetts to Walpole, New Hampshire on the Vermont line, opened in 1849. Railroad Construction began in 1846, and the railroad reached Troy by the following year. Stage coaches provided service from there to Keene while construction continued north through 1848. By 1849 the route was complete to the Vermont line, and two trains ran daily between Boston and Keene (Stone 1897:179; Town History Committee 1984:105). The railroad played a vital role in Troy's economy, hauling freight for the numerous local industries and stores. It also provided passenger service to nearby Keene and south toward Boston. In 1890, the Cheshire Railroad was consolidated with the Fitchburg Railroad and the tracks became known as the Cheshire Division. The Fitchburg Railroad was in turn leased by the Boston and main, which operated the line through Troy as the Cheshire Branch. Use of the railroad declined in the early twentieth century. Passenger service ended in 1958, freight service in the late 1960s. The line was officially abandoned in 1972. The rail line was acquired by the State of New Hampshire Department of Transportation, and now serves as a recreational corridor.

The Troy depot and a similar structure in Fitzwilliam are the only passenger stations extant on the line (Hostutler and Muzzey 1994). Despite some alterations, the building retains the ability to convey its important historic function and place in the village center.

146. 11 Water Street, Troy Railroad Freight House, ca. 1847. Contributing building.

The freight buildings are located on the west side of the railroad bed, opposite and just south of the passenger station. The buildings are oriented parallel to the railroad, and to Prospect Street which parallels it on the opposite (west) side. The larger (northern) freight house is typical of the type, a wood frame utilitarian structure, with a platform and loading dock doors on the track side elevation (Hostutler and Muzzey 1994). It is oriented with its gable roof parallel to the railroad. The foundation is granite and the roof slate. The walls are

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sheathed in clapboards, with corner boards and slightly projecting eaves with returns. Two loading doors are located on each side elevation. They have flat trim with slightly peaked lintels and contain sliding doors. Windows with similar trim are now boarded up. A smaller freight shed (#146a) stands immediately to the south, also with its ridge parallel to the railroad bed.

146a. Freight shed, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

A smaller one-story shed stands directly south of the freight house. Of somewhat more recent date, this building has a concrete block foundation. The walls are sheathed in clapboards, trimmed with corner boards. The gable roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A concrete block chimney pierces the east slope. The windows are boarded up. A loading door is located on the east (track-side) elevation.

147. Railroad Right-of-Way, ca. 1847. Contributing site.

The entire railroad right-of-way is now owned by the State of New Hampshire Department of Transportation. The rails have been removed, but the corridor remains in place and contributes to the historic district. In Troy, the railroad right-of-way is divided into several separate tax map parcels, divided by intersection roads and overpasses. For the purposes of this National Register District the rail corridor is counted as one contributing site. The bridges and culverts along it are counted as contributing structures.

147a. East of Prospect Street, Railroad Culvert, ca. 1847. Contributing structure.

South of the railroad station, the railroad bed parallels the east side of Prospect Street. This cut granite culvert carried the railroad tracks over the small brook that connects Blanding's Pond with the Village Pond. The double box culvert measures approximately 5' x 12'. It is one of four double box culverts and over 120 box culverts on the Cheshire Railroad line (Hostutler and Muzzey 1994).

148. High Street, Railroad Overpass, ca. 1848/ca. 1953. Contributing structure.

North of the railroad station, the rail bed is located in a cut, recessed well below grade. High Street passes over it. Granite abutments on either side of the cut date from the Cheshire Railroad's construction through Troy in 1847-48. The cut granite blocks are dry laid in regular courses. The bridge deck dates from ca. 1953 according to NHDOT records.

149. 9 Prospect Street, Mrs. W. Farrar House, ca. 1885. Contributing building.

The Farrar House at the north end of Prospect Street, below North Main, is a 1½-story, 5 X 3 bay, high-posted cape with an attached carriage barn. The late nineteenth century house rests on a brick foundation. The main block has a gable roof with a 3-bay, gable-roofed wall dormer centered on the façade. The house has a centered entry on the façade (east elevation) and a second entrance set off-center on the south gable end. The second

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entrance is sheltered by a full-length, hip-roofed porch, supported by squared posts with bases and capitals. Fenestration consists of 2/2 wood windows. The house, ell, and barn are clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. Two brick chimneys pierce the rear (west) slope of the roof near the ridge. A small, single-story ell connects the house to the carriage barn. A paneled door is set in the south elevation of the ell, which is covered in the same materials as the main block. The 1½-story carriage barn is set with the ridge parallel to that of the main block. The entrance is set in the gable end flush with the southeast corner and has a modern, overhead garage door.

This house was owned by one of the large Farrar family, owners of Troy industries and businesses.

150. 21 Prospect Street, ca. 1890. Noncontributing building (lacks integrity).

This 1½-story dwelling with connected carriage barn is the product of multiple building campaigns and lacks integrity. It was built as a large Queen Anne style residence with irregular massing. Changes include significant changes to the roofline of the house, window replacement, relocation of the entry, an addition wrapped around the carriage barn, and the conversion of the carriage barn to domestic use. The structure was converted to apartments prior to 1946 (Sanborn 1946).

This house was owned by Mrs. F.S. Snell in 1892. She also owned buildings on the site of 25 and 27 Prospect Street (#151) (Hurd 1892).

151. 25 Prospect Street, ca. 1885/ca. 1930. Contributing building.

This 2½-story, 5 X 2 bay, gable-roofed duplex rests on a brick foundation with the lateral side oriented towards Prospect Street. A 2-story, shed-roofed porch extends across the full-length of the façade (east elevation) and south elevation. The porch is supported on turned posts on both stories, and has brackets and a turned balustrade on the second story. Part of the second story porch is also screened. Double main entries are centered on the lateral elevation. Another entrance is located in an extra bay added to the south end of the first story. Fenestration consists of 2/2 wood windows. The duplex is clapboarded and roofed in slate shingles. Brick chimneys pierce the ridge off-center and the east roof slope.

This building was standing prior to 1892 when it was owned by Mrs. F.S. Snell who owned the adjacent house (#150) (Hurd 1892). It was originally an outbuilding, used as a garage in the 1920s. At that time, a very long, narrow hen-house was attached to the south side (Sanborn 1924). By the 1940s, the building had been converted to residential use (Sanborn 1946).

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151a. 27 Prospect Street, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A 1½-story, 3 X 4 bay, gable front dwelling is located northwest of the duplex at 25 and 27 Prospect Street. The main entrance to the house is centered on the wide gable end. Fenestration consists of 6/6 windows. The house is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt. A brick chimney pierces the ridge.

152. 41 Prospect Street, 1950s. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This single-story, gable-roofed brick structure is a telephone equipment storage building. For many years, the telephone company was operated out of the adjacent house (#153).

153. 6 High Street, Boyden House, ca. 1840. Contributing building.

Located on the corner of High and Prospect, the Boyden House is a 1½-story, Greek Revival, wide gable front dwelling with a 1½-story, gable-roofed wing extending from the south elevation. The house rests on a granite foundation with the wide gable front of the main block facing Prospect Street. The centered main entry is sheltered by a full-length, enclosed porch with a hipped roof. Another entrance is located on the front (east) elevation of the wing, and is accessed via a wood deck that extends across the full length of the front (east) elevation of the wing. Fenestration on the main block and ell consists of 6/6 wood windows. The porch is enclosed with modern, 1/1 windows. The house is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the north roof slope on the main block.

This house was standing prior to 1858 but its owner has not been identified (Fagan 1858). It was purchased by Ira Boyden who also owned the adjacent house (#157). Boyden, a carpenter, lived in this house until 1884. Later, this was the residence of his son. William Judson Boyden was born in 1836 and married in 1863. He worked as foreman of Whitcomb's box factory (Child 1885; Stone 1897:350). His estate owned the house as late as 1915 (Anonymous 1915).

In the early twentieth century this was the residence of Harvey E. Gates who was the Troy Postmaster. His wife Lula F. Gates was manager of the New England Telephone company which she operated out of her house (Anonymous 1935; Sanborn 1924).

154. 7 High Street, A.J. Aldrich House, ca. 1865. Contributing building.

This house occupies a prominent site overlooking the corner of High Street and Prospect. The A.J. Aldrich House is the product of multiple building campaigns, which resulted in a structure that has an unusual Y-shaped plan. The main block of the house is a 2-story, gable-roofed dwelling resting on a granite foundation. The main block is oriented with the gable end facing High Street. At the south gable end, two 1½-story, gable-roofed sections project diagonally from the corners of the main block, forming a Y. A large, gable-roofed entry

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porch on plain posts is set in the intersection of the Y, sheltering the main entrance to the house. A 1½-story attached barn is set on the opposite gable end of the main block, with the ridge oriented perpendicularly to the house. An enclosed porch with a shed roof runs along the east elevation of the main block between the barn and southwest section of the Y-shaped front. A secondary entrance is located in the porch. An enclosed staircase is set on the east elevation of the main block near the intersection with the barn, accessing the second story. The Aldrich House is clapboarded and has primarily 2/2 wood windows with shutters. The porch is enclosed with 1/1 modern windows and has a modern bay window set in the northern end. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Brick chimneys pierce the roof at the ridge on the main block and near the intersection of the two front gable sections. The attached barn is also clapboarded and roofed in asphalt. It has been converted to domestic use.

The original portion of this house was on the site by the 1850s and was owned by Amos Sibley in 1858. Sibley, who worked as a pail turner, died in 1863 (Fagan 1858; Caverly 1859:147). The current configuration was likely built by A.J. Aldrich around 1865. A.J. Aldrich was born in 1829 and married in 1851. He ran a restaurant at the railroad depot in Troy until he moved to Keene in 1874.

154a. Vacant Lot between Prospect Street and Railroad. Non-contributing site.

Under the same ownership as the Aldrich House is a narrow strip of land, on the opposite side of Prospect Street, between it and the railroad bed. The Aldrich House predates the layout of Prospect Street about 1880. This land was probably severed from the main parcel when the road was built.

155. 9 High Street, Wadsworth House, ca. 1860. Contributing building.

The mid-nineteenth century Wadsworth House is a 2½-story, 5 X 4 bay dwelling with an attached barn. The main block is oriented towards High Street and rests on a granite block foundation. The centered entry is flanked by three-quarter-length sidelights and is sheltered by a full-length, hip-roofed porch. The porch has a heavy cornice and frieze and rests on plain, square posts with bases and capitals. A projecting bay window is set west of the entrance on the façade. The main block is clapboarded and has 6/6 wood windows. The asphalt-shingled, gable roof is pierced off-center at the ridge by a brick chimney. The house is attached to the barn by a single-story, gable-roofed ell. The ell has full-length, shed-roofed porches on plain posts along the east and west elevations. The 1½-story, gable-roofed barn has a bay entrance in the west bay of the façade, which faces High Street. The building is clapboarded and has 6/6 wood windows and an asphalt-shingled roof. The original owner of this house has not been identified. During the 1870s-1890s, it was owned by J. Wadsworth, about whom nothing is known (Rockwood 1877; Hurd 1892). In the early twentieth century, this was the residence of David Lowe and his sister Pauline (Harling 2002).

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156. 11 High Street, Ballou House, ca. 1870. Contributing building.

This 1½-story sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story, gable-roofed ell was built ca. 1870 (Rockwood 1877). The house rests on a granite foundation with the gable end facing High Street. An early twentieth century, flat-roofed porch supported by columns on a solid balustrade runs along the full length of the east elevation of the main block and wraps around the rear elevation to meet the ell. A small, single-story, shed-roofed addition extends from the rear (north) elevation of the ell. The main block has a sidehall entry located in the east bay of the façade, sheltered by a modern, hip-roofed entry porch on plain posts. A modern picture window is set opposite the entrance. Remaining windows on the main block and ell are 6/6 wood windows. The ell has a 2-bay, shed-roofed dormer on the east roof slope. The entire house is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. There are no chimneys.

This was the residence of Frank Albert Ballou who died in 1890 at the age of forty (Rockwood 1877; Stone 1897). At some point this house was acquired by Mrs. Cynthia Howe, the widow of Bowman Howe who died in 1877 (Hurd 1892; Rockwood 1877). The Howes were married in 1855, Cynthia being the sister of Bowman Howe's late first wife. She lived here until her own death in 1890 (Stone 1897:459). In the early 1900s, Mrs. Sadie Howe and her son Niles lived here (Anonymous 1902). Niles Howe later worked for Fritz Cumming, running the Manadnock Soda Company (Harling 2002).

156a. Garage, ca. 1940. Contributing building.

A 1½-story, two-bay, gable-roofed garage is situated northeast of the house at 11 High Street. The bays have modern, overhead garage doors. The ½ story is lit on the front gable end by a half-round window. This structure was built between 1924 and 1946 on the site of an earlier outbuilding (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946).

157. 10 High Street, Boyden/Bigelow House, ca. 1840. Contributing building.

On the south side of High Street, the Boyden/Bigelow House is a 1¾-story, wide gable front, Greek Revival dwelling with a single-story, gable-roofed wing extending across the full width of the south elevation. The house rests on a granite block foundation with the wide gable end of the main block facing High Street. The centered entry is flanked by half-length sidelights and a plain door surround. Fenestration on the main block consists of 6/6 wood windows with shutters. The wing has a secondary entrance on the east elevation, facing High Street and new, 1/1 windows. Both parts of the building are clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block on the north slope.

This house was originally owned by Nathan Putney. It was purchased by Ira Boyden in 1845. Boyden, a carpenter, also acquired the adjacent house #153. The latter was his residence for many years (Fagan 1858; Stone 1897:350; Caverly 1859:190). About 1890, this became the residence of J.H. Bigelow, the railroad agent, who moved here from Central Square (Hurd 1892; Anonymous 1885). Mary Ann Bigelow lived here through the early twentieth century. The house contained two units and her sister, Grace Putney, lived here also.

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Whether she was related to the original owner has not been determined (Harling 2002; Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1935).

157a. Garage, ca. 1990. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A modern, two-bay, gable-roofed garage is located west of the house at 10 High Street.

158. 23 High Street, Mahon House, ca. 1882. Contributing building.

The Mahon House is a 2½-story, sidehall with Italianate style ornament. It has a 2-story ell and 1½-story attached carriage barn. The structure rests on a brick foundation with the gable end of the main block oriented toward High Street. The sidehall entry to the main block is located in the west bay of the façade and is sheltered by an Italianate door hood with a hipped roof and elaborate scroll bracket supports. Fenestration consists of 2/2 wood windows with shutters. On the façade, the windows are set in a balanced, but asymmetrical pattern, with no windows in the entry bay. A 2-story, square, projecting bay window with a flat roof is set in the rear bay of the west elevation of the main block. The ell has a 2-story, shed-roofed porch along the full-length of the west elevation. The first story of the porch is screened and the second story is open with plain posts and balustrade. A secondary entrance is located through the first story of the porch. The house and ell are clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block on the east slope. The clapboarded carriage barn is attached to the rear, northeast corner of the ell and has a small, bay entry set near the east corner. A large, shed-roofed shelter runs along the full length of the east elevation of the barn and is open on the south elevation, facing High Street.

Henry C. and Myra Hale Mahon were married in 1882 and moved to Troy from Vermont. Henry Mahon (born 1855) worked as a box maker (Stone 1897; Hurd 1892; Child 1885). He lived here as late as 1915 (Anonymous 1915).

159. 16 High Street, Franklin Ripley, Jr. House, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

The Ripley House is a 2-story, gable and hip-roofed, stuccoed, Spanish Revival dwelling situated facing High Street. The house has an L-shaped plan consisting of a hip-roofed western section with the hipped end facing High Street, and a laterally-oriented, gable-roofed wing set flush with the north end of the hip-roofed section to form a unified facade. A ca. 1926 shed-roofed, two-bay garage addition is set on the west gable end of the wing, continuing the facade. A flat-roofed, enclosed porch with a mortared, cut stone base extends from the rear (south) elevation of the hip-roofed section of the main block. The main entrance to the house is in the gable-roofed section, set near the garage addition. The entry bay extends to meet the wall surface of the garage addition and is sheltered under a pent roof. The entry bay has a plain, arched, concrete surround and the wood door is flanked by two elongated quarter-round sidelights set in a red brick interior surround. Fenestration consists of divided casement windows of varying dimensions. The garage bays have concrete arches similar to the entry bay. The west wall of the garage slopes toward the ground to create the appearance of piers on the

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façade elevation. Light-colored brickwork articulates the outer corners of the garage addition and forms wainscoting around the doors. The garage has a prominent, 2-bay hip-roofed wall dormer on the front elevation and a similar, roof dormer on the east roof slope. The entire roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has a deep overhang. A stuccoed chimney pierces the west slope of the hip-roofed section of the main block and a brick, exterior chimney is located on the rear (south) elevation.

This house was built ca. 1920 by the superintendent and part owner of the Troy Blanket Mills, Franklin Ripley Jr. Ripley served as superintendent from 1920 until his death in 1932. Other members of the Ripley family lived on South Main Street. Mrs. Cora Ripley, widow of Franklin, lived here as late as 1935. Her son Fuller Ripley, then engineer at the Troy Mills, lived with her (Anonymous 1935).

160. 20 High Street, Dexter House, ca. 1860. Contributing building.

The Dexter House is a 2½-story, 4 X 3 bay, wide gable front dwelling with a 1½-story wing and 1½-story attached barn. It is located on the western edge of the district on the hillside up which High Street rises. The structure rests on a granite foundation with the lateral side of the main block facing High Street. The main entrance is set off-center in the east gable end of the main block and has mid-twentieth century full-length sidelights. Fenestration on the main block consists of 2/2 wood windows. The gable-roofed wing has a 2-story, shed-roofed porch along the full length of the west elevation enclosed with 1/1 modern windows. A shed-roofed entry porch on plain posts shelters a secondary entrance and stairs on the first story of the west porch elevation. The 1½-story, gable-roofed barn is attached to the end of the wing and is oriented with the ridge parallel to the ridge of the house. The entire structure is sided in asbestos shingles and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the ridge of the main block and a concrete block chimney pierces the east slope of the wing.

From the 1870s, this was the residence of the Dexter family (Rockwood 1877; Hurd 1892). Lorenzo Dexter worked as a house painter. He and wife Sarah Garfield were married in 1854 and lived elsewhere in Troy before moving here. Dexter died in 1892. Sarah Dexter lived in this house until at least 1915 (Stone 1897:382; Child 1885; Anonymous 1915). Later this was the residence of Arthur and Lonnie Dexter. He was a painter like his father (Harling 2002). The Dexters occupied the main part of the house and rented the upstairs (Bureau of Census 1920).

161. 5 Russell Avenue, Dustan House, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This is the easternmost in a row of similar houses along the north side of Russell Avenue. It is a 1½-story, Queen Anne, sidehall house with a 1½-story, 3 X 1 bay wing extending north from the east elevation of the main block, connecting the house to a 1½-story carriage barn set parallel to the wing. The main block is oriented with the gable end to Russell Avenue; a shed-roofed, wrap-around porch extends the full length of the façade, northeast elevation of the main block, and across the full length of the south elevation of the wing. The

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porch is supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade. The entire structure is on a brick foundation. The primary entry is in the east bay of the façade, with a single-story, projecting bay window opposite. Fenestration is regular with 2/2 wood windows. The main block is clapboarded with decorative wood shingles in the gable. The roof of the main block is sheathed in asphalt shingles; there is a brick chimney on the ridge. There is an off-center, secondary entry on the front (south) elevation of the wing, and a brick stove chimney on the north slope of the roof. The carriage barn has a pair of hinged, board and batten doors lit by square, single pane windows set in the easternmost bay facing Russell Avenue.

This house was the residence of the Dustan family for many years (Austin 2002). Joseph Dustan worked as a blacksmith in the shop at the Troy Blanket Mills (#1051). Dustan immigrated from England in 1899 when he was twenty-one years old. His wife, Caroline Revell, was the daughter of another English immigrant to Troy (Anonymous 1908; Bureau of the Census 1920). Josiah Revell was the owner of this house and gave it to his daughter to live in. Later Dustan was sexton of Troy cemeteries (Harling 2002). The Dustans lived here into the 1950s (Anonymous 1953).

162. 9 Russell Avenue, Driscoll House, ca. 1897. Contributing building.

The second in a series of similar houses on Russell Avenue, this 1½-story, Queen Anne house has an attached carriage barn. The main block is set with its gable end facing Russell Avenue. There is a 2 story tower engaged in the lateral side near the gable corner. It rests on a granite block foundation. A wrap around porch on turned posts with brackets and turned balustrade extends the full length of the façade and half the length of the east elevation. The two bays of the façade include the sidehall entry in the west bay and a modern, three-part picture window. The 2 story, 2-bay, square tower has a bellcast pyramidal roof. It is set in the first two bays of the east elevation and is split at the first story level by the porch roof. The main block was originally clapboarded with decorative cut shingles in the front (south) gable end, but has recently been vinyl sided. Fenestration consists of 2/2 wood windows and a diamond-shaped window in the façade gable. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles with cornice returns on the gable end. The roof is pierced by a brick chimney at the ridge. The main block is connected to the barn by a small, 1½-story ell. A secondary entry is located on the east side of the ell and is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on turned posts set between the rear elevation of the main block and the south elevation of the barn. The 2½-story, New England barn is on a granite foundation with its ridge perpendicular to the ell and house. A domestic-sized door and two windows with 6/6 wood sash are located in the south elevation. An interior sliding barn door, hinged hayloft door, and two 6/6 wood windows are set in the east, gable end. The barn is sheathed in vinyl siding and roofed in asphalt shingles. The gable end features cornice returns.

This was the residence of the Driscoll family, Irish immigrants, for many years. Mr. Driscoll was employed by the railroad on the section crew (Austin 2002). Later Alphonse Russell, another railroad employee, and his wife Laura lived here (Harling 2002).

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163. 10 Russell Avenue, Enwright House, ca. 1897. Contributing building.

This house on the south side of Russell Avenue is a 1½-story, kneewall, sidehall dwelling with a wing and attached barn. It rests on a brick foundation, with the lateral side parallel to Russell Avenue. The gable end has a full-length porch on square posts with a modern, metal balustrade. The porch shelters the sidehall entry and a single-story, projecting bay window. The main block is clad in asbestos shingles and has 2/2 wood windows. The roof has cornice returns at the eaves on the gable end and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge. A small, 1½-story wing extends from the west elevation of the main block. The wing has a secondary entry located off-center on the south elevation. A shed-roofed porch on square posts with a modern metal balustrade runs across the full length of the south elevation of the wing. Windows on the wing also have 2/2 wood sash. A single-bay, gable-roofed wall dormer is centered on the south elevation. The wing is also clad in asbestos shingles and the roof in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge. The 1½-story former carriage barn is set perpendicular to the ell and has been converted to residential use. A domestic-style entry is located on the west elevation of the barn, accessible via the wing porch. Domestic 1/1 replacement windows have been inserted and the original barn opening has been filled. The barn rests on a brick foundation and is clad in a mix of clapboards and asbestos shingles. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has cornice returns like the house.

This was the residence of the Enwright family, of Irish descent. They moved here from elsewhere in town where they had a farm. Michael Enwright then worked in the blanket mill (Austin 2002; Anonymous 1908). A later resident was the daughter of Walter Mann, who lived nearby (Harling 2002).

163a. Garage, ca. 1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A modern, gable-entry, two-car garage is located northeast of the house. It is clad in asbestos shingles and vertical plywood paneling with overhead doors in each bay.

164. 11 Russell Avenue, ca. 1897. Contributing building.

This 1½-story, kneewall, sidehall dwelling is situated with its main entry facing Russell Avenue. A 1½-story, gable-roofed wing projects from the northeast elevation of the main block, creating an L shaped plan. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. The main block and wing have a wrap-around porch that extends across the façade and northeast elevation of the main block and continues across the full length of the southeast elevation of the wing. The porch roof with pediments over the entries is supported by turned posts with brackets and a turned balustrade. The entry to the main block is set in the south bay of the façade opposite a projecting bay window on the first story. 2/2 wood windows are used consistently on the entire house. The house is clapboarded and there are cornice returns on the gable ends. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and there are brick stove chimneys on the ridge of the main block and wing. The wing has a secondary entry on the southeast elevation. A full-length, shed-roofed addition is set across the northwest elevation of wing. A

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single-bay wall dormer is located on the southeast elevation near the intersection with the main block. A separate barn (#164a) is located north of the house.

This is the easternmost of four similar houses built by local developer George Russell. In the 1920s-30s, it was rented by the Rogers family. Senaca Rogers worked as a railroad station agent (Bureau of the Census 1920; Austin 2002).

164a. Barn, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Set back at the end of the driveway (northwest of the house), is a 1½-story carriage barn with a single-story shed roofed addition on the southwest elevation. The main block has a brick foundation. The gable entry of the barn faces Russell Avenue and has a discontinued interior sliding door set flush with the northeast corner. The shed-roofed addition was likely used as a garage and is accessed via a pair of hinged wood doors lit by 8-pane windows at the top. Fenestration is irregular with 2/2 wood and 1/1 replacement windows. The entire structure is sheathed in clapboards; the roof in asphalt shingles.

165. 12 Russell Avenue, Troy Baking Company, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

The Troy Baking Company is an elongated, 1½-story, 6 X 1 bay wood frame structure with its long lateral elevation parallel to Russell Avenue. It rests on a granite foundation; its main entry is off-center facing the south side of Russell Avenue. The entry is sheltered by a gable-roofed entry porch supported on square posts. Fenestration on the façade is asymmetrical; all windows have 1/1 replacement sash with plain board surrounds. The Troy Baking Company is primarily clapboarded, though the rear of the building has wood shingles. A brick stove chimney is centered on the ridge. Though this was originally a commercial property, it was converted to domestic use in the mid-twentieth century.

This building originally housed a small neighborhood store. In 1924, it was purchased by Finnish immigrants William and Anna Tahtinen, who operated the Troy Baking Company from 1924 to 1936. They baked bread, cakes, donuts, coffee buns, and cookies; rye bread in particular was made for the area's Finnish population. During the Depression, the Tahtinens expanded the business to selling dressed chickens, eggs, pigs, and grain. Delivery routes transported bakery products to neighboring towns, and live chickens were shipped in crates to Boston (Merrifield 1976:89). They operated the business until her death (Harling 2002). As of the 1940s, the building was vacant (Sanborn 1946). The building then became a house occupied by the Page family (Harling 2002).

166. 13 Russell Avenue, ca. 1897. Contributing building.

Part of a row of nearly identical houses, this 1½-story, gable-roofed, sidehall dwelling is situated with its main entry facing Russell Avenue. A 1½-story, gable-roofed wing projects from the northeast elevation of the main block. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. The main block and wing have a wrap-around porch

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that extends across the façade and northeast elevation of the main block and continues across the full length of the southeast elevation of the wing. The porch is supported by turned posts with brackets and has a turned balustrade. A large pediment interrupts the porch eaveline on the wing. The entry to the main block is set in the west bay of the façade. Fenestration on the main block and wing consists of 2/2 wood windows. The wing has a secondary entry on the southeast elevation. There is a single-bay wall dormer on the southeast elevation near the intersection with the main block. The walls are sheathed in clapboards; the roof in asphalt shingles with cornice returns on the gable ends. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge of the main block.

This house, and four other nearly identical houses were built by George Russell. In the early 1900s, this was the residence of the Nelson family. Charles Nelson worked for the Troy Blanket Mills (Anonymous 1908). During the 1930s this was the home of Walter and Annie Clark. He was a stone mason and she worked as a librarian in the Town Hall (Harling 2002).

167. 17 Russell Avenue, ca. 1897. Contributing building.

Part of a row of nearly identical houses, this 1½-story, gable-roofed, sidehall dwelling is situated with its main entry facing Russell Avenue. A 1½-story, gable-roofed wing projects from the northeast elevation of the main block. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. The main block and wing have a wrap-around porch that extends across the façade and northeast elevation of the main block and continues across the full length of the southeast elevation of the wing. The porch is supported by turned posts with brackets and has a turned balustrade. A large pediment interrupts the porch eaveline on the wing. The entry to the main block is set in the west bay of the façade. Fenestration on the main block and wing consists of 2/2 wood windows. The wing has a secondary entry on the southeast elevation. There is a single-bay wall dormer on the southeast elevation near the intersection with the main block. The walls are sheathed in clapboards; the roof in asphalt shingles with cornice returns on the gable ends. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge of the main block.

This house, and four other nearly identical houses were built on Russell Avenue by George Russell. One resident was Walter Mann who ran a heating oil business (Austin 2002).

167a. Barn, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

West of the house, set back from the street, is a detached barn, with its entry on its front gable.

168. 11 Brook Street, concrete block garage, 1950s. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This low, one-story structure with concrete block walls is located by itself on an overgrown lot that extends between Russell and Brook Streets. The building has a very low pitched, nearly flat roof. Multiple large openings contain wooden doors.

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For many years this lot was occupied by a lumberyard associated with the nearby box factory (Harling 2002). The building, built after 1946 (Sanborn 1946), was used as a garage by heating oil dealer Walter Mann who lived nearby (#167) (Austin 2002).

169. 19 Russell Avenue, ca. 1897. Contributing building.

Part of a row of nearly identical houses, this 1½-story, gable-roofed, sidehall dwelling is situated with its main entry facing Russell Avenue. A 1½-story, gable-roofed wing projects from the northeast elevation of the main block. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. The main block and wing have a wrap-around porch that extends across the façade and northeast elevation of the main block and continues across the full length of the southeast elevation of the wing. The porch is supported by turned posts with brackets and has a turned balustrade. A large pediment interrupts the porch eaveline on the wing. The entry to the main block is set in the west bay of the façade. Fenestration on the main block and wing consists of 2/2 wood windows. The wing has a secondary entry on the southeast elevation. There is a single-bay wall dormer on the southeast elevation near the intersection with the main block. The walls are sheathed in clapboards; the roof in asphalt shingles with cornice returns on the gable ends. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge of the main block.

This house, and four other nearly identical houses were built on Russell Avenue by George Russell. This house was owned by the Clark family and then the Barretts. Ernest Barrett was a local storekeeper (Austin 2002; Bureau of the Census 1920).

169a. Barn, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Two 1½-story, gable-roofed outbuildings are located west of the house at 19 Russell Avenue. The larger of the two has a single bay opening facing Russell Avenue and is partially clad in wood shingles. Most of the shingles have been removed, revealing the sheathing boards.

169b. Shed, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

The shed is smaller in size and is located directly northeast of the larger barn.

170. 26 Russell Avenue, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

The house at twenty-six Russell Avenue is a 1½-story, 3x2 bay, sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story cross-gable wing on the southwest elevation. The structure rests on a brick foundation with the end gable facing Russell Avenue. A shed-roofed porch supported by tapered square posts on a shingled parapet extends the full length of the façade and the southwest elevation to the cross-gable wing. The main entry is located in the north bay of the façade. A secondary entry is located on the northwest elevation of the cross-gable section, accessed via the porch. Fenestration consists of 1/1 replacement windows with plastic shutters. The entire building is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the brick chimney pierces the ridge of the cross-gable wing.

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Early occupants of this house were the Frazer family. Charles E. Frazier's father owned a mill on upper High Street. He acquired a chair factory in East Swanzey, to where he and his wife Esther later moved (Anonymous 1953; Harling 2002).

170a. Garage, ca. 1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A single-story, single-bay garage is located south of the dwelling at 26 Russell Avenue. The gable end faces Russell Avenue and has an overhead garage door. The garage is vinyl sided and roofed in asphalt shingles.

171. 27 Russell Avenue, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Part of a row of nearly identical houses, this 1½-story, gable-roofed, sidehall dwelling is situated with its main entry facing Russell Avenue. A 1½-story, gable-roofed wing projects from the northeast elevation of the main block. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. The main block and wing have a wrap-around porch that extends across the façade and northeast elevation of the main block and continues across the full length of the southeast elevation of the wing. The porch is supported by turned posts with brackets and has a turned balustrade. A large pediment interrupts the porch eaveline on the wing. The entry to the main block is set in the west bay of the façade. Fenestration on the main block and wing consists of 2/2 wood windows. The wing has a secondary entry on the southeast elevation. There is a single-bay wall dormer on the southeast elevation near the intersection with the main block. The walls are sheathed in clapboards; the roof in asphalt shingles with cornice returns on the gable ends. A brick stove chimney pierces the ridge of the main block.

This house, and four other nearly identical houses, were built on Russell Avenue by George Russell. In the 1920s this was the residence of the Tantenin family who ran the bakery at #165 (Harling 2002).

171a. Shed, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

A single-story, gable-roofed shed is located behind (northwest) the dwelling at 27 Russell Avenue.

172. 28 Russell Avenue, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Twenty-eight Russell Avenue is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story, 3 X 1 bay wing extending from the southwest elevation. A shed-roofed addition is located on the southeast elevation of the wing and another shed-roofed addition extends southeast from the first addition. The house rests on a brick foundation and is situated facing Russell Avenue. A shed-roofed porch extends across the full length of the façade and southwest elevations of the main block and across the full-length of the northwest elevation of the wing. The porch is supported on turned posts and has a turned balustrade. Another porch extends across the rear (southeast) elevation of the main block and ends at one of the shed-roofed additions. The main, sidehall entry is located in the east bay of the façade. Fenestration on the main block consists of 2/2 wood windows and the structure is clad in synthetic siding. The roof has cornice returns on the gable ends and is sheathed in

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asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block on the southwest slope. The wing has a secondary entry located on the northwest elevation facing Russell Avenue. Fenestration is also 2/2 wood windows and the wing is also clad in vinyl siding and roofed in asphalt shingles. An exterior, brick chimney is set on the southwest elevation.

This was the home of Charles and Annie Moore and their children. He worked at the Troy Blanket Mills (Harling 2002).

173. 31 Russell Avenue, Woodbury House, ca. 1898. Contributing building.

The Woodbury House is a 1½-story, cross-gabled multi-family dwelling with an attached, 1½-story barn. The main block consists of a 5 X 2 bay section with a 3 X 1 bay cross gable section facing Russell Avenue. The entire structure is supported by a concrete-covered, granite foundation. The primary entrance to the house is located in the south intersection of the cross-gables under a hip-roofed entry porch. The porch is supported by a single, square post. Irregular fenestration on the main block consists of 6/1 sash, divided casement windows, and fixed, single-pane windows. The house is clapboarded and the eaves return on the gable ends. The front (southeast) roof slope of the lateral block has been extended to cover a narrow, front addition. This change is evident from the placement of the cornice returns on the gable ends of the lateral block, which are set well within the wall surface. The roof is shingled with slate and a brick chimney pierces the roof of the lateral block on the northwest slope. A small, single-story, single-bay shed connects the main block to the barn, which is set with the ridge parallel to that of the main block. A secondary entry is located on the northeast elevation of the ell, which is clad and roofed in the same materials as the main block. The barn also rests on a concrete-covered, granite foundation. It has been converted to residential use and has domestic, 6/6 windows. The barn is clapboarded and sheathed in asphalt shingles.

The Woodbury Family moved to Troy from Massachusetts before 1900. William Woodbury worked as superintendent of the granite quarry. In 1908, Mary Woodbury lived in this house with Ernest and Lottie Woodbury and their 3 young children. Mary Woodbury had died by 1915, though Ernest and Lottie still lived on the premises. Ernest was working as a bookkeeper in Keene by 1935 (Anonymous 1935). The family owned the house until recently (Austin 2002).

174. 33 Russell Avenue, Congdon House, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

The Congdon House, at the west end of Russell Avenue, is a 1½-story, sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story, gable-roofed wing connecting to a garage. The structure rests on a brick foundation facing Russell Avenue. The main block has a sidehall entrance in the west bay of the façade, sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood braced against the wall. Fenestration consists of 2/2 wood windows, which are set asymmetrically on the façade and more regularly on side elevations. The main block is vinyl sided and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge. The wing projects from the southwest elevation of the house. A former porch has

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been finished for living space; it extends three-quarters of the southwest elevation of the wing. A secondary entrance is located in this area. Windows on the wing have 1/1 replacement sash. The wing is clad in vinyl and roofed in asphalt. Two skylights are cut in the southeast roof slope. The 1½-story attached garage has two bays with overhead garage doors. The garage is clad in vertical plywood siding and roofed in asphalt shingles. It has 1/1 modern windows.

George Congdon was a coal dealer with a local delivery route. He also farmed on a small scale (Harling 2002).

174a. Shop, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

This small workshop was built between 1924 and 1946 (Sanborn 1924; Sanborn 1946). The building stands south of the garage, set back from the end of Russell Avenue. The small one-story structure has a gable roof and walls sheathed in clapboards.

175. 31 Brook Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This house is similar in plan to many others in this neighborhood. It is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story, gable-roofed wing forming an "L". The house is located on the corner of Brook Street and Russell Avenue with the gable end of the main block facing Brook Street. The entire structure rests on a brick foundation. A hip-roofed, wrap-around porch extends across the façade and northeast elevation of the main block. The porch has been rebuilt with square posts and brackets and a square spindle balustrade. A second, shed-roofed porch is located across the gable end of the wing and has been rebuilt with identical materials. The main, sidehall entrance to the house is situated in the west bay of the main block. A secondary entrance is set in the gable end of the wing. The windows on the main block have 2/2 wood sash. The wing has smaller, 1/1 replacement windows. The entire house is clad in wood shingles; the roof in asphalt shingles. A concrete chimney is located on the northeast slope of the main block, and a second, exterior concrete chimney is located on the rear (northwest) elevation.

176. 38 Brook Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Located at the west end of Brook Street is a small, 1½-story, gable-roofed, sidehall dwelling with a single-story, gable-roofed ell. The house rests on a brick foundation with the gable end of the main block facing Brook Street. A full-length, shed-roofed porch extends across the façade and has been enclosed with modern, 1/1 windows. The main entrance to the house is located in the northeast bay of the façade of the main block. Fenestration on the main block consists of 1/1 and sliding replacement windows. The entire structure is clapboarded. The ell has a board and batten door located on the northeast elevation. The house and ell are roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block at the ridge. A second, concrete block, exterior chimney is located on the southeast elevation of the main block.

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176a. Garage, ca. 1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A modern, two-car, gable-front garage is located southeast of the house at 38 Brook Street with the garage bays facing Brook Street.

177. 1 Barrett Street, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

On the corner of Barrett and Brook Streets is a single-story, 5 X 2 bay, gable-roofed dwelling with a slightly shorter, single-story, gable-roofed wing extending from the southeast elevation. The structure rests on a brick foundation. The main block has a center entry on the lateral side, facing Barrett Street. The roofline extends into an unsupported door hood over the entrance. A secondary entrance is set near the gable end on the northeast elevation of the wing, which has an identical door hood. The house and wing have 1/1 replacement windows and are clapboarded, except for the end gable peaks, which have vertical plywood siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the southwest roof slope of the main block near the ridge.

178. 5 Barrett Street, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

This house is the only duplex in the neighborhood. It is 1½-storied high in kneewall form. The main entry is centered on the lateral side facing Barrett Street. The duplex division is side by side with a brick stove chimney for each unit. The house rests on a brick foundation. The entrance is sheltered by an enclosed, shed-roofed space entered from the northwest side. Fenestration on the main block consists of 2/2 wood windows arranged symmetrically on all elevations. The building is clapboarded; the roof has asphalt shingles. An exterior, concrete block chimney is on the southeast gable end.

179. 7 Barrett Street, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

This small, 1½-story, 2 X 3 bay, dwelling has the entrance in the end gable facing Barrett Street. The entry is sheltered by a full-length, enclosed porch with a hipped roof. The porch is entered from the northwest side. Fenestration consists of 2/2 and 1/1 wood windows. The house rests on a brick foundation. The house and porch are clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. There is an exterior, concrete block chimney on the southeast elevation.

180. 11 Barrett Street, ca. 1910. Noncontributing building (lacks integrity).

Similar to its neighbor, but altered, is a 1½-story, kneewall, sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story wing extending from the southeast elevation. A full-length porch is set on the front gable end, facing Barrett Street. A shed-roofed addition has been added to the front (northeast) elevation of the wing. The house is sheathed in vertical board siding, plywood, and clapboards and has new casement and bay windows. The roof has asphalt shingles and the chimney has been removed.

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181. 32 Brook Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Located on the corner of Brook and Barrett Streets is a 1½-story, kneewall, sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story ell set flush with the southwest elevation of the main block. The simple, wood frame structure rests on a brick foundation with the gable end of the main block facing Brook Street. It is sheathed in clapboards with little trim or embellishment. The main, sidehall entrance is located in the northeast bay of the façade of the main block. Fenestration on all parts of the house consists of 2/2 wood windows and some modern sliding windows. The ell has a 2-bay, shed-roofed dormer on the southwest roof slope lit by modern sliding windows. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block near the ridge. A ca. 1900 barn is located behind the house.

181a. Barn, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

The barn behind 32 Brook Street, accessed from Barrett Street, is a 1½-story, gable-roofed structure with a single-story, shed roofed addition on the northeast elevation. The main entrance to the barn is located in the gable end and has an interior sliding door. The entrance to the addition is also set in the gable end and has hinged, board and batten doors. The barn has boarded-up, domestic windows. The entire structure is clapboarded and has wide corner boards, frieze boards, and cornice returns. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

182. 27 Brook Street, ca. 1910. Contributing building.

This small, wood frame, 1½-story, sidehall dwelling has a smaller 1½-story wing extending from the northeast elevation. A single-story, shed addition is attached to the northeast elevation of the wing. The structure rests on a stuccoed foundation with the gable end of the main block facing Brook Street. An enclosed, shed-roofed porch extends across half of the façade of the main block. The primary entrance to the house is located in the northeast side of the porch. Fenestration consists of 1/1 replacement sash. The building is vinyl sided and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the ridge of the main block.

183. 28 Brook Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This property is located on the south side of Brook Street, adjacent to Blandings or Silica Mill Pond. The house is a 1½-story, wood frame, sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story ell set flush with the northwest elevation of the main block. The house rests on a concrete-covered foundation with the gable end of the main block facing Brook Street. The main, sidehall entrance to the house is set in the northeast bay of the façade of the main block. The entry is sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood braced against the wall. The windows on the building are replacement 1/1 sash and casement windows. On the 3-bay façade, the windows are set in the northwest bays only. The entire structure is vinyl sided and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block near the ridge.

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184. 25 Brook Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This house is a 1½-story, kneewall, sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story, gable roofed wing set flush with the southwest elevation of the main block. A single-story addition with a shed roof is set in the north intersection of the main block and wing. The house rests on a brick foundation with the lateral side of the main block facing Brook Street. The main, sidehall entrance is located in the southeast bay of the façade (northeast elevation) of the main block. It is sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood braced against the wall. A secondary entrance is located on the northeast elevation of the addition. Fenestration consists of 1/1 replacement sash and casement windows. The house is vinyl sided and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the ridge of the main block.

185. 19 Brook Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Nineteen Brook Street is a 1½-story, gable-roofed, sidehall dwelling situated with the gable end facing Brook Street. A large addition has been built onto the southwest elevation of the main block. The main block rests on a brick foundation. A full-length, enclosed porch with a shallow hipped roof and centered entry shelters the sidehall entry on the façade. Fenestration consists of 6/6 and 1/1 replacement sash. The house is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. The roofline on the gable ends has cornice returns. A brick chimney pierces the ridge of the main block.

186. 13 Brook Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Thirteen Brook Street is a 1½-story kneewall cape with a 1½-story ell that extends across the full length of the rear (northwest) elevation. A shed-roofed addition is set on the rear (northwest) elevation of the ell and another shed-roofed addition is attached to the northeast side of the ell. The house rests on a brick foundation with the main entrance facing Brook Street. A full-length enclosed porch with a hipped roof shelters the primary, centered entry on the façade. Fenestration on the main block consists of 6/6 replacement windows. The ell has a modern bay window set on the first story of the southwest elevation. A 2-bay, shed-roofed wall dormer is set on the southwest roof slope. The remainder of the ell windows are smaller, 6/6 replacement sash. The shed-roofed addition has a secondary entry in the southwest elevation and 1/1 replacement windows. The entire structure is vinyl sided except for the front porch, which is clad in wood shingles. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the center of the ridge on the main block. Skylights have been cut into the front (southeast) roof slope of the main block and the dormer on the ell.

187. Off Brook Street, pail factory site. Contributing site.

This open lot on the north side of Blandings or Silica Mill Pond encompasses the dam (#187a). East of the dam, the parcel was part of the pail factory site (see #188).

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187a. Off Brook Street, modern dam, ca. 1970. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

The Brook Street Dam is a poured concrete structure damming Blanding Pond. It replaced a historic structure.

188. Brook Street, corner of Prospect. Contributing site.

This open lot on the northeast side of the pond was the site of pail and woodenware shops for many years. Blandings Pail Factory was established in 1849. About 1859 it was acquired by Daniel M. Farrar. Later it was taken over by his son, C.A. Farrar, who operated the business through the late nineteenth century. Oliver C. Whitcomb acquired the site and built a large new box shop. The company was then sold to G.W.S. Platts. The complex burned about 1930 and the company moved to Keene. The property has been vacant since that time.

189. 3 Brook Street, ca. 1900. Noncontributing building (lacks integrity).

Near the eastern end of Brook Street is a 1½-story, gable-roofed dwelling with a 1½-story, gable-roofed wing extending from the southwest gable end of the main block. A later, shed-roofed, enclosed porch runs along the full length of the southeast elevation of the wing. The structure rests on a brick foundation facing Brook Street. The porch is on a concrete block foundation. The main entrance is located on the southwest elevation of the porch addition. A secondary entrance is located in the northeast bay of the side gable of the main block, sheltered by a gable-roofed door hood. The house has 2/2 wood and 1/1 and 6/6 replacement windows. The house is clad in asbestos shingles except for the porch addition, which has wood shingles. A 2-bay shed dormer is located on the southeast roof slope of the wing. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney pierces the ridge of the main block.

190. Prospect Street, vacant lot. Contributing site.

This strip of semi-overgrown land between Prospect Street and the railroad has always been a part of the railroad station area. As late as the 1940s, the coal shed stood on this lot.

191. 77 Prospect Street, Robb House, ca. 1850. Contributing building.

This property is located on the west side of Prospect Street, backing up to Blandings or Silica Mill Pond. The J.A. Robb House is a 1½-story, wood frame, sidehall, Greek Revival-style dwelling with an attached English barn. The house rests on a granite block foundation and is situated with the gable end facing Prospect Street. The primary, sidehall entrance to the house is located in the south bay of the façade. The door surround is made up of ¾-length sidelights and a flattened pediment. Fenestration is regular with 6/6 windows surrounded by flat boards and slightly projecting caps. The walls are sheathed in vinyl siding; the roof in asphalt shingles. The boxed eaves project with a fascia and cornice returns on the gables. A 2-bay, gable dormer is centered on the north roof slope. The dormer has a secondary entrance located in it for fire egress, which is accessed by a set of open wooden stairs from the ground level. A single-bay gable dormer is set off-center on the south slope. A brick chimney pierces the north roof slope near the ridge. The attached English barn is set perpendicular to the

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house, forming an L-shaped plan with the work yard in the L. The rear (west) slope of the barn roof extends across the full length of the rear (west) elevation of the house. The barn has an exterior sliding door set in the lateral side facing Prospect Street. The barn is vinyl sided; the roof has asphalt shingles.

This house was occupied by J.A. Robb as of the 1850s (Fagan 1858). It was later associated with the nearby pail factory owned by the Farrar family (Rockwood 1877). Mrs. S.B. Farrar owned the house in 1892 (Hurd 1892).

192. 78 Prospect Street, Grimes House, ca. 1820. Contributing building.

This property is located on the east side of Prospect Street, backing up to the railroad bed. The complex consists of a 1½-story cape, a single-story wing extending from each gable end; and a single-story backhouse connecting to a 1 ½-story barn. These are arranged laterally along Prospect Street. The farmstead is on a brick foundation. The wing to the north has a shed-roofed, enclosed porch on the west elevation. Together, the wing and porch extend across the full length of the gable end of the main block. Originally a center entry in the 5-bay façade, the primary entrance has been relocated to the enclosed porch on the west elevation. The windows on the main block and front addition have 6/1 sash. The enclosed porch has new casement windows. The wing on the south gable end of the main block is set flush with the west elevation. A secondary entry is located on the west elevation of the wing near the backhouse. The entire complex is sheathed in clapboards; the roof in asphalt shingles. The gable ends of the north wing and main block have cornice returns. A single-bay, gable dormer is set off-center on the west roof slope of the main block. There are brick chimneys on the west slope of the main block and the ridge of the south wing. The house is connected to the barn by a small, single-story backhouse. The barn has been converted to domestic use.

This was the house of railroad station agent John Grimes and his wife Mary Louisa (Fagan 1858). Grimes moved to Troy from Keene in 1846. He died in 1859 (Caverly 1859:204). The property was later owned by John L. Farrar. Born 1841 he married Ellen Piper and died in 1875. His brother C.A. Farrar owned the house next door and the nearby pail factory (Rockwood 1877). The Farrar Family owned this property until at least 1915 (Anonymous 1885; Anonymous 1908; Anonymous 1915).

193. 81 Prospect Street, D.M. Farrar House, ca. 1860. Contributing building.

This 1½-story, sidehall dwelling with a 1½-story, gable-roofed ell is located at the southern edge of the district on Prospect Street, backing up to the east side of Blandings Pond. The house rests on a cut stone foundation and is situated with the gable end facing Prospect Street. The main entrance to the house is set in the south bay of the façade, sheltered by a full-length, hip-roofed porch on narrow turned posts with a turned balustrade. The porch is a late nineteenth century addition. Windows have been replaced with 1/1 sash. The ell has a small greenhouse window on the south elevation. The house is clapboarded and roofed in asphalt shingles. A brick

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chimney pierces the north slope of the main block. A shop and shed are located southwest of the house and a garage is located across Prospect Street.

This house was built by Daniel M. Farrar who purchased the adjacent Blanding pail factory about 1859. Farrar continued to manufacture pails there and built a sawmill nearby (at the end of Russell Avenue) to supply the necessary lumber. He died in 1870. How long his widow, Saphronia lived here is unknown. The house was later occupied by their son C.A. Farrar who married Charlotte Bemis in 1865. He died in 1870 and she lived here into the early 1900s (Anonymous 1908). The Farrar family also owned nearby residences including properties #191 and #192 (Hurd 1892; Stone 1897:290).

193a. Opposite 81 Prospect, Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A single-story, one-car, gable entry garage is located across Prospect Street from the house. Oriented with its gable end to the street, the garage has novelty siding, 6/6 windows and an overhead garage door.

194. 5 South Street, ca. 1860. Contributing building.

At the northern end of South Street is a 1½-story, high-posted cape with a 1½-story wing. The nineteenth century structure is oriented gable end to the street with its entry centered on the three bay lateral façade. It is sheltered by a gable-roofed entry porch on square posts. The structure rests on a cut stone foundation. A secondary entry is located on the west elevation of the wing and is also sheltered by a gable-roofed entry porch. A shed-roofed addition extends from the rear (east) elevation of the wing and a smaller shed-roofed addition is set in the north intersection of the main block and wing. The house has 1/1 replacement windows and is sheathed in clapboards. The roofs are shingled in asphalt. A single-bay, gable-roofed dormer is set on the west roof slope of the wing. Two concrete block chimneys pierce the roof of the large shed addition on the rear of the wing. This property contains 2/3 of an acre, extending back to Village Pond.

This dwelling was owned by D.W. Farrar in 1877 and C.D. Farrar in 1892 (Rockwood 1877; Hurd 1892). It was apparently a rental property. Storekeeper David Farrar lived on South Main Street at #22. Charles Farrar owned a pail and silica factory in Troy.

During the first half of the twentieth century, this house was owned by Charles Isaacson, who worked for the railroad (Harling 2002). He and his wife Olga were both Finnish immigrants who came to the U.S. about 1905 when they were about twenty years old (Bureau of Census, 1920). They lived here with their six children.

195. 9 South Street, ca. 1950. Contributing building.

This single-story dwelling rests on a concrete block foundation with the principal elevation facing South Street. The house has a gable roof with an extremely shallow pitch; the gable end faces the street. Two entries are located at opposite ends of this elevation. The eastern entry is through a shallow, enclosed entry porch with a

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gable roof. The west entry is accessed by a set of stone stairs as it is above grade. Both entries are have metal door hoods. Fenestration on the building is asymmetrical and consists of 1/1 replacement windows. The house is vinyl sided and roofed in asphalt shingles. A concrete block chimney pierces the roof on the west slope. Early owners of this house, the Syrias, worked for the Troy Mills (Harling 2002).

196. 8 South Street, Monadnock Soda Company, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

This unusual building is located on South Street just below the intersection with South Main Street. Built ca. 1930, the rusticated concrete block structure housed the Monadnock Soda Company. It is 2-stories high, 3 X 4 bays with a gable-roof oriented lateral side parallel to the street. A single-story garage with a gable-roof is attached and extends from the northeast elevation. The walls are made of rusticated concrete blocks, but the foundation is smooth-faced. The entrance to the main block is in the northeast bay of the façade. The garage wing has two bays in the north lateral elevation facing South Street with overhead garage doors. Fenestration on the main block consists of 2/2 wood windows. The roofs of the main block and garage wing are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The roof of the main block is pierced by a brick chimney on the north slope near the ridge. This building is located at the rear of the parcel associated with #16 on South Main Street.

The Monadnock Soda Company was operated during the 1930s by Fritz (Fred T.) Cummings (Hawkins et. al. 1997; Anonymous 1935). The property is still owned by the Cummings family. The building is now vacant.

197. 17 South Street, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This Queen Anne style house has two blocks connected in an "L" plan; the 1½-story, gable-roofed sidehall main block, and a 1½-story, gable-roofed wing. They connect to an attached small barn or carriage shed. The foundation is stone, and the walls are sheathed in clapboards. A porch wraps around the façade, southwest elevation, and the front of the wing. The porch consists of a hip roof supported by turned posts and a stick-work railing. The porch is enclosed near the south corner of the wing. Fenestration on the main block and wing consists of original 2/2 wood windows. A brick chimney pierces the ridge. Shed-roofed extensions project from the rear (northwest) elevation of the wing and are connected to the small barn. The barn is attached to the southwest corner with the gable end facing South Street. A bay entrance is located on the southwest, side gable elevation of the barn and has an exterior sliding door. A domestic sized door is set on the front-facing gable end. The ground slopes down slightly behind the house and the barn is set lower than the main grade. The property contains nearly an acre. Open lawn surrounds the house and extends back to the shore of the Village Pond. Mature trees shade the front yard. Alphonse and Emma Lemay lived here many years and worked at the Troy mills (Harling 2002).

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197a. Garage, ca. 1930. Contributing building.

A single-story, two-bay, gable entry garage with a clipped gable roof is located west of the house at 17 South Street, set back from the corner of the attached barn. The two openings are located in the gable end facing South Street and have overhead garage doors. The garage is clapboarded and has an asphalt-shingled roof.

198. 23 South Street, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Located on the northwest side of South Street, at the southern edge of the district is a 1½-story dwelling built in the early twentieth century. It rests on a brick foundation with the gable end facing South Street. The house has 2/1 wood windows and clapboard sheathing. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. There are no chimneys. An enclosed porch wraps the southwest and southeast elevations, with an off-center entrance on the southeast elevation facing South Street and a centered entrance on the southwest elevation. The porch roof has a small pediment above the door on the southeast elevation and a shed-roofed extension to form a door hood over the southeast entrance. Its walls are sheathed in novelty siding. This property contains over ¾ of an acre extending from South Street back to the east shore of the Village Pond. The front yard is shaded by mature evergreens. Harry and Ina Eastman, employees of the Troy Mills, lived here for many years (Harling 2002).

198a. Garage, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

A single-story, single-bay, gable entry garage with a modern overhead garage door is located southwest of the house at 23 School Street. Its walls are sheathed in novelty siding.

199. 26 South Street, ca. 1881. Contributing building.

Located at the southern edge of the district, the house at 26 South Street is a 1½-story, gable front with a single-story, gable-roofed ell set flush with the southwest elevation of the main block. A shed-roofed, one-car garage is located on the rear elevation of the ell. The main entrance is centered on the gable end facade, and is sheltered by a full-length, hip-roofed porch on new square posts. Fenestration on the main block and ell consists of 2/2 wood windows. The garage has a single opening with a modern, overhead garage door on the southwest elevation. The main block and ell are vinyl sided and roofed in asphalt shingles. The garage has vertical board sheathing. A brick chimney pierces the southwest roof slope of the main block near the ridge. The house is located on a 2/3-acre parcel. A driveway south of the house leads to the garage, which is set back off the southeast corner. A sign on the building dates this house to 1881. For many years this has been the residence of the Fraziers, who worked in the Troy Mills (Harling 2002).

199a. Garage, ca. 1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A single-story, one-car garage with a low-pitched gable roof is located southeast of the house.

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200. 20 South Street, modern house, ca. 1980. Non-contributing building (due to age).

Set back from the southeast side of South Street is a modern 1½-story, cape type house. The wood frame structure is sheathed in clapboards. The house is located on an open lawn, shaded by mature trees. This property is located between adjacent historic buildings near the southern edge of the district.

200a. Modern garage, ca. 1980. Non-contributing building (due to age).

North of the house is a modern two-car garage.

201. South Street, vacant lot. Non-contributing site.

This vacant lot is owned by the same family that owns #200 across the street.

202. 3 Howard Street, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

This small, 1½-story, wood-frame house is located off Nelson Street. It has vinyl siding and minimal detailing; windows are primarily 1/1. It was built prior to 1920.

202a. Garage, ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Next to the driveway is a two-car, gable-front garage with overhead doors.

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1	82 South Main	ca. 1819	S.B. Farrar Farm: kneewall cape	C
2	76 South Main	ca. 1890	G.W. Mason House: 1 ½-story sidehall	C
3 + 3a	72 South Main	ca. 1831	Clarke-Whittemore House: kneewall cape, barn	C C (barn)
4	64 South Main	ca. 1840	Harvey/Clark House: cape	C
5 + 5a + 5b + 5c	59 South Main	ca. 1900	1 ¾-story cape, farm, barn, garage and chicken coop	C C (barn) C (garage) C (coop)
6 + 6a	58 South Main	ca. 1800	Rev. Townsend House: cape, ca. 1970 garage	C NC (garage)
7	54 South Main	ca. 1837/ ca. 1856	former Grosnevor Hat Shop: 2-story, gable front	C
8 + 8a	53 South Main	ca. 1812/1850s	Farrar Pottery/Whittemore House: cape, ca. 1980 barn	C NC (barn)
9	50 South Main	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival cape	C
10	57 South Main	ca. 1980	modern house	NC
11	43 South Main	ca. 1883	Alvah Clark House: Italianate, 2 ½-story sidehall, connected barn	C
12	42 South Main	ca. 1821	Winch House: Federal, hip roof, twin chimneys, ca. 1930 garage	C C (garage)
13	41 South Main	ca. 1948	Lepisto House: Colonial Revival cape	C
14	38 South Main	ca. 1855	cape, attached barn	C
15 + 15a	33 South Main	ca. 1910	Ripley House: Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, garage	C C (garage)
16	27 South Main	ca. 1850/ ca. 1881	Osborn/Ripley House: Victorian (Greek Revival) with attached garage	C
17 + 17a	26 South Main	ca. 1818	Whitney House: Federal, center chimney, ca. 1970 garage	C NC (garage)
18	23 South Main	ca. 1830	Lucius Bryant House: brick Federal/Greek Revival	C
18a	23 South Main	ca. 1846	Capron Shoe Shop: utilitarian	C

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19 + 19a	24 South Main	ca. 1840/ ca. 1886	Buttrick/Dort House: Greek Revival/Italianate brick, attached barn, garage	C C (garage)
20	20 South Main	ca. 1852	Foster/Smith House: Greek Revival/Gothic sidehall, attached garage	C
21	18 South Main	ca. 1950	Parker House: Picturesque Cottage, brick	C
22 + 22a	15 South Main	ca. 1848	David W. Farrar House: Greek Revival, wide gable, ca.1993 garage	C NC (garage)
23	9 South Main	ca. 1828	“Old Academy”: Federal school	C
24	South Main	ca. 1834-35	Congregational Church: Federal/Greek Revival, brick, attached garage	C
25	Monadnock/ South Main	ca. 1810	Harrington/Spaulding/Stone House: Federal/Italianate, attached barn	C
26	10 South Main	ca. 1953	Gay-Kimball Library: Colonial Revival, brick	NC
27 + 27a	5 South Main	ca. 1900	John Lahiff House: Colonial Revival, hip roof, barn	C C (barn)
28 + 28a	1 South Main	ca. 1837	Greek Revival, stone, wide gable, converted barn	C NC (barn)
29	4 South Main	ca. 1836	Farrar House: Greek Revival, wide gable	C
30	2 South Main	ca. 1835	Farrar/Whitney Store: Greek Revival, brick, temple front	C
31	South Main	ca. 1835	stone bridge	C – structure
32	37 Central Square	ca. 1832	Grosvenor/Goodall House: Greek Revival/Victorian, wide gable	C
33	35 Central Square	ca. 1825	Whittemore/Kimball House: Greek Revival, wide gable	C
33a	rear of 35 Central Square	ca. 1999	Troy Senior Housing: modern apartment building	NC
34	33 Central Square	ca. 1843	Kimball’s Store: Greek Revival, brick, commercial	C
35	31 Central Square	ca. 1815	Fairbanks House: Federal/Italianate, hip roof	C

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36	27 Central Square	ca. 1770/ ca. 1838	“The Red Shed”: Georgian, 2½ story	C
37	25 Central Square	ca. 1893	Thompson’s Store: Victorian, commercial	C
38	19 Central Square	ca. 1830	former wing of Monadnock Hotel: altered multi-family	NC
38a	17 Central Square	ca. 1880	Monadnock Hotel Stable: barn (hardware store)	C
39	15 Central Square	1980s	Bank of New Hampshire: modern commercial	NC
40	11 Central Square	ca. 1890	Troy Blanket Mills double tenement: duplex	C
41	13 Central Square	ca. 1910	small 1½-story house	C
42	9 Central Square	ca. 1880	commercial, gable-front	C
43	5 Central Square	ca. 1843	Frost/Boyce/Perry House: Greek Revival, wide gable	C
44	1 Central Square	ca. 1910	original Shaddy’s Store: commercial, 1 story	NC
45	2 Central Square	ca. 1833	Kendall/Baker House: Greek Revival/ Victorian, attached stable	C
46	6-8 Central Square	ca. 1924	Shaddy’s Store: commercial, 2½-story, gable-front	C
47	12 Central Square	ca. 1840	Wheeler/Wright/Stanley House: Greek Revival, brick, sidehall	C
48a + 48b	Central Square	ca. 1814	Troy Meeting House/Town Hall: Federal, ca. 1988 garage	C NC (garage)

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49 + 49a + 49b + 49c + 49d	Central Square	ca. 1815	Troy Common: common/park, 3 war memorials, bandstand	C – site NC (bandstand) C – object (monument) C – object (monument) NC – object (monument)
50	20 Central Square	ca. 1865	Water/Russell House: 2 ½-story twin chimney, attached barn	C
51 + 51a	26-28 Central Square	ca. 1901	Troy Blanket Mills, Storehouse Nos. 4 and 5: utilitarian	C C
52	30 Central Square	ca. 1787	Warren Tavern/Lyman Wright House: Federal cape	C
53	32 Central Square	ca. 1786	Birtwhistle House (Warren Store): Federal cape	C
54	34 Central Square	ca. 1824	Bush House: Federal cape, attached outbuilding	C
55	36 Central Square	ca. 1890	Dr. Platt House: Stick Style, 1½-story cross gable	C
56	North Main	ca. 1848/ ca. 1957	railroad overpass	C – structure
57	2 North Main	ca. 1840	Hawkins/Bemis/Burpee House: Greek Revival, wide gable	C
58	4 North Main	ca. 1885	Walter Burpee House: high-posted cape	C
59 + 59a	rear of 2 North Main	nineteenth c.	workshop (barn), shed	C (barn) C (shed)
60	Derby Lane, off North Main	ca. 1785	Village Cemetery	C – site
61 + 61a	3 North Main	ca. 1790/1840s	“Railroad House South”: Greek Revival sidehall, garage	C C (garage)
62	7 North Main	ca. 1797	“Railroad House”: half cape	C
63	9 North Main	ca. 1835	Harvey Blanding House: high-posted cape	C
64	10 North Main	ca. 1930	Parker’s Garage: commercial	NC

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65	10 Derby Lane	ca. 1890	Starkey House: 2 ½-story gable side	C
66 + 66a	12 North Main	ca. 1834	Wright/Starkey House: Federal/Greek Revival brick cape, garage	C C (garage)
67	13 North Main	ca. 1840/ca. 1906	Baptist Parsonage (John Wheeler House): 2 ½-story side gable, attached barn	C
68	15 North Main	ca. 1895	Revell House: vernacular Queen Anne, 1½-story sidehall, attached barn	C
69	17 North Main	ca. 1848	First Baptist Church of Troy: Greek Revival/Gothic, brick	C
70	20 North Main	ca. 1875	Peck/Starkey House: Victorian, 1 ½-story sidehall, attached barn	C
71	25 North Main	ca. 1865	Almira Spooner House: vernacular Gothic, high-posted cape, attached garage	C
72 + 72a	26 North Main	ca. 1875	Ingalls/Starkey House: vernacular Queen Anne, 2 ½-story sidehall, garage	C C (garage)
73	1 School	ca. 1850	Clark/Boyce House: Greek Revival, 2 ½-story, 5 X 2 bay	C
74 + 74a	6 School	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival cape, garage	C C (garage)
75	10 School	ca. 1895	Russell tenements: 2 ½-story duplex, altered	NC
76	14 School	ca. 1895	Russell tenements: 2 ½-story, 6 X 2 bay duplex	C
77	School	---	vacant lot	NC – site
78	11 School	ca. 1960	Ranch	NC
79	13 School	ca. 1980	Ranch	NC
80	18 School	ca. 1895	Victorian-era cape	C
81	5 Starkey	ca. 1890	Daniel A. Starkey House: Victorian-era, 2 ½-story sidehall, garage	C C (garage)
82 + 82a	19 School	ca. 1895	Stick Style, 1½-story sidehall, garage	C C (garage)
83 + 83a	21 School	ca. 1895	Stick Style, 1½-story sidehall, garage	C C (garage)
84	22 School	ca. 1890	Victorian-era 1½-story sidehall, attached barn	C

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85 + 85a	26 School	ca. 1910	Square House, garage	C C (garage)
86 + 86a	30 School	ca. 1892	Victorian-era, 1 ½-story sidehall, ca. 1940 garage	C C (garage)
87 + 87a	25 School	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival, 2 ½-story, gable front, garage	C C (garage)
88 + 88a	29 School	ca. 1900	Victorian era/Colonial Revival, 2½-story, ca. 1985 garage	C NC (garage)
89	33 School	ca. 1903	Immaculate Conception Church: Queen Anne/Gothic	C
90 + 90a	37 School	ca. 1905	Immaculate Conception Parsonage: Square House/Colonial Revival, garage	C C (garage)
91 + 91a	34 School	ca. 1895	1½-story sidehall with wing, ca. 1999 garage	C NC (garage)
92	38 School	ca. 1895	vernacular Stick Style	C
93	178 School	---	vacant lot	NC – site
94 + 94a	41 School	ca. 1900	vernacular Queen Anne sidehall, garage	C C (garage)
95 + 95a	47 School	ca. 1899	Victorian-era 1 ½-story cross gable, garage	C C (garage)
96	51 School	ca. 1930	1-story cottage	C
97 + 97a	55 School	ca. 1900	1 ½-story sidehall, ca. 1980 garage	C NC (garage)
98 + 98a	School	ca. 1894-95	Troy Elementary School: Classical Revival, brick, ca. 1990 addition	C NC (addition)
99	8 Dustin	ca. 1920	Finnish Socialists Hall/Grange	C
100	7 Mill	ca. 1844	Julius C. & Issac Aldrich Jr. House: Greek Revival, brick duplex	C
100a	9 Mill	ca. 1900	1 ½-story, wood frame dwelling	C
101	14 Mill	ca. 1833	Charles Coolidge House: Greek Revival, brick, 5 X 2 bay	C
102	15 Mill	ca. 1855	Wright/Hodgkins House: Greek Revival sidehall, attached barn	C

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103 + 103a	18 Mill	ca. 1840	Bailey Starkey House: Greek Revival, wide gable, garage	C C (garage)
104	22 Mill	ca. 1900	Victorian-era 2 ½-story sidehall	C
105	30 Monadnock	ca. 1899/ ca. 1920	Troy Blanket Mills: industrial complex	see below
105a		ca. 1920	Mill A	C
105b		ca. 1899	Mill B	C
105c		ca. 1920	Office	C
105d		ca. 1920	Boiler Plant	C
105e		ca. 1948	Quonset Hut	C
105f		ca. 1941/ ca. 1956	Drying and Felt Building	C
105g		ca. 1918	Storehouse No. 2	C
105h		ca. 1920	Pickerhouse	C
105i		ca. 1920	Storehouse No. 6/Garage	C
105j		ca. 1900	Storehouse No. 10/Garage	C
105k		ca. 1902	Storehouse No. 3/Stable	C
105l		ca. 1900	Storehouse No. 9/Blacksmith Shop	C
105m		nineteenth c. and ca. 1970	Dam	C – structure
105n		ca. 1953/ ca. 1966	Shipping Warehouse	NC
105o		ca. 1970	propane tank	NC – object
106	19 Mill	---	site of Troy Mills, built 1869, demolished ca. 1952	C – site
107	Mill	ca. 1980	electrical substation	NC – object
108	50 Mill	ca. 1865	high-posted cape, attached barn	C
109	54 Mill	ca. 1890	1½-story sidehall	C
110	56 Mill	ca. 1895	worker housing: 1 ½-story sidehall	C
111	58 Mill	ca. 1895	worker housing: 1 ½-story sidehall, vernacular Queen Anne	C
112	Mill/ Monadnock	---	vacant lot, part of Troy Mills	NC – site
113	57 Monadnock	ca. 1865	E. Buttick & Company Housing: Greek Revival/Italianate, 2 ½-story sidehall	C

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114	Monadnock	--	vacant lot, site of Buttrick Pail Factory	C – site
115	Monadnock	ca. 1970	Troy Mills Propane Tank	NC – object
116	23 Monadnock	ca. 1850	Lyman Harrington House: Greek Revival, 2 ½-story, gable block, attached barn	C
117 + 117a	17 Monadnock	ca. 1839	Goddard/Caverly House: Federal/Greek Revival, brick, twin chimney, ca. 1980 garage	C NC (garage)
118 + 118a	4 Monadnock	ca. 1893	Congregational Parsonage: Queen Anne, hip roof, ca. 1988 garage	C NC (garage)
119	9 Monadnock	ca. 1850	Eri Spaulding House: Greek Revival sidehall	C
120 + 120a	1-3 Granite	ca. 1900	Walter Gay Duplex: Victorian-era duplex, historic shed	C C (shed)
121	5-7 Granite	ca. 1900	Victorian-era duplex, attached barn	C
122	10 Granite	ca. 1910	altered Square House, attached modern garage	NC
123 + 123a	13 Granite	ca. 1900	Victorian-era 1 ½-story sidehall, historic shed	C C (shed)
124	18 Granite	ca. 1899	Victorian-era 1 ½-story sidehall	C
125	21 Granite	ca. 1910	vernacular Bungalow	C
126	29 Granite	ca. 1894	1 ½-story gable side	C
127 + 127a	30 Granite	ca. 1900	Victorian-era 1 ½-story gable side, ca. 1980 garage	C NC (garage)
128 + 128a	35 Granite	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival cape, garage	C C (garage)
129 + 129a	34 Granite	ca. 1899	Victorian-era 1 ½-story sidehall, garage	C C (garage)
130 + 130a	38 Granite	ca. 1899	Victorian-era 1 ½-story sidehall, ca. 1970 garage	C NC (garage)
131 + 131a	42 Granite	ca. 1899	Victorian-era 1 ½-story sidehall, ca. 1995 garage	C NC (garage)
132	21 Nelson	ca. 1900	multi-family	C

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133 + 133a	71 Nelson	ca. 1910	Square House, garage	C C (garage)
134 + 134a	14 Nelson	ca. 1910	cross gable, garage	C C (garage)
135	10 Nelson	ca. 1910	Victorian-era sidehall	C
136	9 Nelson	ca. 1910	Square House	C
137	4 Nelson	ca. 1910	altered gable side	NC
138	1 High	ca. 1895	converted former Barrett's Store: residence	NC
139	3 Depot	ca. 1920	Troy Post Office: commercial, 1-story	C
140	1-3 Water	ca. 1895	Starkey's Meat Market: commercial, 1-story	C
141	4 Water	ca. 1901	Kimball Hall: Victorian-era meeting hall, 2-story	C
142	13 Water	ca. 1880	Kimball House hotel: Second Empire, mansard roof, commercial	C
143	Water, South Main	---	vacant lot	C – site
144	14 Water	ca. 1860	Lawson House: Greek Revival, wide gable	C
145	11 Depot	ca. 1847	Troy Railroad Depot	C
146 + 146a	11 Water	ca. 1847/ ca. 1900	Freight Houses: utilitarian	C C
147	railroad right-of-way	ca. 1847	railroad bed	C – site
147a	off Prospect	ca. 1847	railroad culvert	C – structure
148	High	ca. 1848/ ca. 1953	railroad overpass	C – structure
149	9 Prospect	ca. 1885	Mrs. W. Farrar House: Victorian-era, kneewall cape, attached carriage barn	C
150	21 Prospect	ca. 1890	Mrs. F.S. Snell House: Queen Anne, altered	NC
151	25 Prospect	ca. 1885	Victorian-era multi-family	C
151a	27 Prospect	ca. 1930	multi-family	C
152	41 Prospect	1950s	telephone company	NC
153	6 High	ca. 1840	Boyden House: Greek Revival, wide gable	C
154	7 High	ca. 1865	A.S. Aldrich House: Victorian era, Y-shaped	C

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Property Number	Address	Date of Construction	Property Name: Description	Contributing/ Noncontributing – building (unless otherwise specified)
154a	High and Prospect	---	vacant lot	NC – site
155	9 High	ca. 1860	Wadsworth House: Greek Revival, 2 ½-story, 5 X 4 bay, attached barn	C
156 + 156a	11 High	ca. 1870	Ballou House: 1½-story sidehall, garage	C C (garage)
157 + 157a	10 High	ca. 1840	Boyden/Bigelow House: Greek Revival, wide gable, ca. 1990 garage	C NC (garage)
158	23 High	ca. 1882	Mahon House: Victorian-era, 2 ½-story sidehall, attached barn	C
159	16 High	ca. 1920	Franklin Ripley Jr. House: Spanish/Mission Revival, attached garage	C
160	20 High	ca. 1860	Dexter House: Greek Revival, wide gable, attached barn	C
161	5 Russell	ca. 1900	Queen Anne sidehall with wing, attached barn	C
162	9 Russell	ca. 1897	Queen Anne sidehall, attached barn	C
163 + 163a	10 Russell	ca. 1900	1½-story sidehall, ca. 1970 garage	C NC (garage)
164 + 164a	11 Russell	ca. 1900	Victorian sidehall with wing, barn	C C (barn)
165	12 Russell	ca. 1920	Troy Banking Company: 1½-story lateral	C
166	13 Russell	ca. 1900	Victorian-era 1½-story sidehall with wing	C
167 + 167a	17 Russell	ca. 1900	Victorian-era 1½-story sidehall with wing, barn	C C (barn)
168	11 Brook	ca. 1950s	concrete block garage	NC (garage)
169 + 169a + 169b	19 Russell	ca. 1900	Queen Anne, 1½-story sidehall with wing, barn, shed	C C (barn) C (shed)
170 + 170a	26 Russell	ca. 1910	sidehall, Bungalow porch, ca. 1980 garage	C NC (garage)
171 + 171a	27 Russell	ca. 1900	Queen Anne, 1½-story sidehall with wing, shed	C C (shed)
172	28 Russell	ca. 1900	Victorian era 1½-story sidehall	C

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173	31 Russell	ca. 1900	Woodbury House: 1½-story house, attached barn	C
174 + 174a	33 Russell	ca. 1900	Congdon House: Victorian-era 1½-story sidehall, shop	C C (shop)
175	31 Brook	ca. 1900	1½-story sidehall	C
176 + 176a	38 Brook	ca. 1900	1½-story sidehall, ca. 1970 garage	C NC (garage)
177	1 Barrett	ca. 1910	1-story house	C
178	5 Barrett	ca. 1910	small duplex	C
179	7 Barrett	ca. 1910	“shotgun” house	C
180	11 Barrett	ca. 1910	altered “shotgun”	NC
181 + 181a	32 Brook	ca. 1900	1½-story sidehall, barn	C C (barn)
182	27 Brook	ca. 1910	cross gable	C
183	28 Brook	ca. 1900	1½-story sidehall	C
184	25 Brook	ca. 1900	1½-story sidehall	C
185	19 Brook	ca. 1900	1½-story sidehall	C
186	13 Brook	ca. 1900	high-posted cape	C
187	off Brook	---	Pail factory site	C – site
187a	off Brook	ca. 1970	concrete dam	NC – structure
188	Brook/ Prospect	---	Pail factory site	C – site
189	3 Brook	ca. 1900	1½-story gable side with additions	NC
190	Prospect	---	railroad land	C – site
191	77 Prospect	ca. 1850	Greek Revival sidehall, attached barn	C
192	78 Prospect	ca. 1820	cape, attached remodeled barn	C
193 + 193a	81 Prospect	ca. 1860	Greek Revival sidehall, garage	C C (garage)
194	South	ca. 1860	1½-story cape	C
195	South	ca. 1950	small house	C
196	8 South	ca. 1930	Monadnock Soda Co.: rusticated concrete block	C
197 + 197a	17 South	ca. 1900	Queen Anne 1½-story sidehall, garage	C C (garage)

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Property Number	Address	Date of Construction	Property Name: Description	Contributing/ Noncontributing – building (unless otherwise specified)
198 + 198a	23 South	ca. 1920	1½-story gable front, garage	C C (garage)
199 + 199a	26 South	ca. 1881	Victorian 1 ½-story sidehall, ca. 1970 garage	C NC (garage)
200 + 200a	20 South	ca. 1980	modern house, ca. 1980 garage	NC NC (garage)
201	South	---	vacant	NC site
202 + 202a	3 Howard	ca. 1920	small house, ca. 1940 garage	C C (garage)

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The Troy Village Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. It is significant in the Area of Community Planning and Development, as a well-preserved example of a vernacular village center in the Monadnock Region of New Hampshire. The Troy Village Historic District documents the development and prosperity of a trade and industrial center, and its evolution throughout the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries. The District is comprised of a range of resources from throughout the nineteenth century and through the early-twentieth. These include the commercial buildings, mills, and public buildings, that document its history, and the residential areas that developed in response to the growth of business in the village.

The Troy Village Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C for its architecture. Troy includes a number of fine examples of Federal and Greek Revival style architecture, representing important regional characteristics and construction techniques. The village also contains buildings from the Victorian era and an excellent grouping of turn-of-the-century residences.

Troy Village has been Troy's town center since, and even before, the Town was incorporated in 1815. The Period of Significance (1815-1952) is defined by that date and by the fifty-year cutoff for the National Register. The Troy Village Historic District possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association and feeling. It retains a strong sense of its historic environment, as an active, bustling town center, reflecting the interrelated business, civic and residential activities. The overall layout and physical relationships between the buildings are intact, with few missing structures and few intrusions.

Criterion A

As Troy's only village, and the focus of the majority of the population, the Troy Village Historic District represents the historical significance of the town as a whole. It is also important for representing patterns of historical development specific to the Monadnock Region.

Troy's historical development was based on its geography. Water power from the brooks and rivers that converge in the village, and the natural resources available in the surrounding hills made this a prime location for settlement. The mills that utilized these resources fuelled the village's development. At the same time, transportation corridors were laid out along the river valley, and stops were located at Troy to provide transport to and from the mills. Entrepreneurs took advantage of this location and the resulting activity to establish businesses and create a commercial center. The village became the trade center for the surrounding area, with agricultural produce, timber, and products of outlying mills brought to the village for shipment by turnpike or rail. The residential development of the village was the result of these trends.

The Troy Village Historic District is defined to include the village center along NH Route 12 and the side streets on either side of it. All components of the village contribute to its significance. These include: the layout of the village, centered around the common with streets radiating out in all directions; the large, architecturally significant buildings that dominate the main street; the early side streets that connected to the mills and the railroad depot; and the planned residential subdivisions from the turn-of-the-century population

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boom. The civic and religious buildings, stores, railroad depot, and residences are intact. The Troy Mills property conveys a sense of the village's industrial history.

The Historic District documents patterns of residential development and village life. Throughout all periods, the majority of houses were owner-occupied, single-family residences, with a few duplexes and tenements mixed in. The residences reflect the economic character of the village, where relatively small mills were owned by individual local residents, who worked in the mills with their employees and neighbors. The houses reflect the varying status of their owners within this system, and their success at taking advantage of economic opportunities provided in the village. The large, fashionable houses, primarily on South Main Street, reflect the prosperity of the factory and store owners, often with investments in several businesses. More modest houses, often ornamented with simple period detailing, were home to owners of smaller businesses or skilled workers. On the side streets small, plain, vernacular houses date particularly from the later period when larger numbers of laborers worked in the mills. These were often immigrants who came to Troy at the turn-of-the-century specifically for the economic opportunities. They were generally successful and soon owned homes and even purchased farms in the surrounding area.

The available historic documents enhance the significance of the Historic District. The 1859 and 1895 town histories with extensive genealogies, census records, tax lists, directories and historic maps create the potential for in-depth study of the village, its buildings and occupants.

Criterion C

The Troy Village Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C for significance in Architecture. Troy's buildings encompass a full range of styles: Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne and other Victorian styles, and early Colonial Revival, with good examples of all periods in both large and small buildings.

Troy's most prominent buildings date from the first half of the nineteenth century. Many exhibit regional architectural trends and are the work of skilled local and regional craftsmen and builders. Of particular importance are the public buildings, including the schoolhouse, meetinghouse, two churches, and two stores. Troy's buildings are also significant for documenting masonry construction techniques. The use of local bricks and the identification of several early contractors contributes to the understanding of these buildings. The Federal style is characterized by relatively simple wood frame houses, in 5 X 2 bay gable blocks. Several houses retain original window sash, and entries trimmed with half-sidelights, slender pilasters and an entablature enclosing a semi-elliptical fan. Brick construction became popular during the transition between Federal and Greek Revival, displayed on several Troy buildings with blind arcades of semi-elliptical arches across their facades. Brick, wood and even granite were used to build Greek Revival style structures. Particularly significant are Troy's many temple-front buildings with two-story porches under pedimented gable ends. Other Greek Revival residences were in the wide gable or gable side form, with characteristics of the style including corner pilasters, eave returns or pedimented gables with flush boards, 6/6 window sash with flat sills and lintels, and entries with full sidelights, pilasters and entablatures. The Italianate period, during which

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there was relatively little building in Troy, is represented at its most vernacular level on sidehalls with bracketed door hoods and bay windows.

Troy experienced a dramatic building boom at the very end of the nineteenth century. The Victorian styles are displayed on several large, fashionable buildings, but mostly on the large numbers of small houses, 1¹/₂-story sidehalls with porches on turned posts, bay windows, decorative cut shingles, and 2/2 or 2/1 window sash. Troy's side streets contain a relatively well preserved collection of residences, modest in size and displaying popular Victorian era architectural elements. Simpler but similar houses provided worker housing. These buildings document patterns of residential subdivision and development in an industrial community.

Period of Significance

The 1815 Incorporation of the Town of Troy defines the beginning of the Historic District's Period of Significance. Troy Village retains little integrity for the period before 1815. A few structures are extant, but all were moved and remodeled during later periods, the they contribute to the District for the latter associations.

Within the continuous Period of Significance, there were a number of specific events and periods that played specific roles in its development. The primary period of Troy Village's growth took place during the first half of the 1800s, following the incorporation of the town, construction of the Turnpike along what is now NH Route 12, and the expansion of local industry. This period, during which the village developed as the center of a new town, produced Troy's most significant architecture and the resources that give the village its distinct visual character. In addition to the meetinghouse, these include two churches, a school, two stores, and many large fashionable residences. Growth continued through the first half of the nineteenth century. After 1849, the railroad created a new focal point for activity in the village center. A major event in the creation of the existing village occurred in 1856-58, when the meetinghouse was turned, and in an effort at beautification and civic pride, Troy developed its common into a grassy park (Merrifield 1976:86). A second period of major growth took place around the turn-of-the-century, with a building boom, resulting from a peak in production at the Troy Blanket Mills as well as other smaller mills, the height of the railroad era and of agricultural production in the region. This peak was followed by a decline in industries, changes in transportation, and adaptation of the Troy Mills to new markets. The major change of the automobile era was the widening of Route 12 around the Troy Common in 1941.

Integrity

The individual components of the Historic District retain integrity. Some vinyl siding and replacement windows have been installed, and small additions built. These things are most common on the smaller, plainer houses, which began with little architectural detail. One change to older buildings was the conversion to multi-family rental housing, but in many cases, this occurred during the historic period. There are eleven buildings that do not contribute to the Historic District due to loss of integrity. Structures so changed that their original appearance and function are not recognizable were counted as non-contributing. Buildings that display their original form, plan and basic appearance retain the ability to contribute to the district, because they convey a choice of building type, construction methods and historic associations.

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Overall the streetscapes and spatial relationships between resources in the village are intact and the patterns of subdivision and development are evident. There are few modern buildings in the Troy Village Historic District; ten buildings which are primary structures and twenty outbuildings that are noncontributing because of recent construction date. Relatively few buildings have been lost since the Period of Significance.

The one gap in the streetscape around the Common, was the site of the Monadnock Hotel, which burned during the Period of Significance. The primary missing elements are the early blanket mill buildings and the other small nineteenth century factories. Most of these were taken down during the historic period, and most were located at the edges of the village, so their absence from the streetscape is not noticeable except on Mill Street. The Troy Mills continued to operate until recently, longer than most other industries in the region and the state.

Historical Background

Troy Village originally developed on the border of the towns of Fitzwilliam (south) and Marlborough (north). It formed the center of the new Town of Troy when it was established in 1815. Both Fitzwilliam and Marlborough (originally Oxford) were granted in 1752 and settled in the 1760s. Their town centers were elsewhere, but the available water power made the village site an important place for early settlement.

Thomas Tolman was the first settler in what would become Troy Village. In 1768, he erected a log house for his family and in 1771 he built the first of many sawmills around which the village would develop (Caverly 1859:28). The following year, Tolman built a frame house near what is now the Village Pond, and this was later moved to the southwest corner of the common (#36). Tolman's house served as a tavern and became a center of social and political activity (Stone 1897:31; Merrifield 1976:20). Soon after Jacob Newell built a house south of the old cemetery on North Main Street, and Alexander Parkman settled ca. 1777 on what would be the site of the Troy Blanket Mills (Stone 1897:49). Settlement proceeded slowly until the end of the Revolution, after which large numbers of new families moved to the area (Hurd 1886:9).

By the 1770s-1780s, the pattern of north-south traffic and roads converging at what would become Troy Village was established. The so-called "County Road" followed South, South Main and North Main Streets, while east-west roads connected to Jaffrey and Richmond (Holland 1784). In 1786, Jonas Warren opened the first store in town on the east side of the highway, and the following year he built a tavern adjoining (both structures were later moved and converted to residences #53 and #52) (Stone 1897:53). The fifth house in the village was built by Ebenezer Bacon (no longer extant). The sixth was built by carpenter Jonathan Whipple ca. 1790. It stood at the northwest corner of the common until it was moved to its current site on North Main Street ca. 1850 (#61). In the 1790s, Newton built a house in the vicinity of property #29 on South Main Street. In 1787, Joshua Harrington purchased fifty-three acres in the southeast quadrant of the village from Thomas Tolman, and built a house (site of #25).

Although farming was the primary livelihood in the town of Troy during the early period, the village center grew up around the sources of water power that provided Troy with a considerable industrial base (Merrifield 1976:81; Hurd 1886:6). The first mills, a sawmill followed by a grist mill, were erected by Thomas Tolman

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who also built the dam that formed the Village Pond (Stone 1897:284). In 1780, Joshua Harrington purchased the grist mill on the north side of the dam from Tolman, and it was operated by his son and grandson until ca. 1834 (Stone 1897:45). A potash factory was operated for about ten years by Jonas Warren below the dam on the south side of the river (Stone 1897:53). The first of a series of tanneries was established in 1782, below the dam on the north side of the river, by Jason Winch who came to Troy from Framingham, Massachusetts (Town History Committee 1984:54). The abundant pine lumber available on the surrounding hills was used in the manufacture of wooden-wares throughout Troy's history. In 1803, Moses Curtis built a shop for the manufacture of wooden pails east of the tannery (south of Mill Street) (Merrifield 1976:82). During the early period, wool was spun and woven at home and the finished cloth was processed in fulling mills, where the cloth was finished through the shrinking and felting of the fabric by the application of pressure and water to the woolen fiber (Ripley 1986:5). The first was operated by Alexander Parkman from ca. 1778 to ca. 1788 near the site of Troy Mills (Stone 1897:292). Another fulling mill was built in that area ca. 1790; it changed hands several times, burned and was rebuilt, but was abandoned in the early 1800s. The Harrington family erected a carding mill south of the dam ca. 1808; this was operated seasonally until ca. 1840 for processing locally-raised wool (Merrifield 1976:82).

In 1802, the original north-south "County Road" along South Street and Main Street was superseded with the construction of the Branch Turnpike along what is now NH Route 12. With the Fitzwilliam Turnpike, this provided access between Keene and the surrounding towns and central Massachusetts (Carrigain 1816). Freight and stagecoach routes were established between Keene and Boston, which was the market for most produce and industrial products of this region. In Fitzwilliam connections could be made for Worcester, Lowell, or Brattleboro (Norton 1888:395). The turnpike traffic contributed to the further development of Troy village, increasing commercial activities and aiding in the transportation of industrial raw materials and products in and out of Troy. A store was built on the site of the later Farrar/Whitney Store (#30) by Jonas Robeson (or Robinson) (Smith 1979b:137). A blacksmith shop was also located in the village at an early date. The building that would become the large Monadnock Hotel was originally erected in 1802 by Josiah Morse who operated it until 1812. It was not particularly successful because of competition from several taverns or public houses in the area (Caverly 1859:105).

The village commanded most of the trade within a radius of two or three miles, but remained under the divided jurisdiction of two town governments. In 1785, the Town of Marlborough established a public burying ground (#60) to serve the population of this area (Stone 1897:163). Children who lived south of the town line attended the schoolhouse built on South Street in 1790 for Fitzwilliam's north district, while those to the north attended the south district of Marlborough's school built on Marlborough Road in 1796. In 1806, the north and south districts of the two towns united, and used the Fitzwilliam school.

The residents were required, however, to travel long distances over hilly terrain to attend church and public meetings in the centers of their respective towns. They increasingly desired to transact their public business closer to home in the same place as their private business. Petitioning for status as a town began as early as

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1781, but was repeatedly denied (Child 1885a:472). Discussion of building a separate meetinghouse in the village began in 1794.

In 1812, the subject of town separation came up again, reportedly in conversation at the local store (site of #30). Residents held a formal meeting in the hotel (site of #38) and took decisive action by forming a committee to arrange for construction of a meetinghouse and preparation of a town charter, as well as establishing the town bounds. Committee members Daniel W. Farrar and Capt. Isaac Fuller went to Templeton, Massachusetts to examine the newly-erected meetinghouse there. Funds for construction were raised by the sale of pews, and a donation was made by local businessman Elnathan Gorham who owned the nearby tavern (site of #38). The meetinghouse frame was raised in June 1814. Land was acquired from Joseph Barrett of Concord, Massachusetts, who owned a large farm covering the northeast quadrant of the village. The ninety-seven and a half square rods of land on the east side of the turnpike also included space for a public common (Deed 1816). At the same time, perhaps to block plans of separatists or as part of a move to build a new meetinghouse in the village for itself, the Town of Fitzwilliam purchased an adjacent tract of land from Thomas Tolman for the use and benefit of the public to be improved for a public common (Deed 1814). These two pieces of land that form the present common remained under separate ownership until the mid-nineteenth century.

When the new meetinghouse (#48) was completed, Fitzwilliam and Marlborough still refused to relinquish this important part of their respective towns. A petition was submitted to the State legislature and a special committee was appointed to investigate the matter (Ripley 1986:5). Finally, in 1815, Fitzwilliam and Marlborough gave in to the political pressure and Troy was incorporated as a town, with the village at its center (Ripley 1986:5). The first Troy Town Meeting was held in the meetinghouse in July 1815.

The Troy Meetinghouse (#48) was used for town meetings and religious services. Residents of the new town formed an Ecclesiastical Council that met in September of 1815 to organize a Congregational Church. They called the first minister Reverend Ezekial Rich, who served until he was dismissed in 1818. (Rich who lived in Troy until about 1845 is remembered for his development of a phonetic alphabet.) In 1819, a religious society, the First Congregational Society of Troy, was formed and met along with the Congregational Church in the meetinghouse (Stone 1897:131). The Troy Common provided space for loading and unloading of commercial and industrial goods transported on the turnpike, as well as serving as a public meeting place. In this case, the common was not Troy's military training ground; the "muster field" was located where School Street is now (Stephenson 1994:27).

The new town required other services. Efforts were made early on to draw a physician to Troy, and the town's first doctor, Dr. Charles W. Whitney moved there in 1815, against the advice of his father, who urged him not to go "on account of the smallness of the place." In 1818, Dr. Whitney erected a large house at the southern end of the village (#17) and practiced until the 1840s (Stone 1897:555; Anonymous 1908:52). At the time of incorporation, Troy was divided into six school districts. The village or District 1 used an existing schoolhouse until growth pressures created the need for a new one. In 1828, a large brick school was erected on South Main Street (#23). Only ten years later, in 1838, the growing town was redistricted, and District 1 was divided into two sections. The 1828 school was sold to a group of investors who established a high school. This operated

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only a few years, however, and the building was converted to residential use, but retained the name the “Old Academy” (Stone 1897:254). New schoolhouses (replaced again in the mid-nineteenth century) were built at the northern and southern ends of the village. The Troy Fire Engine Company was formed in 1839 and fire regulations were passed by the Town in 1846 (Stone 1897:308). The public cemetery (#60) was enlarged in 1839 (Stone 1897:164). Captain Thomas Wright who lived nearby on North Main (#66) was Sexton for many years.

New religious groups proliferated in Troy as elsewhere after the Separation Act of 1819, which separated the church from the Town. In 1833, a Trinitarian Congregational Society of Troy was formed, and the following year a church was erected on South Main Street (#24). Land was given by storekeeper Daniel W. Farrar who lived across the street (#29). The granite foundation was built by granite quarry owner Alpheus Crosby at his own expense, and the basement, which contained two tenements, was owned privately for many years (Stone 1897:136). Reverend Luther Townsend, pastor from 1845-1860, lived on South Main Street (#6). A Baptist Church had been formed in the area in 1779, and when the new town was incorporated, the church divided also. The Troy portion became the Fitzwilliam and Troy Baptist Church, later the First Baptist Church of Troy. The Baptists had no regular place of worship until 1836, when they united with the First Congregational Society and met with them in the Troy Meetinghouse. In 1848-1849, a Baptist Church was built on North Main Street (#69) (Stone 1897:142-143).

During this period, the village was still comprised of several large farms. West of the Central Square was about seventy acres of land associated with the tavern (#38), purchased in 1827 by Stephen Wheeler. In 1833, the Barrett farm, which covered the northern part of the village, was purchased by two cousins, Captain Thomas Wright and Colonel Lyman Wright. They divided it in half, Thomas taking the western part and erecting a house (#66) on North Main, and Lyman (who previously owned properties #53 and 52) taking the east on which he built a new house on Mill Street (no longer extant) (Caverly 1859:126). Elijah Harrington (#25) inherited his father’s large farm in the southeast quadrant of the village in 1834.

Water powered industries proliferated during the early nineteenth century. The tannery on the northwest bank of the river below the dam, was purchased in 1815 by Lyman Wright. Wright lived at property #52 on the common and his partner Moses Bush built a new house (#54) next door (Stone 1897:290). The original Curtis pail shop south of Mill Street was operated by Luke Harris and then Charles Coolidge (Stone 1897:285). Other businesses included a hat shop established in 1819 by Charles Davis, who was in business for ten years. Hatter Benjamin Grosvenor came to Troy in 1831 and built a new house (#32) and a shop, where he made fur hats for nearly twenty years. (The shop was moved in 1856 and made into a house (#7) on South Main Street.) Later, Edward P. Kimball, who came to Troy from Hillsborough in 1836, carried on the hat-making business. Kimball also operated a tin shop at the southeast corner of the common (no longer extant), with ten peddlers employed on the road (Stone 1897:291). The textile industry that was to become the primary force in the local economy began in 1836 when the original Tolman water privilege and grist mill north of the dam (site of #105m) were bought by Luke Harris. He immediately built a new factory for the manufacture of woolen cloth, and by 1850, five men and three women were employed (Bureau of the Census 1850).

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Local raw materials were influential in Troy's developing economy. The granite quarries of Cheshire County were among the best in the state, and Troy contained a granite of superior quality, with good color, evenness and firmness, that would withstand exposure and retain its color. Early on a quarry was established east of the village, and it produced the stone for foundations of many Troy buildings and the large granite house of quarry owner Alpheus Crosby built ca. 1837 (#28) (Hurd 1886:2; Stone 1897:297).

Clay was dug from the river bank and around what was later Blanding's Pond, and brick-making was carried on successfully at various times. The first brickyard was north of what would become the village center, east of the North Main Street and Marlborough Road fork, and the second was on the west side of the village, south of the railroad depot. These were both owned by the Reverend Ezekiel Rich, former pastor of the Congregational Church. They supplied the brick for the new Congregational Church (#24). From the 1830s to the 1860s, Captain Thomas Wright had a brickyard north of the village. Wright made the brick for all the brick structures in the village except the Congregational Church and may also have been a contractor (Stone 1897:299; Merrifield 1976:84). His own house (#66) is a brick cape on North Main Street.

The clay was also used for the manufacture of earthenware and pottery. About 1812, a pottery shop was built by Colonel Daniel W. Farrar at the fork of Fitzwilliam Road and South Main (site of #9). It was rented to Solomon Goddard and Jonathan French (who lived at property #12), but the businesses was dissolved after only few years, and the structure was later moved and made into a house (#8). Goddard built another pottery shop (no longer extant) near his house (#117) on Monadnock Street in 1818 and operated it until 1843, when it was sold to Eri J. Spaulding (#119) (Stone 1897:288; Merrifield 1976:83).

Transportation networks through the region continued to expand with the population and commerce. The South Main Street bridge across the outlet of the Village Pond was rebuilt with the existing stone arch in 1835 (Stone 1897:177). Monadnock Street was the original main road east from the village, and in 1840 a road was built by the Town to replace a private path along what is now Mill Street (Stone 1897:179).

At the height of the turnpike era, business activity increased significantly in the village center. In addition to his public house (later the Monadnock Hotel), Stephen Wheeler engaged in trade in a nearby house, later building a house and a store south of the hotel. He also established a staging business, in addition to operating a farm on his land. Wheeler built a fine brick residence at the north end of the common (#47). Nearby, a house (#43) was next to the hotel built for his son-in-law David Frost who ran the store (Caverly 1859:172; Fagan 1858). The old Robinson store on South Main Street was acquired in 1835 by Daniel W. Farrar, who built a large new brick store (#30) on the site and a large, fashionable residence for himself next door (#29) (Stone 1897:75). Son David W. Farrar (who lived at #22) ran the store after 1843. A second large general store (#34) was built in 1842 at the south end of the common by Samuel G. Whitney, son of Dr. Whitney, and son-in-law of the Whittemores (#33) on whose land the store was built. In 1848, the business was sold to Edward P. Kimball who became merchant and postmaster. He lived in his wife's parents' house (#35) and later in #33. Kimball became one of Troy's most prominent residents and played a major role in the development of the village by investing in residential construction and various industries (Child 1886a:482).

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A major event in the development of Troy Village was the coming of the railroad at the end of the 1840s. Construction of the Cheshire Railroad (from Fitchburg, Massachusetts to Walpole, New Hampshire on the Vermont line) began in 1846, and the railroad reached Troy by the following year. Stage coaches provided service from there to Keene while construction continued north through 1848. By 1849 the route was complete to the Vermont line, and two trains ran daily between Boston and Keene (Stone 1897:179; Town History Committee 1984:105). The railroad, which brought in raw materials and delivered finished goods to markets, was a major factor in the establishment and growth of local industries including the Troy Blanket Mills. The rapid delivery of mail also allowed for ease of communication between area businessmen (Ripley 1986:11, 16). Troy residents traveled easily to Keene and Fitchburg, and also made day trips to Boston (Merrifield 1976:27, 31). Early tourists disembarked in Troy to hike Mount Monadnock. The Monadnock Hotel was enlarged to its final form ca. 1850 by John Clement.

During the mid-nineteenth century, Troy's primary industries involved the manufacture of wood products from lumber processed at the several sawmills. In 1845, Captain Solomon Goddard and Edwin Buttrick built a brick pail factory on the east edge of the village (Stone 1897:286). Buttrick operated the factory throughout the nineteenth century, later in partnership with his son-in-law Asa Dort. He owned a number of wood lots, which supplied lumber for the factory. His residence was located on South Main Street (#19) (Merrifield 1976:29, 84). On the opposite (west) side of the village center, another pail shop was built in 1849 by Harvey Blanding who was in business for about ten years (Stone 1897:290). He lived on North Main (#63) (Fagan 1858). Isaac Aldrich (#100) established a carriage shop (location unknown) where an average of fifty-five wooden carriages were made each year (Bureau of the Census 1850). The old fulling mill site was later used for the manufacture of rakes, then pitchforks, and finally axes (Stone 1897:292).

The woolen textile industry expanded after 1851, when the Harris woolen mill was taken over by Thomas Goodall, a recent immigrant from England. Goodall manufactured a cheap grade of beavers and satinets (a fabric with lengthwise threads of cotton, and filling of wool); the weaving was done in the former Harris mill, with materials prepared at a mill in the North End. Later Goodall purchased Coolidge's pail shop on Mill Street, which became the site of future mill expansion (Stone 1897:293). Thomas Goodall changed the history of Troy in 1857 when he conceived the idea of making an improved horse blanket from an inexpensive grade of cloth, cut to fit the horse, with straps and buckles attached (Anonymous 1908:43). It was the manufacture of horse blankets that became "the most important and chief branch of industry, and one that has added much to the growth and prosperity of the town" (Stone 1897:293). The cloth was woven in the mill and the parts cut to size, then distributed to residents of the village to be sewn together, and the finished product returned to the factory for distribution. Goodall soon found a ready market for this inexpensive and practical product and the business became profitable (Ripley 1986:2). By 1860, he manufactured an average of 23,400 blankets annually, employing sixteen men and ten women in the factory (Bureau of the Census 1860). Goodall's house (#32) stood opposite the factory (Fagan 1858).

The character of the village center was altered in the 1850s. The Troy Meetinghouse (#48), no longer required for religious services, fell into disuse and a committee was formed to make recommendations on what to do

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with the building. In 1858, the structure was renovated; it was turned ninety degrees into the northeast corner of the common, a cellar was built underneath and the interior was remodeled. In 1861, a new bell was installed in the tower and a room in the cellar was finished for town use. This was also a period of change in the Troy Common (#49), following resolution of controversy over its bounds. The Town of Fitzwilliam finally agreed in 1857 to sell the southern portion of the common to the Town of Troy. Following committee recommendations, the common was fenced to keep strays and teams off, and beautified with trees to make it "a favorite resort for the young people" (Stone 1897:181).

The old cemetery (#60) was enlarged again in 1863 (Stone 1897:164), but in 1874 it was superceded by a new cemetery farther north. Civic activities in the growing village included the formation of the Troy Brass Band or Troy Coronet Band in 1872, and the establishment of the Troy Public Library by the selectmen in 1881 (Merrifield 1976:104). Concern for fire protection continued; in 1862 a fund was established to purchase a fire engine and hose, and to finish a room for it in the basement of the Town Hall (Stone 1897:181). The Monadnock Lodge No. 80 of the F. & A. M. was formed in Troy in 1866, and met above Kimball Store (Stone 1897:311). A parsonage was bequeathed to the Congregational Church in 1872 by Mrs. Saphronia Jones (#18).

New brick schoolhouses, north and south of the village, were built in the 1850s-60s (Stone 1897:258). In 1861, a private grammar school, for the teaching of higher branches, was established in the basement of the Troy Town Hall. The high school was maintained by local businessmen until 1876, when it was turned over to the Town to become the public grammar school (Ripley 1986:22; Child 1886:475). When the Town was redistricted in 1878, it was consolidated into one large Village District and three outlying districts. The Village District (No. 1) had three schools, two primary (north and south) and one grammar in the room under the Town Hall (Hurd 1886:349).

As of 1860, most of the large residences in the village were owner occupied and homes to single families, occasionally with a single boarder, adult children or extended family members. Residents were primarily long-time New Englanders, although a few Irishmen had moved to the area while working on the railroad. Residents of Troy Village included approximately ten farmers, fifteen general laborers, seven tanners and curriers, five pail turners and two pail makers, a chairmaker and a wood turner, six male mill operatives, seven young women operatives, two spinners, a miller, three shoemakers, five mechanics (probably working on mill machinery), three blacksmiths, a mason and four carpenters, three merchants and five clerks, a hostler, two doctors and two clergymen (Bureau of the Census 1860).

A major event in the history of the village was the formation of the Troy Blanket Mills in 1865. The blanket mill and machinery were purchased from Goodall by three businessmen from Keene, John H. Elliot, President of the Cheshire National Bank, Royal H. Porter, bank cashier, and Barrett Ripley, hardware dealer (Stone 1897:295). During its early years, the factory employed about twenty people on two sets of cards, two hand jacks, and nine looms (Hurd 1886:354). The Troy Mills have been managed by the Ripley family throughout their history, and the family has increased their proportion of ownership of the company. The continuity of ownership of the Troy Mills is the longest in textile manufacturing in New Hampshire, and probably the third longest in the United States (Ripley 1986). Barrett Ripley, who managed the mills from 1865 until his death in

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1888, was one of the town's most prominent citizens and the leading businessman. He lived in Goodall's former house at the south end of the common (#32) (Ripley 1986:25).

In 1869, the company erected a new brick mill on the north side of Mill Street, near what had been the site of Charles Carpenter's sawmill (Ripley 1986:10). By 1870, forty-seven men, thirty-six women, and twelve children were employed making 50,000 horse blankets each year (Bureau of the Census 1870). The new mill was enlarged in 1877, when it was lengthened by five bays with an added mansard roof providing a third story (Stone 1897:296). The original mill at the south end of the common was used only for storage after that time. Hauling between the mills and the depot was done by horse and wagon, and a stable of draft horses, wagons, and sleds was maintained by the company. The picker mill where rags were fiberized was located two miles north of the village (Ripley 1986:11).

Nearby, a tannery was operated by Lyman Wright and Francis Foster, with twelve men employed. Foster built a new residence on South Main (#20). In 1869, the tannery was sold to the Silsby family who continued the operation for about twenty years (Stone 1897:290; Bureau of the Census 1860). At its peak, about eighteen men were employed, tanning three hundred hides a week and finishing them with wax for upper leathers, using between seven and eight hundred cords of bark a year in the process (Hurd 1886:355; Child 1886a:476). Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, James Capron and his son Joseph made shoes in a small shop at the intersection of South and South Main Streets (#18a) (Child 1886:480).

Wooden wares remained an important part of Troy's economy. At the west side of the village, the Blanding pail factory was acquired ca. 1859 by Daniel M. Farrar who built a sawmill nearby (at the end of Russell Avenue) to supply the necessary lumber. Farrar owned nearby residences including properties #191 and #193 (Stone 1897:290). The business was taken over by his son Charles A. Farrar who employed eighteen men making pails and buckets with 50-75 pound capacities (Hurd 1886:354). From 1873 until it burned in 1887, a factory on the south side of the river below the dam housed the picture frame shop of Wright, Brown and Company, and later the box shop of Oliver Whitcomb (Stone 1897:298). At the east edge of the village, Buttrick carried on the manufacture of pails with his partner and son-in-law Asa Dort. In 1878, the shop was damaged by fire and rebuilt (Anonymous 1908:41; Child 1886a:476). Charles D. Farrar, who lived in his grandfather's house (#29), ran another woodenware factory in the northern part of town (Rockwood 1877).

Brickmaking failed to be lucrative and the Wright brickyard closed ca. 1860. The brickyard south of the railroad depot was owned for short periods by Elisha H. Tolman, E. P. Kimball, W.P. Chamberlain of Keene, and George W. Ball of Keene, until about 1888 when it was abandoned (Stone 1897:299).

Two large general stores operated in the village during the second half of the nineteenth century. Charles W. Whitney Jr., who began business in the store of his brother Samuel (#34) and later clerked for D.W. Farrar, acquired the latter's store on South Main Street (#30) in 1865. Whitney went on to operate the largest retail business in the vicinity, the largest wholesale dry goods establishment in the town (Anonymous 1897:429). E.P. Kimball & Son continued to run their store on the common (#34), dealing in general merchandise. Kimball lived at property #33. Another store was opened in the "Old Academy" (#23) by Hiram C. Newton who sold

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“Yankee notions,” books and periodicals (Hurd 1886:346). In 1872, Newton commenced publication of the *Home Companion*, issued quarterly until 1876, then monthly, and after 1885 semi-monthly (Hurd 1886:356). The Monadnock Hotel was run by a series of proprietors. In the late nineteenth century, it solicited “the patronage of the Traveling Public and Summer Boarders.” It was advertised as “Pleasantly situated five miles from Monadnock mountain, nine miles from Keene and eighty-two miles from Boston” (Anonymous 1880b:3). The trains brought increasing numbers of tourists to Mount Monadnock; the station at Troy provided the primary means of access to the mountain, particularly before the Monadnock Railroad was built to Jaffrey in 1870. Many travelers continued by carriage to the Mountain or Half-Way House built on the southern slope of the mountain in 1860 (Stephenson 1994:119). In the 1870s, a second hotel, the Kimball House, was built behind Kimball’s store. Connected with the Monadnock Hotel was a livery stable run by Ezekiel Starkey, providing boarding for horses, and horses and carriages to let (with or without driver). Flour, grain and feed were for sale, along with carriages, harnesses, robes and blankets. Also located in the hotel was the village’s barber shop, and the office of physician M.T. Stone (Anonymous 1880b). North of the hotel, attached to the large barn (#38a) was Carpenter’s Drug Store (site of modern bank - #39). Also associated with the hotel as a storage building or stable was property #42. James L. Stanley, cemetery sexton, ran a barbershop and later an undertakers’ shop behind his house (#47) (Child 1885).

Despite Troy’s population growth, there was relatively little new construction in the village during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, suggesting that larger residences housed increasing numbers of people. As of 1885, heads of households in the village included the following. On the common: the railroad agent, a store owner, a box maker and box factory foreman, two teamsters, overseer of the blanket mill weave room and foreman of the print room. To the north and south on Main Street: several farmers, a physician, two merchants and a clerk, two pail factory owners and a pail turner, a box maker, two tanners, a teamster, a painter, a laborer, a mechanic, a foreman and a bookkeeper of the Troy Blanket Mills, and several mill employees. On Mill Street: a carpenter and farmer, a currier, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, a pail maker and tub factory worker, a spinner, and foremen of the blanket mill picker room and card room (Child 1885).

In 1885, the village was described as a:

...bright business-like post village located in the central part of the town.... with a hundred or more residences, two churches, two hotels, two stores, two primary and one grammar school, town-hall, masonic-hall, a blanket factory, pail and tub factory, box factory, fire-lighter manufactory, one shoe shop, wagon shop, tannery, meat market, fire company, brickyard, and the Monadnock trout ponds (Child 1885b:475).

The expansion of the Troy Blanket Mills during the late nineteenth century made the woolen textile industry increasingly the primary employer of the community. In 1887, the company was incorporated, with the three original partners and their families as directors (Ripley 1986:25). President Franklin Ripley lived on South Main (#15). Further additions were made to the brick factory on the north side of Mill Street from 1880 through the 1890s. The mill’s capacity increased from five hundred blankets a day to twelve thousand a day.

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Some two hundred fifty persons were employed at the mill by 1897, and the number increased to about three hundred by the early 1900s (Stone 1897:296; Anonymous 1908). New company housing included duplexes on the west side of the common, property #40 and another (no longer extant) to the south. In 1908, it was said that "The manufacturing of horse blankets has become the leading industry in this beautiful manufacturing village and it has been the constant growth of the Troy Blanket Mills that has made this one of the leading towns in the state" (Anonymous 1908). A new storehouse was built in a 1895, a sewing room added in 1896, and an office building completed by 1898. In 1899, an entirely new factory building, called Mill B (#105b), was constructed on the opposite (south) side of the river along with a new picker house (Ripley 1986:36). The original mill north of the dam (site of 105m) was used for storage, and store houses for rags (#51a) and finished blankets (#51) were built on the common in 1901 (Sanborn 1909). As the blanket mills expanded, the company acquired land and water privileges previously used by other industries, including the site of the Silsby tannery east of the common, which was destroyed by fire in 1887 (Stone 1897:290).

After an idle period, the brickyard off of Prospect Street was purchased by outside investors in 1889 and became the Troy Brick Company. New buildings and sheds with modern machinery were erected, and large numbers of bricks were produced for a few years (Stone 1897:299; Merrifield 1976:85). At the former pail shop on the west side of the village Charles A. Farrar processed Silica, crushing it and baking it in a kiln. The finished powder was used to make Fire-lighter and Red Star cleaning powder, or was sold to the Wright Silica Company of Keene. The factory was located on the right side of the road south of the brook on Prospect Street (Child 1886a:477; Anonymous 1897:91). Granite quarrying, one of the most active industries in southwestern New Hampshire during this period, was carried out on a large scale during the late nineteenth century by the Troy Granite Company, owned by investors from Worcester, Massachusetts. The industry affected the village, as a special branch railroad was built between the quarry and the depot, from where the granite blocks were shipped out by freight car. The track ran below Water Street, crossed South Main and ran north of property #30 and along Granite Street from which it continued southeast (Merrifield 1976:6-7).

The production of wood products remained a focus of Troy's economy. Oliver C. Whitcomb built a new large box shop on the site of the Farrar factory on the corner of Prospect and Brook Streets (Merrifield 1976:87). The company was sold to George W.S. Platts who operated it through the first decades of the twentieth century, employing about thirty men in the production of lock-corner packing boxes, tool boxes, and cod fish boxes, as well as toy tool chests, doll furniture, and boxes for croquet sets (Anonymous 1908:44; Merrifield 1976:88). Mark Damon had a small pail shop and sawmill nearby at the end of Russell Avenue. The Buttrick pail factory under Buttrick and Dort employed about twenty-five men in the manufacture of pails and tubs, using about 1,200 cords of pine lumber each year. Edwin Buttrick remarried and moved to property #20 while Asa Dort occupied property #19. Dort continued the business after Buttrick's death in 1891. Later, from 1905 to the 1920s, the factory was operated by Charles C. Carter (Stone 1897:286; Merrifield 1976:90).

Several farms, focusing increasingly on dairy and cattle, continued to operate on the edges of Troy Village during this period. Henry Mahon (#66) farmed and dealt in cattle. George A. Starkey (#230) was a cattle dealer; his slaughterhouse and related trout ponds were located east of the North Main Street-Marlborough

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Road fork. A cattle train passed through town weekly to transport cattle to a slaughterhouse in Boston. During this same period, Troy farmers brought their milk cans to the Troy depot each day for shipment to Boston dairies (Merrifield 1976:2-3, 69). As part of the nationwide Grange movement, the Trojan Grange No. 157, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in Troy in 1890, meeting in the Congregational Church until 1894 and then in the Town Hall (Merrifield 1976:105).

New more specialized businesses opened in addition to the older general stores. Herbert Thompson built a commercial building (#37) where he sold shoes, boots and medicines and later ran the Troy Post Office. The basement level housed a newspaper shop, followed by a barbershop and then Grace Taft's "ladies' goods." The building next door (#36) was converted to commercial use, and its owner Sarah Brown erected a small store (#138) to the rear which housed the grocery store of Ernest Barrett. George Starkey built a meat market (#140) where he sold meat from his slaughterhouse. At the north end of the common, Syrian immigrants the Shaddy family opened a small store (#44) (Stone 1897:320; Merrifield 1976:8; Hawkins et. al. 1997). Many Troy residents went by rail to Keene to do shopping and business on Saturdays. During this period, three trains daily passed through Troy between Boston and Keene. Edward Russell, and later his son George, operated the Kimball House and the restaurant in the lower level during the late nineteenth century, and the Monadnock Hotel remained in business into the early twentieth century (Merrifield 1976:95). Both hotels had livery stables where horses, sleighs and buggies could be hired. Herb Marshall also offered livery service and transported people to and from the railroad station (Merrifield 1976:12). Dr. Melvin T. Stone had an office in the hotel. He lived at property #25, which he remodeled ca. 1887. Dr. Platts lived and practiced at the southeast corner of the common (#55). Austin Gates was a granite cutter who made gravestones near the depot (Anonymous 1935).

Troy's population growth peaked in the 1890s; the town grew from 999 in 1890 to 1,527 ten years later. This was largely the result of an influx of immigrants to work in local industries. By 1895, a quarter of the workers at the Troy Blanket Mills were French-Canadian, recruited to Troy specifically to work in the factory. Large numbers of Finns moved to the region, employed at first in granite quarries, and later in mills such as Troy Blanket Mills. Many of the families went on to fulfill their goal of small farm ownership, purchasing de-valued farms in the surrounding countryside. By 1914, another quarter of Troy Blanket Mills employees were Finnish. (Hawkins et. al. 1997; Ripley 1986:22). Some families immigrated from England and brought experience to the woolen mill.

Company-owned worker housing of the Troy Blanket Mills totaled forty units, including two large boardinghouses on Mill Street (no longer extant) (Ripley 1986:22). During this period, the amount of rental property increased, but houses remained primarily owner occupied. The growing population was housed in several small subdivisions laid out and developed during this period. The earliest was Raymond or School Street, on the site of the old "muster field," purchased in 1888 by Joseph W. Raymond of Keene (Stone 1897:318). He laid the field out in lots with a street down the center, and these were sold to individuals who erected houses for their own use or as rental properties (Hurd 1892; Stone 1897:266). Mr. Raymond also purchased part of the Spaulding farm (historically associated with #25) and subdivided it into Granite and Nelson Streets (Stone 1897:318). On the west side of the village, George Russell, then owner of the Kimball

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House hotel, developed Russell Avenue as a residential street.; some houses were built by Russell himself and then sold, while others were built for individual lot owners (Merrifield 1976:95; Hawkins et. al. 1997). Brook and Barrett Streets were also developed during this period as the village's least expensive housing, also primarily owner occupied.

Troy's public buildings reflect the importance of this period. In 1893-95, a new four-room brick school (#98) was built to accommodate 225 pupils, and replace the older schoolhouses (Stone 1897:266). Two years of high school were available in Troy, and then students traveled by train to Keene. The children of immigrant families often went to work instead (Hawkins et. al. 1997). In 1893, a twenty-five foot addition was built on the rear of the Town Hall. The interior was redecorated, a stage built in the second-story meeting room, and the basement fire department enlarged. A clock for the tower was donated in 1896 by Dr. Mary Ann Harris who had practiced in Troy in the 1860s (Stone 1897:186; Merrifield 1976:101). The building was a center of social as well as government activity. Popular events were the church suppers, annual church fairs, Sunday school picnics, grange harvest suppers and dances held twice a month in the Town Hall, the Firemen's Ball, and the Fourth of July parade and fireworks. During the summer, band concerts were held every Saturday night at the bandstand on the common. Movies were shown each Saturday night in the dining room of the Monadnock Hotel, and later in the Town Hall (Merrifield 1976:11, 34). Meeting halls included the Red Men's Hall upstairs in the Old Academy (#23) and the Masonic lodge above Kimball's store (#34). The Odd Fellows met in Kimball Hall (#141) built on Railroad Avenue (now Water Street) in 1901.

Church congregations also grew. A new Congregational parsonage was constructed on Monadnock Street in 1893 (#118). The Baptist Church (#69) was enlarged by an addition to the rear in 1892. In 1906, long time Deacon Alvah Clark, who lived on South Main (#11), willed property #67 to the church for use as a parsonage. A mission of the Catholic Church was established in Troy in the late nineteenth century to serve French-Canadian immigrants. In 1902, Father D.A. O'Neil came to Troy and in 1903 the Immaculate Conception Church (#89) was erected on School Street, followed by a rectory (#90) a few years later (Anonymous 1908:50). The Finnish community erected churches just outside of the village district. The Finnish Socialists built a meeting hall (#99) off of School Street (Dustin Street) ca. 1920.

The introduction of modern utilities and the advent of automobile transportation after the turn-of-the-century marked the beginning of a period of major technological change. The first streetlights were installed in 1905 (Merrifield 1976:42). Public water lines were laid in 1914 and the following year the Troy Water Works was incorporated (Merrifield 1976:96). In 1915, the state highway system was created and Route 12 or Monadnock Road, from the bridge at Bellows Falls to the Massachusetts line, was designated as a State Road (Bureau of Public Roads 1927).

In 1919, the Troy Blanket Mills voted to build a new mill in their complex. The new buildings, erected in 1920 around the 1899 factory on the south side of the river, included a four-story main factory, a new picker house, and a steam and power plant with a five hundred kilowatt steam turbine driven generator (Ripley 1986:37). Franklin Ripley Jr., who lived in a large house on High Street (#159) served as superintendent from 1920 until his death in 1932. He was followed by his brother George Ripley who lived on South Main (#15).

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The construction of the new mill did not anticipate the rapid decline in the demand for horse blankets that would occur when the horse and buggy or wagon were abandoned for the automobile and truck (Ripley 1986:19). By 1928, horse blanket sales had fallen to one third of the 1920 level (Ripley 1986:40). In order to remain in business, the company shifted its focus to related products including camp blankets, linings for work jackets, and "Troy Robes" for automobiles. Troy blanket lining for work clothes was a major product during this period, and a special line was manufactured for the J.C. Penney Company. The Troy Blanket Mills entered the automotive industry, making needled felts for use as sound insulation and padding under floor mats, as well as in shoes (Ripley 1986:38). The company was affected by the Great Depression and a twenty percent cut in salaries and wages was put into effect around 1930. However, through diversification and adaptation, the mills were able to remain in New Hampshire despite the high freighting costs to ship the fabric to the south where the cutting and sewing was done (Ripley 1986:50).

Other smaller companies were not as successful, and increasingly, Troy became a single industry town. In the late 1920s, the former Buttrick pail shop property was purchased by the Troy Blanket Mills, and the buildings were used for storage for a number of years before they were torn down (Merrifield 1976:90). Platts Box Factory was destroyed by fire in ca. 1930 and the company relocated to Keene (Merrifield 1976:89).

Troy remained an active town center. The old Kimball store (#34) was owned by Edwin and Elwin Smith who lived next door (#35) and at #20 (Hawkins et. al. 1997). Charles Whitney remained in business at property #30, living at property #22. He was followed by H.L. Barnard and C.L. Smith. Lagranade's Market was located in property #140 and in the 1940s moved to property #36. The Shaddy family built a new business block north of the common (#46) where they ran a store from 1924 into the 1940s (Hawkins et. al. 1997). The Troy Baking Company on Russell Avenue (#165) was operated from 1924 to 1936 by Finnish immigrants William and Anna Tahtinen (Merrifield 1976:89). Fritz Cummings ran the Monadnock Soda Company out of a concrete block building on South Street (#196). The Monadnock Hotel burned ca. 1935, leaving extant only the wing (#38), which was converted into apartments. The Kimball House (#143) also closed during this period. The former stable (#38a) became an automotive garage, owned for many years by the Lepisto family. Other garages built to the north and south on Route 21 included Parker's Garage on North Main (#64) which retains no integrity for this period (Hawkins et. al. 1997). Land for a public library was given to the Town in 1927, but funds were not available for construction and the library remained in the Town Hall (Merrifield 1976:104). In 1938 the upper part of the Town Hall steeple was removed due to rot and was not replaced until 1976 (Merrifield 1976:103). The Grange acquired the Finnish Socialist Hall (#99) and met there from 1939 to 1968. Troy's population declined during the early decades of the twentieth century, but began to grow again as the automobile allowed residents to commute farther to work.

As of 1935, employment of residents of the different neighborhoods of the village was fairly mixed. On the common lived two store keepers, a doctor, a teacher, a mail carrier, a pail maker, an overseer and four employees of the blanket mills. North Main Street residents included a farmer and a cattle dealer, a railroad conductor, and three Troy Blanket Mills workers, while on South Main Street lived a clerk, a teamster, a phone operator, and six blanket mill employees. Residents of South Street worked primarily at the blanket mill.

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School Street was home to two storekeepers, three barbers, a carpenter, two janitors, two garage owners, and a railroad signalman. Eight heads of households were employed at the blanket mill, one as foreman, along with a number of their adult children. Mill and Monadnock Streets, near the mills, were home primarily to Troy Blanket Mills workers (twenty), as well as two weavers, a spinner, two drivers and an engineer. Nearby, Nelson and Granite Streets housed seven general mill workers, two foremen, a carder and a teamster, a machinist, a carpenter and a painter, and one man who worked in Keene. On the west side of the village, Russell Avenue residents included a stone cutter, a coal dealer, a railroad signalman and the station agent, a chairmaker, a painter, an electrician, a baker, and a bookkeeper. On Brook Street lived five blanket mills employees, two railroad workers, a laborer, a mail carrier, and an electric company employee (Anonymous 1935).

The new form of transportation, automobile and truck, impacted the village as previous transportation modes had done. Portions of Route 12 through Troy were graveled in 1920, and the highway was first paved in the early 1920s, followed by subsequent surface treatments. The stone bridge (#31) was widened in 1928. In 1941, the State widened the road through the village, altering the common. By the end of this period, the railroad was rendered obsolete. Passenger service ended first, followed by freight service in 1958.

The Troy Blanket Mills continued to produce heavy-weight blankets and utility fabrics until after World War II. In 1940, a major building program was initiated to expand the needle felting operation, and a new dye house and office building were also added to the complex at that time (Ripley 1986:52). The original Goodall mill at the south end of the common was torn down in the mid-1940s (Ripley 1995). In 1950, a large modern warehouse was added to the factory complex and a number of "obsolete outlying buildings razed" (Ripley 1986:53). These included the factory buildings on the north side of mill street (site of #106), which was no longer needed for storage after the new warehouse was built, and some adjacent mill housing (Ripley 1995). The company continued to employ large numbers of residents of Troy and the surrounding area (Ripley 1986:100). The work force peaked in 1955 at 625 employees, about 550 of which were Troy residents.

In order to remain competitive, the Troy Blanket Mills diversified their products, developing coated fabrics for automotive trim, industrial felts for filtration, and vinyl fabrics for shoes, boots, and apparel. In 1957, the company began the production of needled felts of Dacron (Dupont's polyester fiber) rather than wool. For about twenty years, the company made needled felt with a vinyl film for car interiors, but terminated this business 1981 due to environmental concerns (Ripley 1986:56). In 1960, the name of the company was changed to Troy Mills, Inc., since very few blankets were still being made there (Ripley 1986:56). In 1973, the company built a branch plant in Harrisville, West Virginia in order to reduce transportation costs. The main sales and administration office and principal engineering facility remained in Troy (Merrifield 1976:91). As of 1970, the Troy Mills employed 462 (Ripley 1986:100).

New public buildings from the second half of the twentieth century include the Gay-Kimball Library, built in 1953 on the corner of South Main and Monadnock Streets (#26), funded by a bequest from Warren Kimball. In 1954, a gymnasium addition was added on the Troy School (Merrifield 1976:46). A wing was added to the Baptist Church (#69) in 1958. In 1967, the fire department moved out of the Town Hall basement to a new

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building on Fitzwilliam Road (Merrifield 1976:79). The first floor of the Town Hall was renovated in 1975, and the following year the steeple was replaced (Merrifield 1976:103). More recently, the fence around the common was replaced and a new bandstand was erected.

Businesses in the village as of the 1970s included Roland's Troy Market (#34), the Red and White Store (#36), and Peacock Ceramics (#35). On the west side of the common were a beauty shop, grocery, and doctor's office. An antique shop and upholstery shop were located on South Main Street, a gas station, laundromat and gift shop on North Main Street, a barber shop on Mill Street and a beauty salon on Russell Avenue (Merrifield 1976:93). Since that time, many businesses have closed and there are presently several vacant commercial structures. Commercial activity has shifted to various modern buildings along Route 12, north and south of the village. The Post Office was relocated in the 1980s to the shopping plaza on North Main Street.

A large proportion of Troy Village's residences have become inexpensive rental housing (Hawkins 1995). The widespread use of the automobile allows the majority of Troy residents to commute to work and shopping elsewhere in the region, primarily in Keene (Ripley 1986:59). Traffic on Route 12 has increased steadily through the second half of the twentieth century with commuters, tourists to the Monadnock Region, and large numbers of trucks. As the only surviving local industry, the Troy Mills remained the economic backbone of the community (Merrifield 1976:91). However, by the 1980s the number employed at the factory was reduced to 250, about a third of whom were local residents (Ripley 1986:100). The Troy Mills remained in business longer than any other textile company in the region, but recently reached bankruptcy and closure is imminent.

Architectural Significance and Description

All of the surviving late eighteenth century buildings were remodeled in the nineteenth century and contribute to the district for their later periods. Early buildings included 2 1/2-story, center chimney plan houses and smaller 1 1/2-story houses, two rooms deep with fireplace chimneys, in either the full- or half-cape form.

The Period of Significance for the Troy Village Historic District begins in 1815. The early nineteenth century, during which the village developed as the center of a new town, produced Troy's most significant architecture and these resources that give the village its distinctive character. In addition to the meetinghouse, these include two churches, a school, two stores and many large, fashionable residences. Most significant in the formation of the present village center were the construction of the Troy Meetinghouse or Town Hall (#48) and the creation of the Troy Common (#49). The meetinghouse that was to be the focal point of the new town of Troy was erected between 1814 and 1815. The Federal style building features a shallow portico with pedimented gable supported by two pairs of columns and square tower topped by octagonal belfry and bellcast dome. The Troy meetinghouse is similar to others in the region, all of which were modeled on the Templeton meetinghouse, built by Elias Carter (Tolles 1979:133; Stephenson 1994:22). The Troy Common (#49) was established at the same time as the meetinghouse in an attempt to create a traditional town center with central green or common like other towns in the region (Stephenson 1994:27).

Troy's early nineteenth century houses are excellent and well-preserved examples of the Federal style. There are several large 2 1/2-story, 5 X 2 bay houses in the Village; three have side-gable roofs and two have hip roofs.

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An example of the former, the 1818 Dr. Whitney House (#17), on South Main Street displays a massive central fireplace chimney, and center entry framed by sidelights, slender pilasters and a semi-elliptical louvered fan within the entablature. The Fairbanks House, two stories with a hip roof (#35), was built ca. 1815 at the south end of the Common and remodeled in the later nineteenth century. The Winch House (#12) on South Main (ca. 1821) retains twin fireplace chimneys, 12/12 windows, and an entry nearly identical to that of the Whitney House. The one-room deep, 5 X 2 bay I-house type is reflected in properties #25 and #45, which had twin chimneys behind the ridges (some removed) and original kitchen ells.

Brickyards and granite quarries operated in Troy at an early date, and the most architecturally significant buildings in the village are large, fashionable masonry buildings which display the growth and prosperity of the new town. These include four brick houses, one granite block house, two brick stores, two brick churches and a brick schoolhouse. According to the local history, all brick buildings in the village, except for the Congregational Church (and probably the 1828 school), were constructed with bricks from the yard of Thomas Wright, which operated north of the village from the 1830s through the 1860s (Stone 1897:299; Merrifield 1976:84). The earliest of these masonry structures is the 1828 schoolhouse (known as the "Old Academy") on South Main (#23). This 2 ½-story, front gable structure has two Federal entries topped by semi-circular fanlights.

An important theme in Troy and throughout the region, is seen in transitional or "eclectic" buildings, which combine elements of the Greek and Gothic Revivals, as well as Federal style detailing. Three of the most architecturally distinguished brick buildings in the village display a regional feature, a series of blind arches with granite impostes across their facades. The Congregational Church on South Main Street (#24) was built in 1833-1834. The building is oriented gable end to the road, with five arches across the facade and a pair of entries with Federal segmental arch fanlights in the largest two arches. The square wooden bell tower is decorated with Gothic crenellation and spires at each corner. The design for this church and other Troy buildings reflects the influence of regional master builder Aaron P. Howland of Walpole (Tolles 1979:129, 153-156). Two brick residences also feature the blind arcade. The Goddard/Caverly House (#117), built ca. 1839 on Monadnock Street, is a 5 X 2 bay, one room deep I-house with twin end chimneys. The other, on South Main (#18), is also 5 X 2 bays and one room deep, but has its very broad roof oriented gable end to the road, a form that was becoming popular in the region at this time. It features an arcade of five arches, a center entry with louvered fan, and a pedimented gable end sheathed in flush boards. Both of these houses had an original wood frame wing or ell.

Brick construction remained popular in Troy as the Greek Revival style became fully developed. Several of Troy's most architecturally distinguished buildings reflect the Greek temple form in their overhanging gable ends sheltering two-story porches supported by square pillars or columns. On South Main Street just below the bridge is the 1835 Farrar/Whitney Store (#30). The building has a three bay, gable front facade, with an overhanging pedimented gable on tall pillars creating a two-story front porch. Historic large storefront windows are intact, as is the Palladian window motif that is the focal point of the front gable. The Kimball Store (#34), built 1842 at the south end of the common, is a typical brick commercial block of the period, 2½

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stories with entry centered under the pedimented gable end. The Baptist Church (#69) on North Main Street was built in 1848-1849 of local bricks and granite (Merrifield 1976:98). The building has the gable front form with overhanging gable end supported by three classical pillars. The bell tower is similar to that on the Congregational Church, square with crenellation and spires. A wood-frame building in the same temple front form was the Monadnock Hotel on the west side of the Common, which burned ca. 1935 leaving only the 2½-story wing extant (#38); this was remodeled extensively and does not contribute to the historic district. The epitome of the temple front form for domestic architecture is the David W. Farrar House (#22), built ca. 1848 on South Main Street. The 2½-story, gable front facade features a pedimented gable above a two-story porch on tall square pillars. A similar building, with somewhat less integrity, is the Whittemore/Kimball House (#33) at the south end of the Common.

The wide gable front, center entry form was the most popular form for houses in Troy during the Greek Revival period and there are eight wood frame houses of this type in the village. This new form was created by turning the roof of the 2½-story, five bay house so the gable end was oriented to the street and made wider to fit the full facade. The largest of these is the 1836 Daniel W. Farrar House (#29) on South Main Street. The Lawson House on Water Street (#144) is 1½+ stories, with characteristic Greek Revival details including wide corner pilasters and frieze with molded cornice, and entry framed by full sidelights, pilasters and entablature. Similar houses with simpler detailing include property #43 at the north end of the Common, properties #153, #157 and #160 on High Street, #103 on Mill Street, and #57 on North Main. One of the Troy Blanket Mills' boardinghouses on Mill Street (no longer extant) was a large house of this type.

One of the most distinctive houses in Troy is a wide gable Greek Revival house built in 1837 of large granite blocks (#28), by quarry owner Alpheus Crosby. The 2½-story, 5 X 5 bay house of regular coursed smooth granite blocks features a pedimented gable. Another important granite structure, the stone arch bridge under South Main Street (#31) was built by the Town of Troy in 1835 (Caverly 1859:183). The original, filled spandrel, split stone arch structure remains visible on the upstream (west) side of the bridge, while the downstream side is intact, but obscured by the 1928 addition of a concrete slab and encased I-beams on concrete piers. Granite blocks were also used for the abutments of railroad overpasses erected in 1847-48, which are extant on High Street (#148) and North Main (#56), but have modern decks. The locally available granite was used for nearly all building foundations in the village until the very end of the nineteenth century.

The 2½-story sidehall plan, with narrower gable front facade, was less common in Troy during this period. One example is the Wheeler House (#47), a brick 2½-story sidehall, built adjacent to the town hall in the 1830s. It is an excellent example of the fully-developed Greek Revival style. It features a pedimented gable sheathed with flush boards, granite sills and lintels, and Greek Revival entry trim with wooden fretwork.

Brick was also used for the construction of smaller houses. A brick cape on North Main Street (#66) was built ca. 1834 as the residence of brick-maker and contractor Capt. Thomas Wright (Caverly 1859:173). An eight bay long, 1½+ story brick building on Mill Street (#100) was built ca. 1839 as a duplex residence for Isaac Aldrich Jr. and his brother Julius C. (Caverly 1859:191; Fagan 1858).

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Two brick 2¹/₂-story, 5 X 2 bay, side gable houses with center entry have simple Greek Revival period granite trim. The Buttrick/Dort House (#19) on South Main (ca. 1840) has twin chimneys behind the ridge, and a one-story brick ell, later enlarged. The house was remodeled considerably in the late nineteenth century with Italianate details. The Charles Coolidge House on Mill Street (#101) retains its brick walls with granite trim, but had its windows replaced and entry filled in. Wood-frame houses of this form include property #73 on the corner of Mill and School Streets which was built (ca. 1850) with twin stove chimneys and a simple Greek Revival style entry.

In the 1850s, use of the sidehall plan became more common in Troy. There are several small wood frame houses of this type. These are generally high-posted, but not kneewall in form, with two windows placed close together in the small front gable, which is either fully-pedimented with flush board sheathing or has projecting eaves with returns. Entry trim on these houses is generally simple, with full or partial sidelights and channeled board trim with corner blocks. The best example in the village is property #102 built on Mill Street ca. 1855. Others are the Eri Spaulding House on Monadnock Street (#119) built by its carpenter owner, and the Robb House on Prospect Street (#191) and the Francis Foster House (#20) on South Main, built in 1852.

During the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Troy Village continued to grow as an industrial community, but there was relatively little new residential or commercial construction. Troy's only new late nineteenth century commercial building, the Kimball House hotel on Water Street (#142), was built in the Second Empire style, mansard roof form, popular on hotels at the time. One of Troy's more unusual residences, the A.J. Aldrich House (#153) on High Street, corner of Prospect Street, was built ca. 1865 out of an existing structure. The 1¹/₂-story house is Y-shaped with two gables projecting diagonally forward from a larger main block.

Construction picked up again in the 1870s, and the late nineteenth century was an important period in the district's development. The most common house type was the sidehall. An excellent example is property #113 on Monadnock Street, built as worker housing for the nearby pail factory. It has an essentially Greek Revival form and proportions, an Italianate style door hood on brackets, a slate roof and 6/6 windows. A similar house is the A.S. Clark House built ca. 1883 on South Main Street (#11). It also has door hood, a bay window, slate roof, 2/2 window sash, a large ell and connected barn. The Mahon House on High Street (#158) also features a bracketed doorhood, two-story bay window, and 2/2 window sash. On North Main Street, are three houses built by carpenter Amos Ingalls. Two (#72 and #70) are sidehalls of 1¹/₂ and 2¹/₂ stories, both with bay windows, and wings spanned by Victorian porches. The third (#71) is a high-posted cape with gable wall dormers.

A number of older houses were updated during this period with Victorian details, reflecting the continued prominence of their owners. The Buttrick/Dort House (#19) was substantially remodeled with a front porch, two-story bay windows, double-doors, and 2/2 window sash. Property #25 received a door hood, 2/2 windows, a new ell and stable. Porches were added to properties #29, #119, #117, and #66. An entry porch and larger windows added to #35 created an Italianate style appearance. Colonial Revival porches on Doric columns were added to property #14. A Greek Revival period house (#16) was completely remodeled in the 1880s with porches, bay windows and decorative cut shingles.

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The Troy Blanket Mills expanded its factory in 1899, with new wood-frame buildings between Mill and Monadnock Streets (see #105). In 1901, two barn-like storage buildings were constructed at the northeast corner of the common (#51 and 51a). The late nineteenth century population growth and prosperity is reflected in Troy Village's public buildings. Additions were made to the Baptist Church (#69) and the Town Hall (#48). In 1893-95, a new large brick school (#98) was built at the end of School Street to serve the whole town. Kimball Hall (#141) is a simple two-story, wood frame meeting hall on upper Water (formerly Depot or Railroad) Street, relatively unchanged since its construction in 1901. The Queen Anne style Immaculate Conception Church (#89) on School Street dates from 1902-03. Nearby is the ca. 1905 parsonage (#90), a large Square House.

Commercial activity in the village also increased and a number of new commercial structures were erected. The most distinctive of these is the 1893 Thompson Block (#37) on the common, a 2¹/₂-story, gable-front structure with a two-story porch, and entries centered on the first floor and recessed basement level, flanked by large store windows. Adjacent property #36 was converted to commercial use during this period, smaller commercial buildings include properties #139 and #140 on Water/Depot Street (formerly Railroad Street).

Through the turn-of-the-century, the main streets in the village remained the desirable location for the construction of large, fashionable residences, and the older houses remained in single family use. Some new houses were built on in-fill lots during this period, reflecting the Queen Anne, Stick and Colonial Revival styles. The most architecturally distinguished of these is the Franklin Ripley House (#15), built ca. 1910 for the superintendent and owner of the Troy Blanket Mills, at the corner of South Main and South Streets (Ripley 1986:35). This large residence is an outstanding combination of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, and by far the most fashionable house of this period in Troy. The 2¹/₂-story structure features bands of clapboard and shingle siding, bay windows, a wraparound porch, cutaway porches on the second story, and an attached gazebo. A smaller house is the Dr. Platt House (#55) on the east side of Central Square, a Stick Style house with bands of clapboards and fish scale shingles. The Congregational Parsonage (#118) built on Monadnock Street in 1893 is a simple Queen Anne style house. Another large formerly Queen Anne style house on Prospect Street (#150) has lost integrity.

The last decades of the nineteenth century marked a boom in residential building in the village, creating three new neighborhoods in a series of small subdivisions. Between 1889 and 1897, forty-six new houses (containing one to four units each) were built in the village (Stone 1897:319). New construction continued into the early 1900s. These houses include a mix of vernacular, wood frame house types, primarily single family homes, as well as some double houses. By far the most common is the 1¹/₂-story sidehall, while others are high-posted capes, or other small, more irregular forms, and a few 2¹/₂-story sidehalls. All are detailed with basic Victorian-era design elements including porches with turned posts and balusters, or bracketed door hoods, bay windows, and decorative shingle work. All are supported by brick foundations and have double-hung 2/2 or 2/1 window sash. The resulting neighborhoods retain strong turn-of-the-century character.

The earliest subdivision was School Street, originally Raymond Street, in the northeast corner of the village, east of the Town Hall. It was subdivided in 1888 and houses were built in the early 1890s. Most were built by

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individual owners and display a variety of stylistic details and house plans. Granite and Nelson Streets were laid out by the same developer, Mr. Raymond. Three houses were built before 1897 (Stone 1897:318) and others soon after. Most of these single family residences are small, 1¹/₂-story sidehalls with a small wing.

On the west side of the village, Russell Avenue was laid out by George Russell (Merrifield 1976:95). He built a number of the houses himself as investment properties, including a row of five nearly-identical houses along the north side of the street. Russell Avenue features hillside lots, with maples and granite retaining walls. The houses are particularly attractive in composition and siting. They are larger than the subdivision on Granite and Nelson Streets and were more expensive. The Queen Anne detailing is more expansive featuring towers, porches and a generous use of cut shingles. The houses have a strong horizontal massing with large wings and some barns. Nearby, Brook and Barrett Streets (developer not identified) consist of a series of small, flat lots, with small modest residences built ca. 1900-ca. 1910.

The best examples of the 1¹/₂-story sidehall house type are located on Russell Avenue. One (#162) is a fully-developed example of the Queen Anne style; it features a wraparound porch on turned posts, a square corner tower with bellcast roof, and decorative cut shingles in the gable end. This house, like several others on the street, has an ell and small barn. A row of five nearly-identical sidehalls with wings were built by George Russell (#164, #166, #167, #169, and #171). All feature porches on turned posts across the facade of main block and wing, and all have gable wall dormers on the front roof slope of the wing. Most retain original 2/2 windows and doors glazed with large square lights. Bay windows are located under the front porches of properties #164, #167 and #171. The latter has decorative cut shingles in its gable, as does property #169. On the opposite side of the street are various 1¹/₂-story sidehalls. Property #170 is notable for its porch with flared shingled parapet and square posts.

Several equally good examples of the 1¹/₂-story sidehall house type are found on School Street. Property #94 features porches, a bay window, and a Queen Anne style stained glass window. Property #84 has a door hood and a bay window, a wing and small connected barn. A similar house (#68) on North Main, which has a brick foundation and 2/2 windows, features cut shingles in the gable, door hood and bay window, wing and small connected barn. A pair of 1¹/₂-story sidehall residences on School Street (#82 and #83) reflect the Stick Style in their exposed rafter ends, porches, shed-roofed bay windows, and, on property #83, a tiny gable cross piece. On South Street, property #197, is an outstanding house of this type with a stone foundation, bay windows and porch with oriental-motif railing.

More plainly detailed houses of the type are located on Granite Street, which has six sidehall residences, all slightly different, built ca. 1899-1910. Property #129 has an Italianate doorhood and a bay window; property #130 features a wrap around porch. A Colonial Revival style porch on Doric columns spans property #123. Built slightly later, property #125 reflects the Bungalow style in its rusticated granite foundation, shingled walls, and porch with columns supported on granite piers. Carpenter Walter Burpee built three identical 1¹/₂-story sidehall houses on Mill Street ca. 1895 (#109, 110 and 111) (Hawkins et. al. 1997). These houses have no added features such as porches or bays. Similar, plain, un-ornamented houses are located on Brook Street.

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Property #181 retains original clapboard walls trimmed with corner boards, frieze and eave returns, a stove chimney, 2/2 window sash and one-story ell. Others with somewhat less integrity are #175 and #176.

Walter Burpee also built one of few high posted capes from this period (#58) on North Main Street. Another high-posted cape is located at the northern end of Prospect Street (#149). It retains a high degree of integrity including an ell and small barn. Other small 1¹/₂-story houses include a kneewall cape on Granite Street (#127), and a narrow sidehall with wing and Queen Anne porch (#135), and a house which is similar in form on Nelson Street (#134). Several small houses are located on Barrett and Brook Street (#182, #186, and #189). Property #179 is a narrow "shotgun" house; #180 was identical but retains no integrity.

The Square House type, two stories with pyramidal hip roof, was used for two houses on Nelson Street (#133 and #136), and the Catholic Parsonage on School Street (#90).

Troy also retains representatives of multi-family housing. All of the larger dwellings from this period were multi-family residences, primarily duplexes. These include a duplex on the west side of the Common, owned by the Troy Blanket Mills (#40), which is 6 X 2 bays with a 2¹/₂-story ell split down the middle, twin stove chimneys, and two entries under a door hood; another duplex stood to the south (no longer extant). At the upper end of Granite Street are two large 2¹/₂-story duplexes built ca. 1900 by Walter Guy (#120 and 121) (Hawkins et. al. 1997). Guy himself lived at property #120, a 6 X 3 bay duplex, with two entries under a Queen Anne porch, and two 1¹/₂-story ells. The house retains its twin stove chimneys and slate roof. Several large houses were built on School Street. Properties #88 and #87 are 2¹/₂-story, gable-front duplexes. One of the twin duplexes (#75 and 76) built by George Russell retains integrity. Property #76 is 6 X 2 bays with double center entries flanked by bay windows with shed roofs. Another multi-family house (#92) is 2¹/₂ stories with a 2¹/₂-story wing. A small duplex on Barrett (#178) is a high posted cape, 6 X 2 bays, with twin stove chimneys and center entries.

A new four-story brick mill was added to the blanket mill complex on the south side of Mill Street in 1920 (#105a). Other buildings in the complex probably also date from this period and expansion continued as late as 1950. Unique in Troy and reflecting the prominence of its owner, the superintendent and part owner of the Troy Blanket Mills, is the Franklin Ripley, Junior House (#159) on High Street. Built ca. 1920 and enlarged in 1926 (Ripley 1997), this large stuccoed house reflects the Spanish Colonial or Mission style. There was little new construction in the town following the end of the industrial boom period, and the population declined after 1920 (Southwestern New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission 1979). The few small residences from this period are modest buildings, including a Colonial Revival cape built ca. 1940 (#9) on South Main Street.

There has been little new construction in Troy since the end of the Period of Significance ca. 1952. Modern industrial structures were added to the Troy Mills complex. In the village center are a small modern bank and a large new elderly housing complex.

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Maps

Carrigain, Philip

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Fagan, L.

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Hurd, H.D. & Co.

1892 Town and County Atlas of the State of New Hampshire. Boston: D.H. Hurd & Co.

Rockwood, C.H.

1877 Atlas of Cheshire County, New Hampshire. New York City: Comstock & Cline. Collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord.

Sanborn Map Company

1909 Troy Insurance Maps. Microfilm collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Sanborn Map Company

1924 Troy Insurance Maps. Microfilm collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Sanborn Map Company

1946 Troy Insurance Maps, 1924 corrected to 1946. Microfilm collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Deeds - Cheshire County Registry, Keene

1814 Book 176, Page 38.

1816 Book 73, Page 275.

1851 Wadsworth notebooks, Vol. 35, pages 75-79.

Interviews

Warion and Wendell Hawkins, Maurice Clark, Marion Austin, Bob Tucker, Jeanette Carlson, Reggie and Isabel Venn, Ralph Lang, Betty Harling, and Edmund Lagranade, Troy residents, March 3, 1997.

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Marion Austin, April 2002.

Betty Harling, April 2002.

Fuller Ripley, Troy Mills, November 1995 and March 1997.

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UTM References
(continued)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	18	730767	4745213

6	18	730829	4744843
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	Zone	Easting	Northing
7	18	730797	4744397

	Zone	Easting	Northing
8	18	730625	4744372

	Zone	Easting	Northing
9	18	729871	4744581

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Troy Village Historic District are shown on the enclosed sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Troy Village Historic District encompasses the mix of commercial, industrial, civic and religious properties, and numerous residences on NH Route 12 and the smaller streets that make up the densely-settled village center. Troy Village is located along both east and west sides of NH Route 12, including sections of South and North Main Streets, and the Common which is the focal point of the village. Six roads radiate diagonally from the village center. These roads, with the residential side streets, contribute to the significance of the Troy Village Historic District, and are included within its boundary.

The village is a clearly defined and unified entity, and a concentration of a variety of resources united aesthetically and historically by plan and physical development. The boundary of the Troy Village Historic District is based upon shared historical and spatial relationships among the properties. The village is clearly defined as a geographic area by historic maps of the nineteenth century. The area shown as Troy Village on these maps essentially defines the boundary of the historic district, except in some cases, where changes in density and breaks in integrity mar the historic bounds. The village is an identifiable historic environment, distinguished from the surrounding areas physically by topographical features, visually by changes in density, and by documented differences in patterns of historical development.

The boundary is defined by the property lines of the parcels on which the buildings that contribute to the district are located. These are the legally-recorded lot lines defined by the tax maps of the Town of Troy. The parcels on which the buildings are located are in most cases the small lots with which they were historically associated. Large farms were subdivided for continued development throughout the village's period of significance.

The southern edge of the district is defined by the intersection of South Main Street and Fitzwilliam Road (NH Route 12). The adjacent stretch of Fitzwilliam Road does not contribute to the district due to changes in construction date and integrity. The northernmost property is a modern church surrounding by parking lot. To the south are several properties which lack integrity. The southern stretch of South Main Street is included in the Troy Village Historic District, because it contains a group of well-preserved nineteenth century properties closely tied historically to the village center. The district bounds are defined by the outer lot lines of parcels on both sides of the street. The northern end of South Street was included in the village on historic maps and is included within the district boundary. The southern edge of the district is defined physically by a stream crossing, and visually by a change in level of integrity; those properties to the south are modern or lack integrity.

On North Main Street, the northern edge of the district on Route 12 is defined physically by a stream, which creates a dip in the road, and by a break in the streetscape with several mid- to late-twentieth century residences on the west side of the road and a modern shopping plaza on the east. This point marks the northern edge of

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historic maps of the village. To the north, closely spaced house lots continue with properties primarily from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in an area that was more rural.

On the east side of the main street, the northeast corner of the district encompasses the length of School Street, including the school lot at the north end. The boundary is defined by the rear (east) lot lines of properties on the east side of the street. It excludes the length of Thayer Avenue which developed in the mid- to late-twentieth century. The length of Mill Street is included in the district, the northern lot lines of properties on the north side of the street forming the boundary; these lot lines are also defined by the south bank of the river and Ward Brook. Monadnock Street and Mill Street converge just east of the Troy Blanket Mills (#105) at the site of the Buttrick Pail Factory. The crossing of Ward Brook forms a physical break in the streetscape, separating the late nineteenth century residential neighborhood on the far side. The brook forms the eastern bound of the district running along the backs of lots on the east side of Nelson Street to the end of Granite Street. The boundary then follows the south lot lines of properties on the south side of Granite Street to NH Route 12.

On the west side of the village center, the district is defined as shown on historic maps. It extends south along Prospect Street to encompass mill sites around Blanding Pond and associated houses. The late nineteenth century residential streets, Russell Avenue, Brook and Barrett Streets, are included. The outer lot lines of the house lots form the boundary. The inner end of High Street, which consists primarily of densely-settled mid-nineteenth century houses, is included. The west edge is defined by a sharp bend and rise in the street, and an area of modern houses. The northwest corner of the district encompasses the old cemetery and the parcels of all buildings on the west side of Prospect and North Main Streets, including two larger parcels.

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Property Owners (by Property No.)

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
1	12 (Map 13)	82 S. Main St.	Breen, Peter & Elise 82 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
2	245	76 S. Main St.	Kimball, Lynn 245 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
3 3a	244	72 S. Main St.	Merrill, Joseph E. 72 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
4	243	64 S. Main St.	Charles, Rocheleau 64 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
5 5a 5b 5c	75 (Map 13)	59 S. Main St.	Gutierrez, Gustave 59 S. Main St Troy, NH 03465
6 6a	242	58 S. Main St.	Purrington, Alan L. 58 S. Main St. P.O. Box 96 Troy, NH 03465-0096
7	241	54 S. Main St.	Budd, Richard F. 18 Brickyard Road Troy, NH 03465
8 8a	246	53 S. Main St.	Lang, Bruce & Shyra 265 West Hill Rd. Troy, NH 03465
9	240	50 S. Main St.	Robinson, Michael F. 50 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
10	247	57 S. Main St.	Rounds, Arnold R. 47 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
11	248	43 S. Main St.	Baldwin, James & Paula 60 Keene Av. Fitzwilliam, NH 03447
12	239	42 S. Main St.	Tucker Robert & Jennie 42 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
13	249	41 S. Main St.	Muse, Cynthia 41 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
14	238	38 S. Main St.	Wheeler, Kevin & Carol 38 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
15 15a	250	33 S. Main St.	McLeavy, Charles Kelsey, Laura 31 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
16	251	27 South Main St.	Cummings, Alan H. 27 South Main St. Troy, NH 03465
17 17a	226	26 S. Main St.	Britton, Thomas & Valerie 26 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
18 18a	252	23 S. Main St.	Ryder, Zimmerman, Ryder 117 Perry St. Top Floor Lowell, MA 01852
19 19a	225	24 S. Main St.	Dicey, Virginia 24 S. Main St. P.O. Box 369 Troy, NH 03465
20	224	20 S. Main St.	Jack, Betty L. 65 Shaker Rd. Marlborough, NH 03455

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
21	223	18 S. Main St.	Lohman, Gary & Lisa 18 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
22 22a	266	15 S. Main St.	Press, Marcia 15 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
23	267	13 S. Main St.	Waterman Rev. Trust % Waterman, Eleanor 13 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
24	268	S. Main St.	Trinitarian Congregational Church % Rev. Michael Mullany S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
25	222	Monadnock/S. Main	Sypek, Daniel J. 154 Flag Stone Drive Apt 9 Nashua, NH 03063
26	205	Monadnock St./ S. Main St.	Gay- Kimball Library 10 S. Main P.O. 837 Troy, NH 03465
27 27a	269	5 South Main St.	Decatur, Gerald & Shirley 5 South Main St. Troy, NH 03465
28 28a	270	1 S. Main St.	Koester Trust, Irena 645 Old Homestead Hwy. Swanzey NH 03446
29	204	4 S. Main St.	Troy Common Associates P.O. Box 603 Keene, NH 03431-0603
30	203	2 S. Main St.	Lang, Edith 32 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
31	N/A	S. Main St. bridge	State of New Hampshire 1 Hazen Drive Concord, NH 03301
32	2	37 Central Sq.	Lang, Bert & Nancy 37 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
33 33a	3	35 Central Sq. and Water St.	Troy Senior Housing Assoc. Ltd P.O. Box 603 Keene, NH 03431-0603
34	4	33 Central Square	Castor, Stanley & Carolyn Route 12 Westmorland, NH 03467
35	5	31 Central Sq.	Kellner's Realty LLC 420 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
36	16	27 Central Sq.	Lorette, Robert 19 Gap Mountain Rd. Troy, NH 03465
37	17	25 Central Sq.	Penick, John 25 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
38 38a	18	17 Central Sq.	JPKSK Real Estate LLC 220 Richmond Rd. Troy, NH 03465
39	18A	15 Central Sq.	Bank of New Hampshire Diane Biron P.O. Box 600 Manchester, NH 03105
40	21	11 Central Sq.	Hodgdon, William 11-13 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
41	20	13 Central Sq.	Hodgdon, William 11-13 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
42	22	9 Central Sq.	Lee, Joan P.O. Box 55 Keene, NH 03431-0055
43	23	5 Central Sq.	Decatur, Martin 14 Longmeadow Drive Troy, NH 03465
44	23A	1 Central Sq.	Volante, Cherie 1 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
45	135	2 Central Sq.	Troy Common Associates P.O. Box 603 Keene, NH 03431-0603
46	136	6 Central Sq.	Stone, Richard & Donna P.O. Box 212 Harrisville, NH 03450
47	137	12 Central Sq.	Troy Common Associates P.O. Box 603 Keene, NH 03431-0603
48 48a	138	Central Sq.	Troy Town Hall % Selectmen's Office Troy, NH 03465
49 49a 49b 49c 49d	none	Town Common, Central Square	No owner
50	139	20 Central Sq.	Richardson, Neal 20 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
51 51a	198	23 Central Sq.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
52	199	30 Central Sq.	Matthews, Abbie L. 30 Central Sq. P.O. Box 994 Troy, NH 03465-0994
53	200	32 Central Sq.	Lang, Ralph & Edith 32 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
54	201	34 Central Sq.	Deuso, Ruth 34 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
55	202	36 Central Sq.	Breckell, Eileen 36 Central Sq. P.O.Box 206 Troy, NH 03465
56	N/A	N. Main St. bridge over railroad	State of New Hampshire 1 Hazen Drive Concord, NH 03301
57	119	2 N. Main St.	Walsh, Thomas & Joanne 2 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
58	120	4 N. Main St.	Venn, Reginald & Isabell 4 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
59 59a	119A	rear of 2 N. Main St.	Walsh, Thomas & Joanne 2 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
60		off Derby Lane	Village Cemetery c/o Board of Selectmen Troy Town Hall Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
61 61a	133	3 N. Main St.	Karr, Alan & Judy 16 Richmond Rd. Troy, NH 03465
62	132	7 N. Main St.	Mallette, Nancy 7 N. Main St. P.O. Box 94 Troy, NH 03465
63	131	9 N. Main St.	Wilder, Jason & Donald 9 N. Main St. P.O. Box 831 Troy, NH 03465
64	123	10 N. Main St.	Fenton, William F. 16 Bradford Rd. Keene, NH 03431
65	121	10 Derby Lane	Willey, Amy Anderson, Cheryl 10 Derby Lane Troy, NH 03465
66 66a	124	12 N. Main St.	Foley, Dorothy E. 12 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
67	130	13 N. Main St.	Troy Baptist Parsonage 13 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
68	129	15 N. Main St.	Harling, Avis 15 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
69	128	21 N. Main St.	Troy Baptist Church 21 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
70	125	20 N. Main St.	Bradley, John & Cheryl 20 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
71	127	25 N. Main St.	Roberts, Derek S. 25 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
72 72a	126	26 N. Main St.	Rosin, Eugene 26 N. Main St. P.O. Box 54 Troy, NH 03465
73	178	1 School St.	Clark, Tim & Michelle 1 School St. P.O. Box 586 Troy, NH 03465
74 74a	140	6 School St.	Starkey, Patricia Woods, Raymond 6 School St. Troy, NH 03465
75	141	10 School St.	Trubiano, Eugene & Gail 185 North St. Keene, NH 03431
76	142	14 School St.	Wisell, David 14 School St. Troy, NH 03465
77	178A	1 School St.	American Legion Edward Boufford Post John O'Brien 95 North Main St. Troy, NH 03465
78	177	11 School St.	Taylor, Charthea L. 11 School St. Troy, NH 03465
79	176	13 School St.	Divoll, Bonnie 13 School St. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
80	144	18 School St.	Petelle, Stephan & Joanne 18 School St. Troy, NH 03465
81	143	5 Starkey Ave.	Hannon, Joel & Nancy 5 Starkey Ave. Troy, NH 03465
82 82a	175	19 School St.	Jacques, Roland & Elaine 19 School St. Troy, NH 03465
83 83a	174	21 School St.	Willosinski, Phillip 21 School St. Troy, NH 03465
84	145	22 School St.	Flood, Christ Cheryl 22 School St. Troy, NH 03465
85 85a	146	26 School St.	Bisaccio, Dan & Mary 26 School St. P.O. Box 98 Troy, NH 03465
86 86a	147	30 School St.	Stearns, Katherine 30 School St. Troy, NH 03465
87 87a	159	25 School St.	Lagrenade, Anne 25 School St. Troy, NH 03465
88 88a	158	29 School St.	Puksta, Frederick P. 53 Lookout Hill Rd. Peterborough, NH 03458
89	157	33 School St.	Immaculate Conception Church 33 School St. Troy, NH 03465
90	156	37 School St.	Immaculate Conception Parsonage 37 School St. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
91 91a	148	34 School St.	Thomas, James & Gail 34 School St. Troy, NH 03465
92	149	38 School St.	Birmingham, Dan & Coleen 38 School St. Troy, NH 03465
93	150	vacant lot on School St.	Birmingham, Daniel & Coleen 38 School St. Troy, NH 03465
94 94a	155	41 School St.	LaBrake, Stanley & Cindy 41 School St. Troy, NH 03465
95 95a	854	47 School St.	Greeley, Roberta 47 School St. Troy, NH 03465
96	153	51 School St.	Romanowski, David 96 Lakeview Drive Winchendon, MA 01475-2314
97	152	55 School St.	Demarsico, Chris & Sally 55 School St. Troy, NH 03465
98	151	School St.	Troy Elementary School c/o David Dahl School St. Troy, NH 03465
99	160	8 Dustin St.	Surrell Accessories 8 Dustin St. Troy, NH 03465
100 100a	197	7 & 9 Mill St.	Ryder, Zimmerman, Ryder 117 Perry St. Top Floor Lowell, MA 01852

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
101	179	14 Mill St.	Mill St. House LLC 61 Silver Road P.O. Box 281 Harrisville, NH 03450
102	196	15 Mill St.	Tarkinson, Andrew Graffam, Tracey 15 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
103 103a	180	18 Mill St.	Owens, Wm. & Kimball % HKS Realty P.O. Box 651 Keene, NH 03431-0651
104	181	22 Mill St.	D'Ovidio, Thomas 22 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
105	195	30 Monadnock St.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
106	182	19 Mill St.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
107	184	Mill St.	P.S.N.H. 1000 Elm St. P.O. Box 330 Manchester, NH, 03105-0330
108	185	50 Mill St.	Pasno, Donald & Denise 50 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
109	186	54 Mill St.	Smith Irrevocable Trust 54 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
110	187	56 Mill St.	Adams, Doris 56 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
111	188	58 Mill St.	Tetreault, Richard 58 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
112	194	Monadnock St.	P.S.N.H. 1000 Elm St. P.O. Box 330 Manchester, NH, 03105-0330
113	31	57 Monadnock St.	Neylan, Michael & Barbara 277 Davis Rd. Keene, NH 03431
114	32	T2 Monadnock St.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
115	207	Monadnock St.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
116	208	23 Monadnock St.	Coombs, Michael D. 23 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
117 117a	209	17 Monadnock St.	Press, Carla 17 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
118 118a	206	4 Monadnock St.	Trinitarian Congregational Parsonage c/o Rev. Michael Mullany 4 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
119	210	3 Monadnock St.	Dicey, James & Patricia 3 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
120 120a	221	1 Granite St.	Beauregard, Barbara 1 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
121	220	5 Granite St.	Paju, Wm. & Marlo P.O. Box 97 Sullivan, NH 03445
122	211	10 Granite St.	Curran, Sean S. 10 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
123 123a	219	13 Granite St.	Malila, Edward & Mary 13 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
124	212	18 Granite St.	Jones, Stephen & Lisa 18 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
125	218	21 Granite St.	Jones, Samuel & Janice 21 Granite St. P.O. Box 185 Troy, NH 03465
126	217	29 Granite St.	Obuchowski, Frank Obuchowski, Joan 29 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
127 127a	38 37	10 Granite St. Nelson St.	Rouleau, Douglas 10 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
128 128a	216	35 Granite St.	Scheid, Ann % Sallinger, Ann P.O. Box 10091 Concord, NH 03301-0091
129 129a	39	34 Granite St.	Shattler, Glen & Judith 34 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
130 130a	40	38 Granite St.	Dushion, Terry A. 38 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
131 131a	41	42 Granite St.	Lang Edward & Shirley 42 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
132	213	21 Nelson St.	Brockelman, Mark & Laurie P.O. Box 422 Fitzwilliam, NH 03447
133 133a	214	17 Nelson St.	Vose, Marvin Zyph, Madeline 17 Nelson St. Troy, NH 03465
134 134a	35	14 Nelson St.	Hamilton, Shelia Methe, Nancy A. Upper Troy Rd. Fitzwilliam NH 03447
135	34	10 Nelson St.	Brown, Ty C. Sr. 10 Nelson St. Troy, NH 03465
136	215	9 Nelson St.	Rollins, Sidney & Carolyn 9 Nelson St. Troy, NH 03465
137	33	4 Nelson St.	White, Ronald & Sharon 4 Nelson St. Troy, NH 03465
138	15	1 High St.	Debonneville, Arthur & Rita 1 High St. Troy, NH 03465
139	14	3 Depot St.	Beaudoin, Stacy 275 Richmond Rd. P.O. Box 462 Troy, NH 03465
140	14A	1-3 Water St.	Rollins, David W. Tolman Rd. P.O. Box 487 Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
141	6	4 Depot St.	Town of Troy Selectmen's Office Troy Town Hall Troy, NH 03465
142	3	13 Water St.	Troy Senior Housing Assoc. Ltd P.O. Box 603 Keene, NH 03431-0603
143	10	Water St.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
144	12	14 Water St.	Bradbury, Kit & Karen 14 Water St. Troy, NH 03465
145	13	11 Depot St.	Town of Troy Selectmen's Office Troy Town Hall Troy, NH 03465
146 146a	27 28	Depot St./Prospect St.	Town of Troy Selectmen's Office Troy Town Hall Troy, NH 03465
147	134 24 26 29	off N. Main off Prospect St. Water St.	State of NH D.O.T. P.O. Box 483 Concord, NH 03302-0483
148	N/A	Prospect St.	Town of Troy P.O. Box 249 Troy, NH 03465
149	118	9 Prospect St.	Hale, Madelene S. 9 Prospect St. Troy, NH 03465

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Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
150	117	21 Prospect St.	Sanschagrín, David 21 Prospect St. Troy, NH 03465
151 151a	116	25-27 Prospect St.	McGarry, Sean 6 Abby lane Fitzwilliam, NH 03447
152	82	41 Prospect St.	New England Telephone Property Tax Dept. 1095 Ave. of Americas 31st floor New York, NY 10036
153	83	6 High St.	Sheldon, Gary & Michelle 6 High St. Troy, NH 03465
154a	25	Prospect	Evan, John 1 High St. Troy, NH 03465
154	115	7 High St.	John, Evan & Theresa 7 High St. Troy, NH 03465
155	114	9 High St.	Clark, Raleigh & Patricia 9 High St. P.O. 147 Troy, NH 03465
156 156a	113	11 High St.	N.H. Housing Finance Authority P.O. Box 5087 Manchester, NH 03108-5087
157 157a	84	10 High St.	Hazelton, John & Janice 10 High St. Troy, NH 03465
158	112	23 High St.	Murray, Robert & P. 23 High St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
159	85	16 High St.	Sortor, William 16 High St. Troy, NH 03465
160	86	20 High St.	Paju, Irene S. 20 High St. Troy, NH 03465
161	81	5 Russell Ave.	Wilson, Gregory 5 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
162	80	9 Russell Ave.	Larson, Richard & Susan 9 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
163 163a	67	10 Russell Ave.	Steel, Alan 10 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
164 164a	79	11 Russell Ave.	Spooner, Shirley E. 11 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
165	68	12 Russell Ave.	Wood, Paul & Jill 12 Russell Ave. P.O. Box 161 Troy, NH 03465
166	78	13 Russell Ave.	Lord, Richard 13 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
167	77	17 Russell Ave.	Lohman, Gary & Lisa 18 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
168	69	11 Brook St.	Bowers, Arthur Estate Bowers, Helen 204 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
169 169a 169b	76	19 Russell Ave.	Stevens, April 19 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
170 170a	70	26 Russell Ave.	Williams, Eino & Eliz. 26 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
171 171a	75	27 Russell Ave	Howard, Loraine 27 Russell Ave Troy, NH 03465
172	71	28 Russell Ave.	Trepanier, Jane Kapitan, Betty 28 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
173	74	31 Russell St.	McLeavy, Charles Kelsey, Laura 31 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
174 174a	73	33 Russell Ave.	Grant, Wm. & Cecelia 33 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
175	61	31 Brook St.	Macauley, Paul 31 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
176 176a	59 59A	38 Brook St.	Jardine, Gary & Penny 38 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
177	58	1 Barrett St.	Hall, Caleb & Sibylle Richmond Road Troy, NH 03465
178	57	5 Barrett St.	Lachiana, John & Sheila 34 Adams St. East Rockaway, NY 11518

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
179	56	7 Barrett St.	Marlow , Mary E. % Dorothy Coombs 115 Portland Ave. West Redding, CT 06896
180	55	11 Barrett St.	Beaupre, Frank & Elaine 11 Barrett St. P.O. Box 361 Troy, NH 03465
181	53	32 Brook St.	Kellner, Diane 45 Central Square Troy, NH 03465
181a	54	4-10 Brook St.	Bowers, Arthur Estate Bowers, Helen 204 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
182	62	27 Brook St.	Karson, Mary A. 27 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
183	52	28 Brook St.	Lansdon, Glenville Lansdon, Joanne 28 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
184	63	25 Brook St;	Berry, Robert & Nicole 25 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
185	64	19 Brook St.	Lapointe, Dennis M. 19 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
186	65	13 Brook St.	Breen, Anthony & Brenda 13 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
187	51A	off Brook St.	Town of Troy Selectmen's Office Troy Town Hall Troy, NH 03465
188	51	Prospect St.	Dunn, Michael & Whalen % Whalen Dunn P.O. Box 829 Peterborough, NH 03458
189	66	3 Brook St.	Gaillard, Lisa 3 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
190	30	Prospect St.	State of NH D.O.T. P.O. Box 483 Concord, NH 03302-0483
191	50	77 Prospect St.	Roth, Richard McGartland, Nancy 77 Prospect St. Troy, NH 03465
192	31	78 Prospect St.	Drury, Mark & Nicole 78 Prospect St. Troy, NH 03465
193	49	81 Prospect St.	Sawyer, Steven & Deborah 81 Prospect St.
193a			
193b	32	Prospect St. (garage)	Troy, NH 03465
194	265	5 South St.	Goodnough, Rebecca, Rouleau, Dana 5 South St. Troy, NH 03465
195	264	9 South St.	Syria, Marion G. 9 South St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
196	251	8 South St.	Cumings, Alan H. 27 South Main St. Troy, NH 03465
197 197a	262 262A	17 South St.	Croteau, Martin & Cathy 17 South St. Troy, NH 03465
198 198a	261 261A	23 South St.	Drake, Leonard 23 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
199 199a	254	26 South St.	Frazier, Mary F. 26 South St. Troy, NH 03465
200 200a	253	20 South St.	Tucker, David & Ruth 20 South St. Troy, NH 03465
201	263	- South St.	Tucker Robert & Jennie 42 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
202 202a	36	3 Howard St.	Bogdzewie, David 3 Howard St. Troy, NH 03465

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Section number 11 Page 22 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property Owners (alphabetical)

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
110	187	56 Mill St.	Adams, Doris 56 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
77	178A	1 School St.	American Legion Edward Boufford Post John O'Brien 95 North Main St. Troy, NH 03465
11	248	43 S. Main St.	Baldwin, James & Paula 60 Keene Av. Fitzwilliam, NH 03447
39	18A	15 Central Sq.	Bank of New Hampshire Diane Biron P.O. Box 600 Manchester, NH 03105
139	14	3 Depot St.	Beaudoin, Stacy 275 Richmond Rd. P.O. Box 462 Troy, NH 03465
180	55	11 Barrett St.	Beaupre, Frank & Elaine 11 Barrett St. P.O. Box 361 Troy, NH 03465
120 120a	221	1 Granite St.	Beauregard, Barbara 1 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
184	63	25 Brook St;	Berry, Robert & Nicole 25 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
92	149	38 School St.	Birmingham, Dan & Coleen 38 School St. Troy, NH 03465

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Section number 11 Page 23 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
93	150	vacant lot on School St.	Birmingham, Daniel & Coleen 38 School St. Troy, NH 03465
85 85a	146	26 School St.	Bisaccio, Dan & Mary 26 School St. P.O. Box 98 Troy, NH 03465
202 202a	36	3 Howard St.	Bogdzewie, David 3 Howard St. Troy, NH 03465
181a	54	4-10 Brook St.	Bowers, Arthur Estate Bowers, Helen 204 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
168	69	11 Brook St.	Bowers, Arthur Estate Bowers, Helen 204 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
144	12	14 Water St.	Bradbury, Kit & Karen 14 Water St. Troy, NH 03465
70	125	20 N. Main St.	Bradley, John & Cheryl 20 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
55	202	36 Central Sq.	Breckell, Eileen 36 Central Sq. P.O.Box 206 Troy, NH 03465
186	65	13 Brook St.	Breen, Anthony & Brenda 13 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
1	12 (Map 13)	82 S. Main St.	Breen, Peter & Elise 82 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
17 17a	226	26 S. Main St.	Britton, Thomas & Valerie 26 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
132	213	21 Nelson St.	Brockelman, Mark & Laurie P.O. Box 422 Fitzwilliam, NH 03447
135	34	10 Nelson St.	Brown, Ty C. Sr. 10 Nelson St. Troy, NH 03465
7	241	54 S. Main St.	Budd, Richard F. 18 Brickyard Road Troy, NH 03465
34	4	33 Central Square	Castor, Stanley & Carolyn Route 12 Westmorland, NH 03467
4	243	64 S. Main St.	Charles, Rocheleau 64 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
155	114	9 High St.	Clark, Raleigh & Patricia 9 High St. P.O. 147 Troy, NH 03465
73	178	1 School St.	Clark, Tim & Michelle 1 School St. P.O. Box 586 Troy, NH 03465
116	208	23 Monadnock St.	Coombs, Michael D. 23 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
197 197a	262 262A	17 South St.	Croteau, Martin & Cathy 17 South St. Troy, NH 03465
16	251	27 South Main St.	Cummings, Alan H. 27 South Main St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
196	251	8 South St.	Cummings, Alan H. 27 South Main St. Troy, NH 03465
122	211	10 Granite St.	Curran, Sean S. 10 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
138	15	1 High St.	Debonneville, Arthur & Rita 1 High St. Troy, NH 03465
27 27a	269	5 South Main St.	Decatur, Gerald & Shirley 5 South Main St. Troy, NH 03465
43	23	5 Central Sq.	Decatur, Martin 14 Longmeadow Drive Troy, NH 03465
97	152	55 School St.	Demarsico, Chris & Sally 55 School St. Troy, NH 03465
54	201	34 Central Sq.	Deuso, Ruth 34 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
119	210	3 Monadnock St.	Dicey, James & Patricia 3 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
19 19a	225	24 S. Main St.	Dicey, Virginia 24 S. Main St. P.O. Box 369 Troy, NH 03465
79	176	13 School St.	Divoll, Bonnie 13 School St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
104	181	22 Mill St.	D'Ovidio, Thomas 22 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
198 198a	261 261A	23 South St.	Drake, Leonard 23 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
192	31	78 Prospect St.	Drury, Mark & Nicole 78 Prospect St. Troy, NH 03465
188	51	Prospect St.	Dunn, Michael & Whalen c/o Whalen Dunn P.O. Box 829 Peterborough, NH 03458
130 130a	40	38 Granite St.	Dushion, Terry A. 38 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
154a	25	Prospect	Evan, John 1 High St. Troy, NH 03465
64	123	10 N. Main St.	Fenton, William F. 16 Bradford Rd. Keene, NH 03431
84	145	22 School St.	Flood, Christ Cheryl 22 School St. Troy, NH 03465
66 66a	124	12 N. Main St.	Foley, Dorothy E. 12 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
199 199a	254	26 South St.	Frazier, Mary F. 26 South St. Troy, NH 03465
189	66	3 Brook St.	Gaillardéz, Lisa 3 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
26	205	Monadnock St./ S. Main St.	Gay- Kimball Library 10 S. Main P.O. 837 Troy, NH 03465
194	265	5 South St.	Goodnough, Rebecca, Rouleau, Dana 5 South St. Troy, NH 03465
174 174a	73	33 Russell Ave.	Grant, Wm. & Cecelia 33 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
95 95a	854	47 School St.	Greeley, Roberta 47 School St. Troy, NH 03465
5 5a 5b 5c	75 (Map 13)	59 S. Main St	Gutierrez, Gustave 59 S. Main St Troy, NH 03465
149	118	9 Prospect St.	Hale, Madelene S. 9 Prospect St. Troy, NH 03465
177	58	1 Barrett St.	Hall, Caleb & Sibylle Richmond Road Troy, NH 03465
134 134a	35	14 Nelson St.	Hamilton, Shelia Methe, Nancy A. Upper Troy Rd. Fitzwilliam NH 03447
81	143	5 Starkey Ave.	Hannon, Joel & Nancy 5 Starkey Ave. Troy, NH 03465
68	129	15 N. Main St.	Harling, Avis 15 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465

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New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
157 157a	84	10 High St.	Hazelton, John & Janice 10 High St. Troy, NH 03465
40	21	11 Central Sq.	Hodgdon, William 11-13 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
41	20	13 Central Sq.	Hodgdon, William 11-13 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
171 171a	75	27 Russell Ave	Howard, Loraine 27 Russell Ave Troy, NH 03465
89	157	33 School St.	Immaculate Conception Church 33 School St. Troy, NH 03465
90	156	37 School St.	Immaculate Conception Parsonage 37 School St. Troy, NH 03465
20	224	20 S. Main St.	Jack, Betty L. 65 Shaker Rd. Marlborough, NH 03455
82 82a	175	19 School St.	Jacques, Roland & Elaine 19 School St. Troy, NH 03465
176 176a	59 59A	38 Brook St.	Jardine, Gary & Penny 38 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
154	115	7 High St.	John, Evan & Theresa 7 High St. Troy, NH 03465
125	218	21 Granite St.	Jones, Samuel & Janice 21 Granite St. P.O. Box 185 Troy, NH 03465

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New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
124	212	18 Granite St.	Jones, Stephen & Lisa 18 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
38 38a	18	17 Central Sq.	JPKSK Real Estate LLC 220 Richmond Rd. Troy, NH 03465
61 61a	133	3 N. Main St.	Karr, Alan & Judy 16 Richmond Rd. Troy, NH 03465
182	62	27 Brook St.	Karson, Mary A. 27 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
181	53	32 Brook St.	Kellner, Diane 45 Central Square Troy, NH 03465
35	5	31 Central Sq.	Kellner's Realty LLC 420 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
2	245	76 S. Main St.	Kimball, Lynn 245 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
28 28a	270	1 S. Main St.	Koester Trust, Irena 645 Old Homestead Hwy. Swanzey NH 03446
94 94a	155	41 School St.	LaBrake, Stanley & Cindy 41 School St. Troy, NH 03465
178	57	5 Barrett St.	Lachiana, John & Sheila 34 Adams St. East Rockaway, NY 11518
87 87a	159	25 School St.	Lagrenade, Anne 25 School St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
32	2	37 Central Sq.	Lang, Bert & Nancy 37 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
8 8a	246	53 S. Main St.	Lang, Bruce & Shyra 265 West Hill Rd. Troy, NH 03465
30	203	2 S. Main St.	Lang, Edith 32 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
131 131a	41	42 Granite St.	Lang Edward & Shirley 42 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
53	200	32 Central Sq.	Lang, Ralph & Edith 32 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
183	52	28 Brook St.	Lansdon, Glenville Lansdon, Joanne 28 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
185	64	19 Brook St.	Lapointe, Dennis M. 19 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
162	80	9 Russell Ave.	Larson, Richard & Susan 9 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
42	22	9 Central Sq.	Lee, Joan P.O. Box 55 Keene, NH 03431-0055
21	223	18 S. Main St.	Lohman, Gary & Lisa 18 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
167	77	17 Russell Ave.	Lohman, Gary & Lisa 18 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465

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New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
166	78	13 Russell Ave.	Lord, Richard 13 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
36	16	27 Central Sq.	Lorette, Robert 19 Gap Mountain Rd. Troy, NH 03465
175	61	31 Brook St.	Macauley, Paul 31 Brook St. Troy, NH 03465
123 123a	219	13 Granite St.	Malila, Edward & Mary 13 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
62	132	7 N. Main St.	Malette, Nancy 7 N. Main St. P.O. Box 94 Troy, NH 03465
179	56	7 Barrett St.	Marlow , Mary E. c/o Dorothy Coombs 115 Portland Ave. West Redding, CT 06896
52	199	30 Central Sq.	Matthews, Abbie L. 30 Central Sq. P.O. Box 994 Troy, NH 03465-0994
151 151a	116	25-27 Prospect St.	McGarry, Sean 6 Abby lane Fitzwilliam, NH 03447
15 15a	250	33 S. Main St.	McLeavy, Charles Kelsey, Laura 31 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
173	74	31 Russell St.	McLeavy, Charles Kelsey, Laura 31 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
3 3a	244	72 S. Main St.	Merrill, Joseph E. 72 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
101	179	14 Mill St.	Mill St. House LLC 61 Silver Road P.O. Box 281 Harrisville, NH 03450
158	112	23 High St.	Murray, Robert & P. 23 High St. Troy, NH 03465
13	249	41 S. Main St.	Muse, Cynthia 41 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
152	82	41 Prospect St.	New England Telephone Property Tax Dept. 1095 Ave. of Americas 31st floor New York, NY 10036
156 156a	113	11 High St.	N.H. Housing Finance Authority P.O. Box 5087 Manchester, NH 03108-5087
113	31	57 Monadnock St.	Neylan, Michael & Barbara 277 Davis Rd. Keene, NH 03431
49 49a 49b 49c 49d	none	Town Common, Central Square	No owner
126	217	29 Granite St.	Obuchowski, Frank Obuchowski, Joan 29 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
103 103a	180	18 Mill St.	Owens, Wm. & Kimball c/o HKS Realty P.O. Box 651 Keene, NH 03431-0651
160	86	20 High St.	Paju, Irene S. 20 High St. Troy, NH 03465
121	220	5 Granite St.	Paju, Wm. & Marlo P.O. Box 97 Sullivan, NH 03445
108	185	50 Mill St.	Pasno, Donald & Denise 50 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
37	17	25 Central Sq.	Penick, John 25 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
80	144	18 School St.	Petelle, Stephan & Joanne 18 School St. Troy, NH 03465
117 117a	209	17 Monadnock St.	Press, Carla 17 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
22 22a	266	15 S. Main St.	Press, Marcia 15 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
107	184	Mill St.	P.S.N.H. 1000 Elm St. P.O. Box 330 Manchester, NH, 03105-0330
112	194	Monadnock St.	P.S.N.H. 1000 Elm St. P.O. Box 330 Manchester, NH, 03105-0330

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
88 88a	158	29 School St.	Puksta, Frederick P. 53 Lookout Hill Rd. Peterborough, NH 03458
6 6a	242	58 S. Main St.	Purrington, Alan L. 58 S. Main St. P.O. Box 96 Troy, NH 03465-0096
50	139	20 Central Sq.	Richardson, Neal 20 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465
71	127	25 N. Main St.	Roberts, Derek S. 25 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
9	240	50 S. Main St.	Robinson, Michael F. 50 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
140	14A	1-3 Water St.	Rollins, David W. Tolman Rd. P.O. Box 487 Troy, NH 03465
136	215	9 Nelson St.	Rollins, Sidney & Carolyn 9 Nelson St. Troy, NH 03465
96	153	51 School St.	Romanowski, David 96 Lakeview Drive Winchendon, MA 01475-2314
72 72a	126	26 N. Main St.	Rosin, Eugene 26 N. Main St. P.O. Box 54 Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
191	50	77 Prospect St.	Roth, Richard McGartland, Nancy 77 Prospect St. Troy, NH 03465
127 127a	38 37	10 Granite St. Nelson St.	Rouleau, Douglas 10 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
10	247	57 S. Main St.	Rounds, Arnold R. 47 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
100 100a	197	7 & 9 Mill St.	Ryder, Zimmerman, Ryder 117 Perry St. Top Floor Lowell, MA 01852
18 18a	252	23 S. Main St.	Ryder, Zimmerman, Ryder 117 Perry St. Top Floor Lowell, MA 01852
150	117	21 Prospect St.	Sanschagrín, David 21 Prospect St. Troy, NH 03465
193 193a 193b	49 32	81 Prospect St. Prospect St. (garage)	Sawyer, Steven & Deborah 81 Prospect St. Troy, NH 03465
128 128a	216	35 Granite St.	Scheid, Ann % Sallinger, Ann P.O. Box 10091 Concord, NH 03301-0091
129 129a	39	34 Granite St.	Shattler, Glen & Judith 34 Granite St. Troy, NH 03465
153	83	6 High St.	Sheldon, Gary & Michelle 6 High St. Troy, NH 03465

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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
109	186	54 Mill St.	Smith Irrevocable Trust 54 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
159	85	16 High St.	Sortor, William 16 High St. Troy, NH 03465
164 164a	79	11 Russell Ave.	Spooner, Shirley E. 11 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
74 74a	140	6 School St.	Starkey, Patricia Woods, Raymond 6 School St. Troy, NH 03465
31	N/A	S. Main St. bridge	State of New Hampshire 1 Hazen Drive Concord, NH 03301
56	N/A	N. Main St. bridge over railroad	State of New Hampshire 1 Hazen Drive Concord, NH 03301
147	134 24 26 29	off N. Main off Prospect St. Water St.	State of NH D.O.T. P.O. Box 483 Concord, NH 03302-0483
190	30	Prospect St.	State of NH D.O.T. P.O. Box 483 Concord, NH 03302-0483
86 86a	147	30 School St.	Stearns, Katherine 30 School St. Troy, NH 03465
163 163a	67	10 Russell Ave.	Steel, Alan 10 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465

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New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
169 169a 169b	76	19 Russell Ave.	Stevens, April 19 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
46	136	6 Central Sq.	Stone, Richard & Donna P.O. Box 212 Harrisville, NH 03450
99	160	8 Dustin St.	Surrell Accessories 8 Dustin St. Troy, NH 03465
25	222	Monadnock/S. Main	Sypek, Daniel J. 154 Flag Stone Drive Apt 9 Nashua, NH 03063
195	264	9 South St.	Syria, Marion G. 9 South St. Troy, NH 03465
102	196	15 Mill St.	Tarkinson, Andrew Graffam, Tracey 15 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
78	177	11 School St.	Taylor, Charthea L. 11 School St. Troy, NH 03465
111	188	58 Mill St.	Tetreault, Richard 58 Mill St. Troy, NH 03465
91 91a	148	34 School St.	Thomas, James & Gail 34 School St. Troy, NH 03465
141	6	4 Depot St.	Town of Troy Selectmen's Office Troy Town Hall Troy, NH 03465

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 38 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
145	13	11 Depot St.	Town of Troy Selectmen's Office Troy Town Hall Troy, NH 03465
146 146a	27 28	Depot St./Prospect St.	Town of Troy Selectmen's Office Troy Town Hall Troy, NH 03465
148	N/A	Prospect St.	Town of Troy P.O. Box 249 Troy, NH 03465
187	51A	off Brook St.	Town of Troy Selectmen's Office Troy Town Hall Troy, NH 03465
172	71	28 Russell Ave.	Trepanier, Jane Kapitan, Betty 28 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
24	268	S. Main St.	Trinitarian Congregational Church % Rev. Michael Mullany S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
118 118a	206	4 Monadnock St.	Trinitarian Congregational Parsonage % Rev. Michael Mullany 4 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
69	128	21 N. Main St.	Troy Baptist Church 21 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
67	130	13 N. Main St.	Troy Baptist Parsonage 13 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 39 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
29	204	4 S. Main St.	Troy Common Associates P.O. Box 603 Keene, NH 03431-0603
45	135	2 Central Sq.	Troy Common Associates P.O. Box 603 Keene, NH 03431-0603
47	137	12 Central Sq.	Troy Common Associates P.O. Box 603 Keene, NH 03431-0603
98	151	School St.	Troy Elementary School % David Dahl School St. Troy, NH 03465
51 51a	198	23 Central Sq.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
105	195	30 Monadnock St.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
106	182	19 Mill St.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
115	207	Monadnock St.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
143	10	Water St.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465
114	32	T2 Monadnock St.	Troy Mills 30 Monadnock St. Troy, NH 03465

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 40 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
33 33a	3	35 Central Sq. and Water St.	Troy Senior Housing Assoc. Ltd P.O. Box 603 Keene, NH 03431-0603
142	3	13 Water St.	Troy Senior Housing Assoc. Ltd P.O. Box 603 Keene, NH 03431-0603
48 48a	138	Central Sq.	Troy Town Hall % Selectmen's Office Troy, NH 03465
75	141	10 School St.	Trubiano, Eugene & Gail 185 North St. Keene, NH 03431
200 200a	253	20 South St.	Tucker, David & Ruth 20 South St. Troy, NH 03465
201	263	- South St.	Tucker Robert & Jennie 42 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
12	239	42 S. Main St.	Tucker Robert & Jennie 42 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
58	120	4 N. Main St.	Venn, Reginald & Isabell 4 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
60		off Derby Lane	Village Cemetery % Board of Selectmen Troy Town Hall Troy, NH 03465
44	23A	1 Central Sq.	Volante, Cherie 1 Central Sq. Troy, NH 03465

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 41 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
133 133a	214	17 Nelson St.	Vose, Marvin Zyph, Madeline 17 Nelson St. Troy, NH 03465
57	119	2 N. Main St.	Walsh, Thomas & Joanne 2 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
59 59a	119A	rear of 2 N. Main St.	Walsh, Thomas & Joanne 2 N. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
23	267	13 S. Main St.	Waterman Rev. Trust c/o Waterman, Eleanor 13 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
14	238	38 S. Main St.	Wheeler, Kevin & Carol 38 S. Main St. Troy, NH 03465
137	33	4 Nelson St.	White, Ronald & Sharon 4 Nelson St. Troy, NH 03465
63	131	9 N. Main St.	Wilder, Jason & Donald 9 N. Main St. P.O. Box 831 Troy, NH 03465
65	121	10 Derby Lane	Willey, Amy Anderson, Cheryl 10 Derby Lane Troy, NH 03465
170 170a	70	26 Russell Ave.	Williams, Eino & Eliz. 26 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
83 83a	174	21 School St.	Willosinski, Phillip 21 School St. Troy, NH 03465

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 11 Page 42 Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Property No.	Lot No. (on Map No. 18 unless noted)	Location	Owner & Address
161	81	5 Russell Ave.	Wilson, Gregory 5 Russell Ave. Troy, NH 03465
76	142	14 School St.	Wisell, David 14 School St. Troy, NH 03465
165	68	12 Russell Ave.	Wood, Paul & Jill 12 Russell Ave. P.O. Box 161 Troy, NH 03465

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number additional Page 1 Troy Village Historic District
 documentation Troy, Cheshire County
 New Hampshire

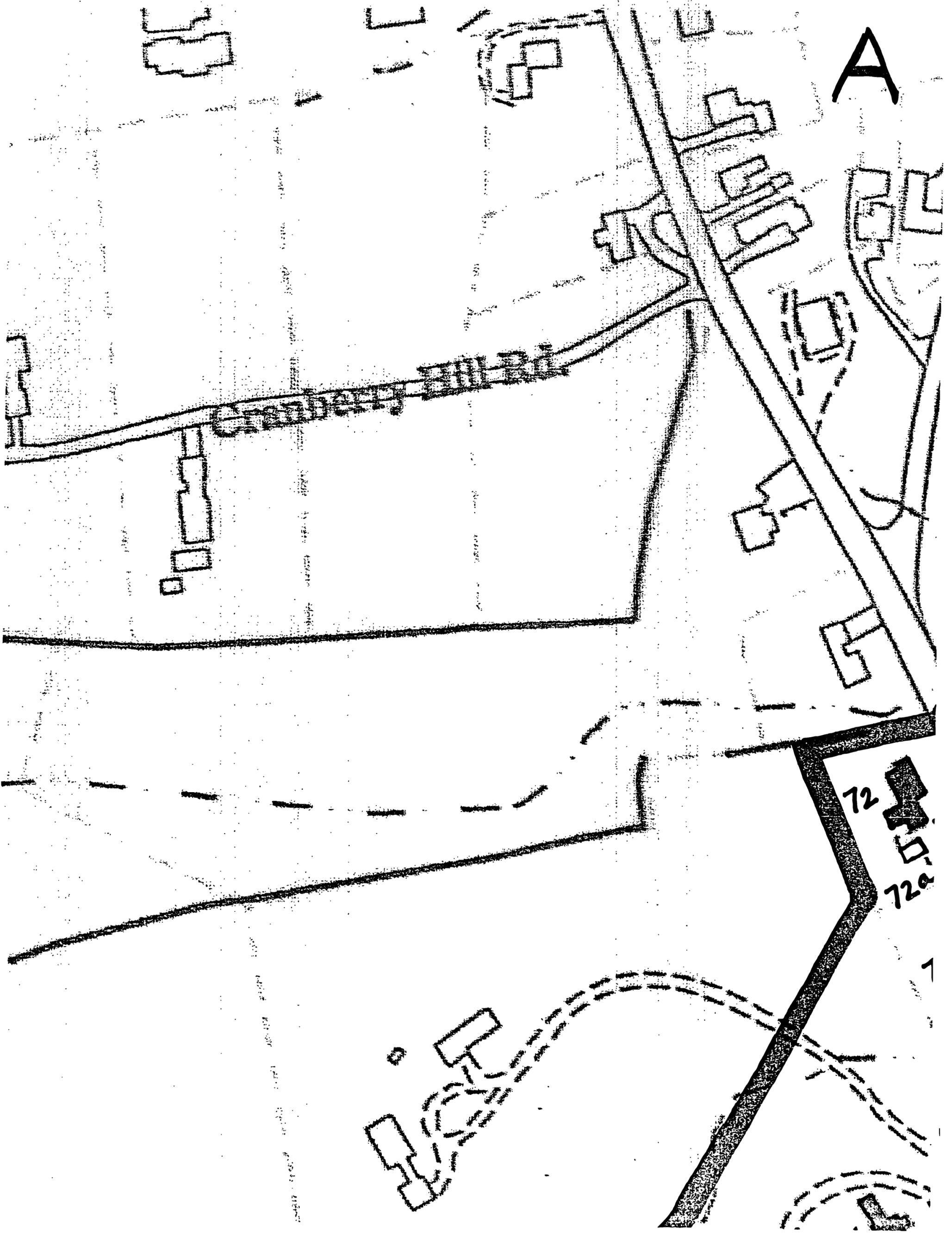
Maps

Maps are provided in two formats: 1) large-scale copies (not archival) of the Sketch Map and Photo Key folded and inserted in archival map pockets and 2) segmented versions (archival) of the same maps on 8½" x 11" pages. The Sketch Map segments follow this page; the Photo Key segments follow the Photo List. The District Boundary is shown on all maps.

Map segments are lettered A through P and cover the area from west to east, north to south, in rows as follows:

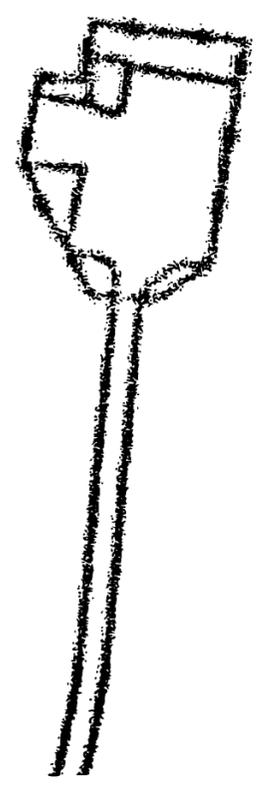
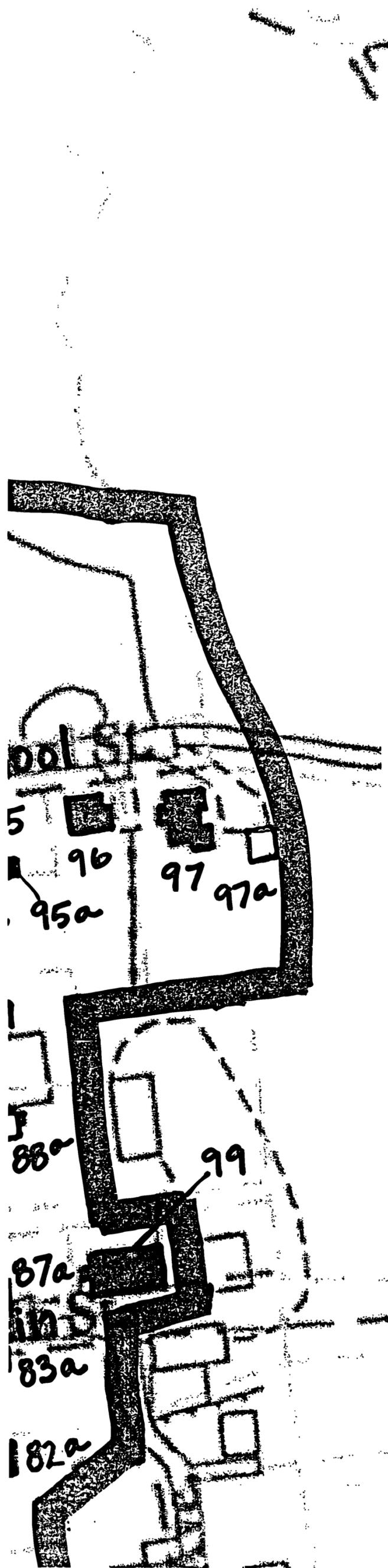
A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P

A



B

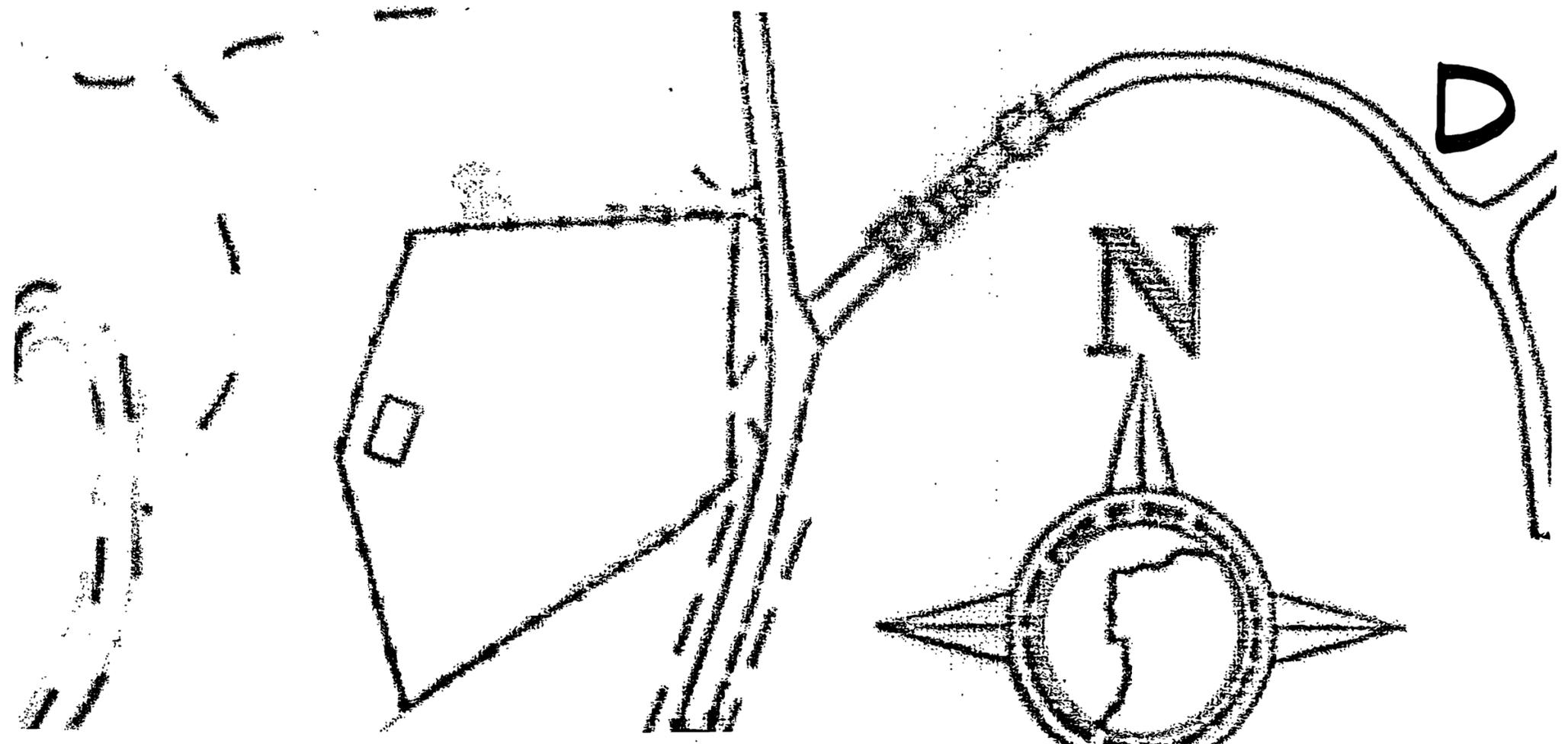




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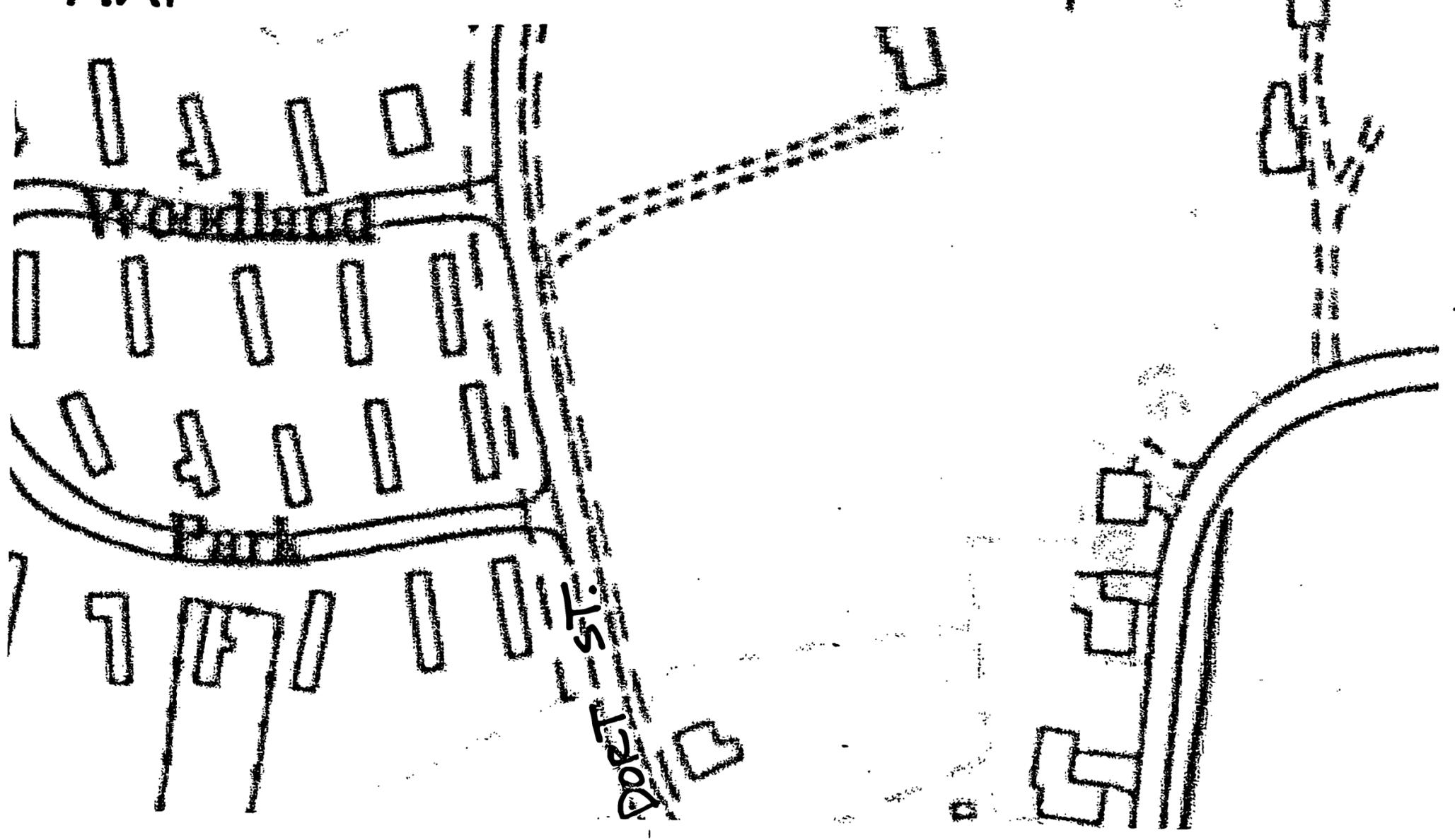
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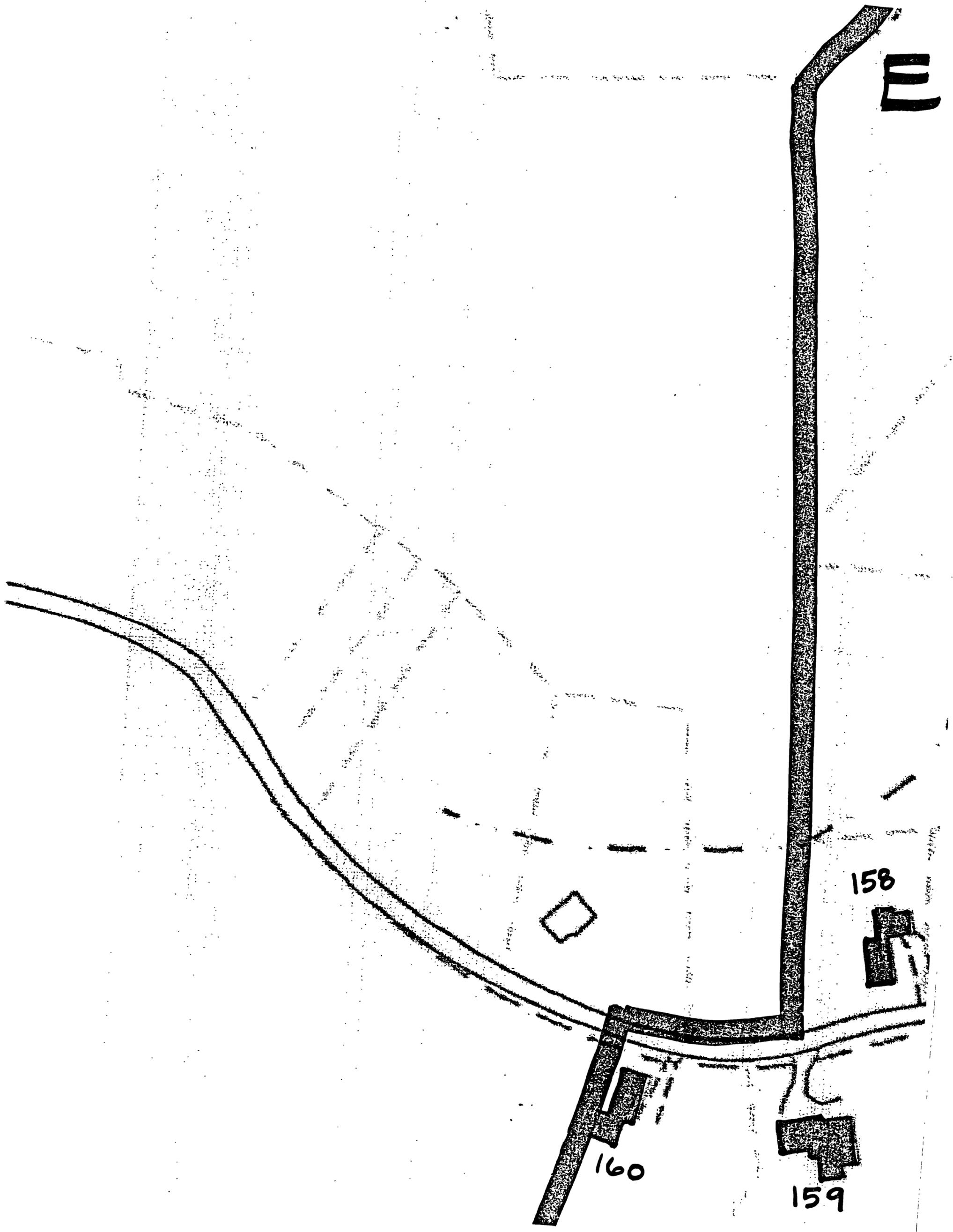


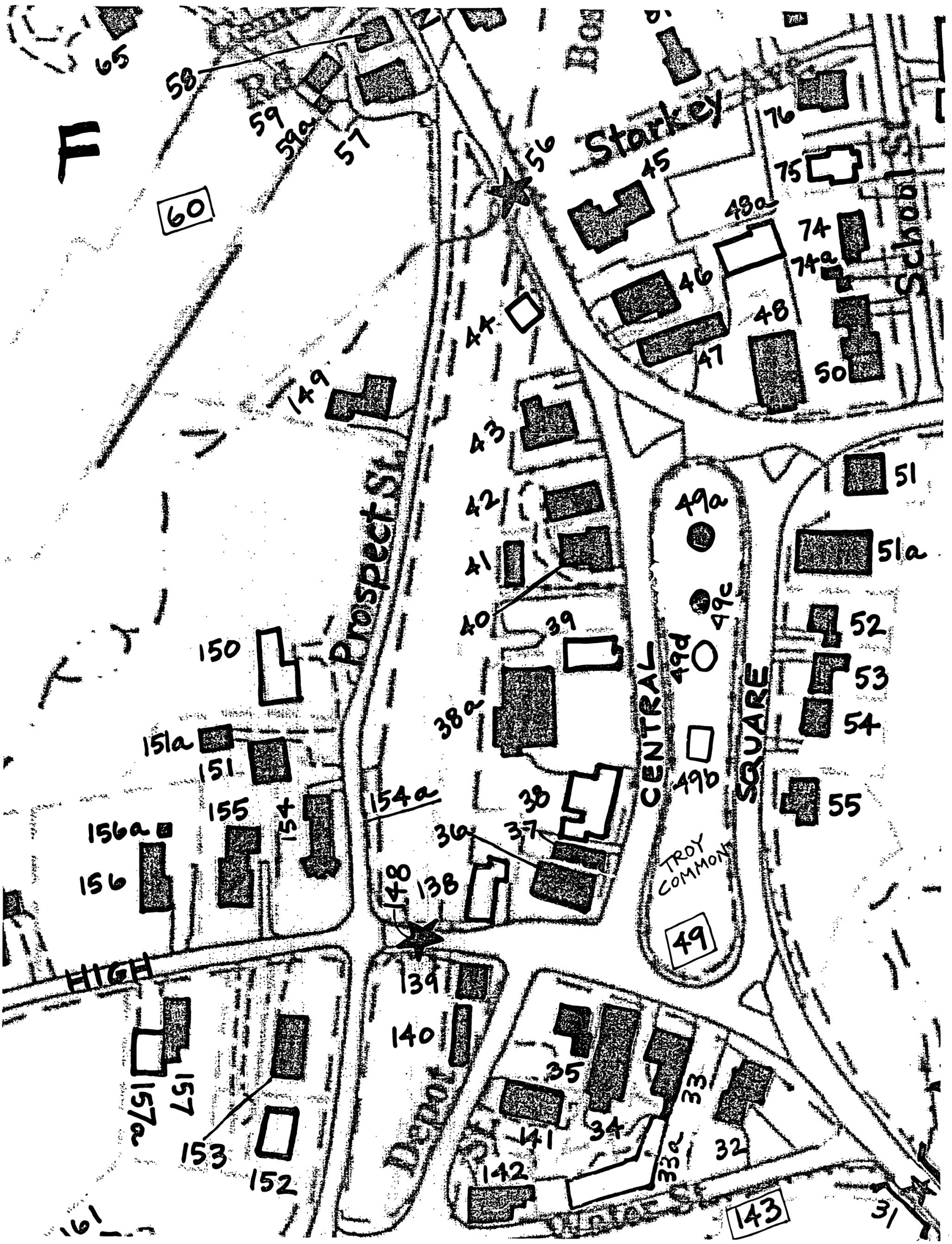


Historic District Hampshire

MAP







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Prospect St

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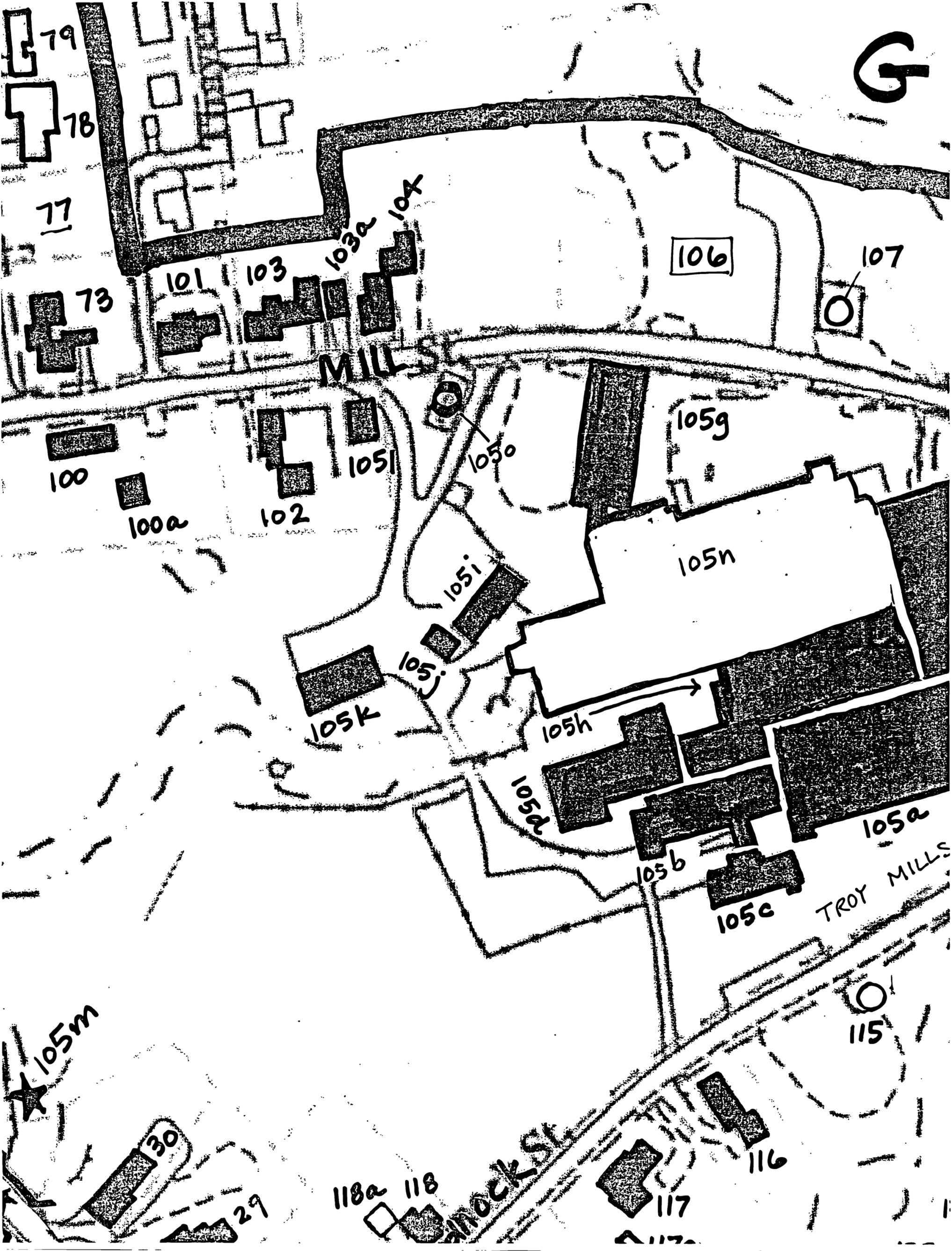
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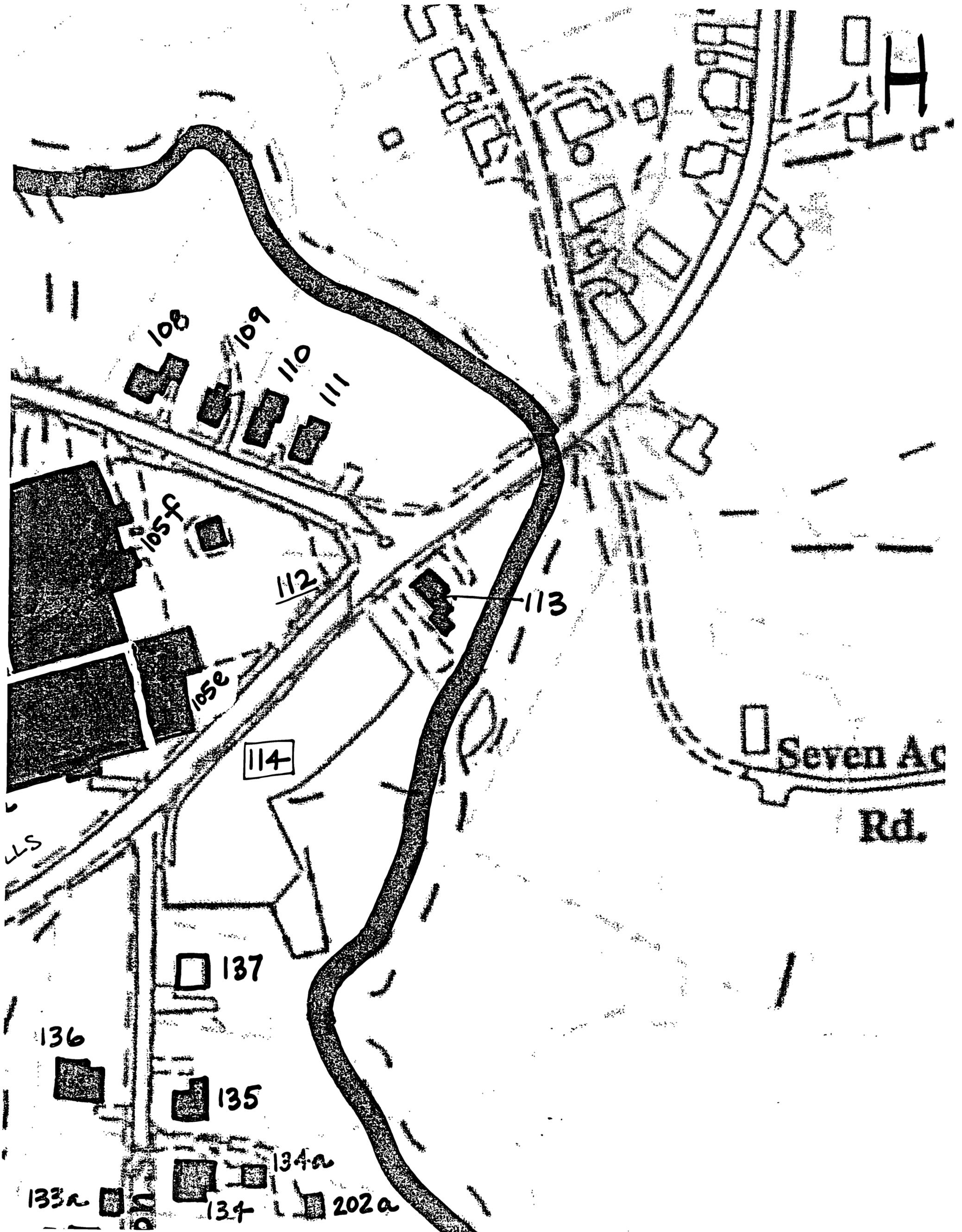
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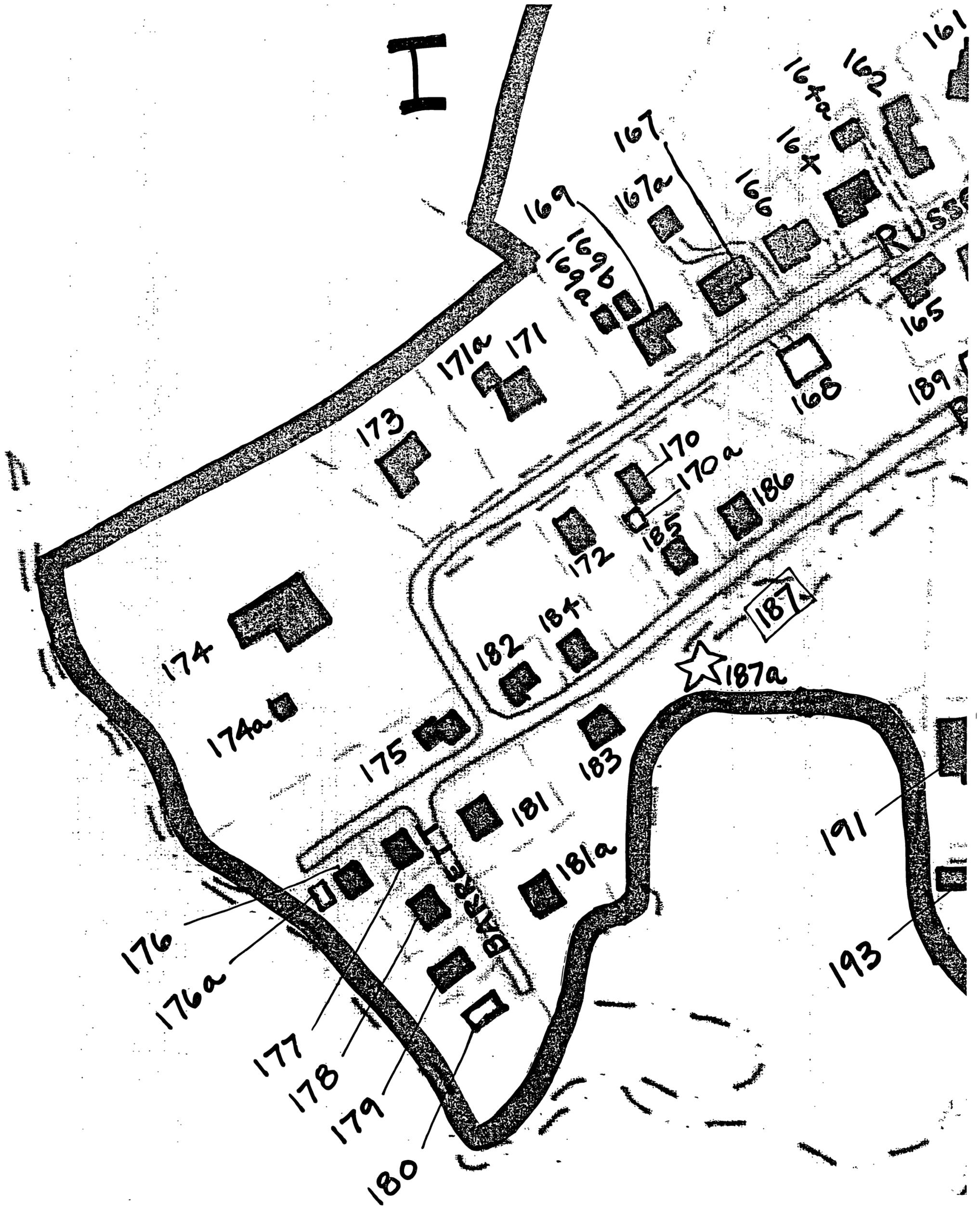
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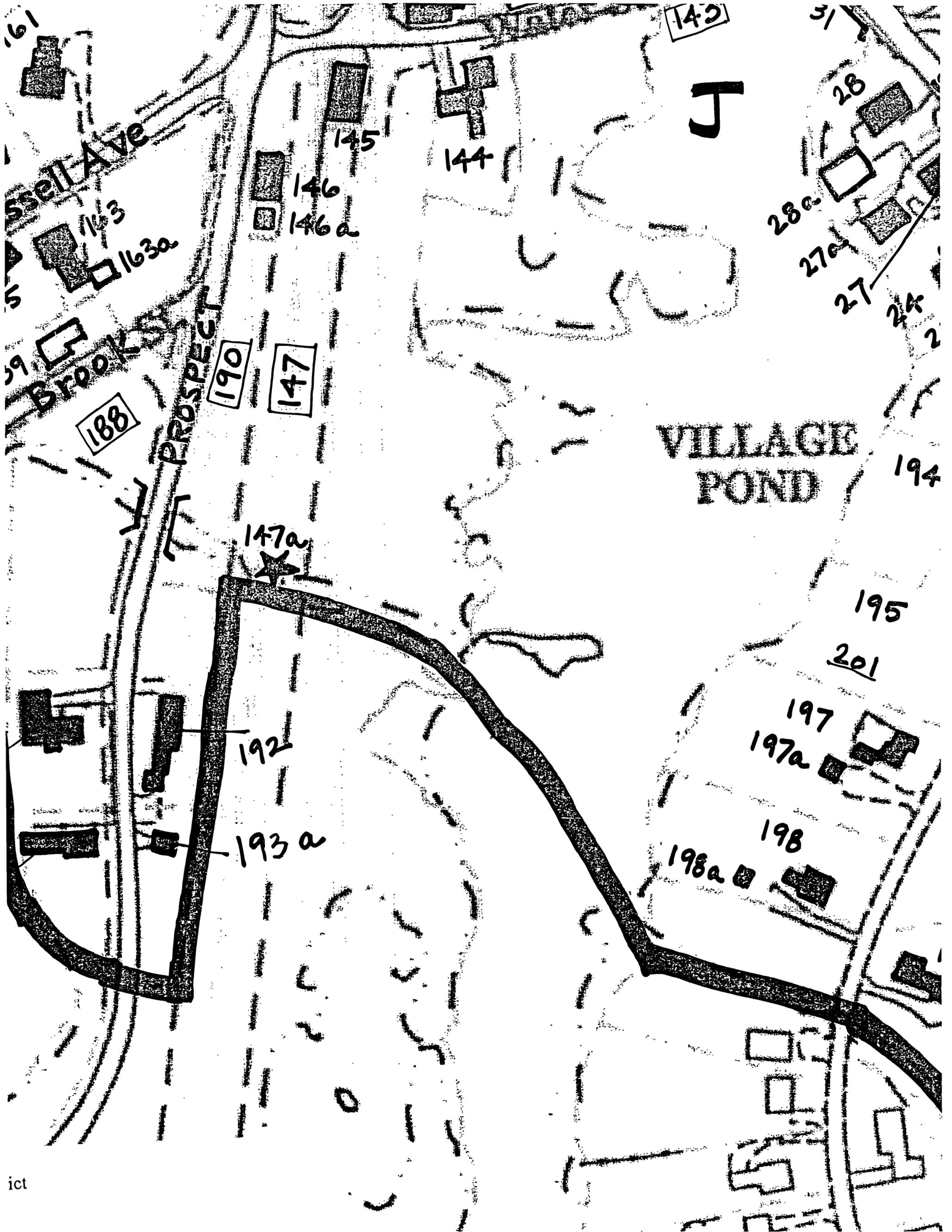
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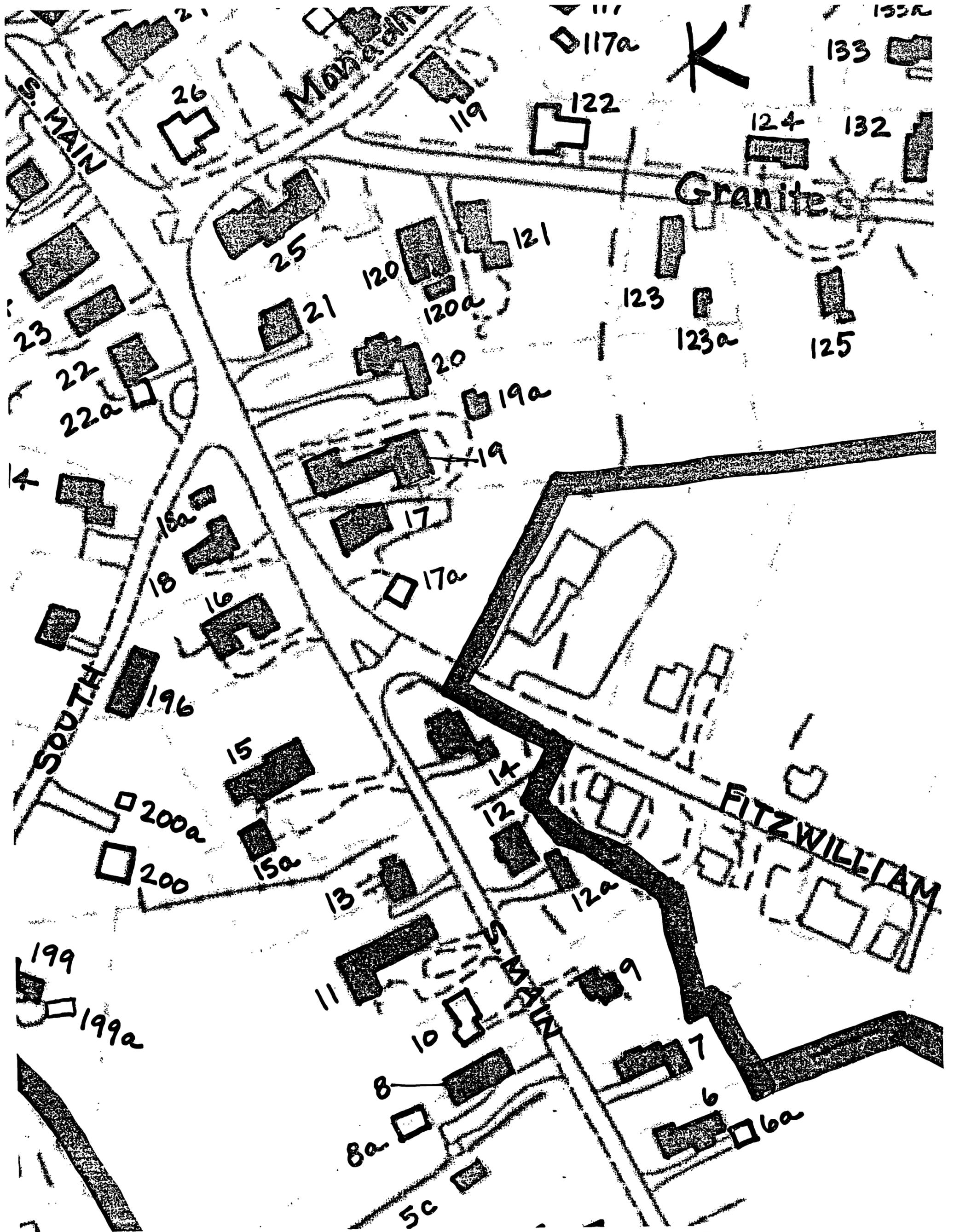
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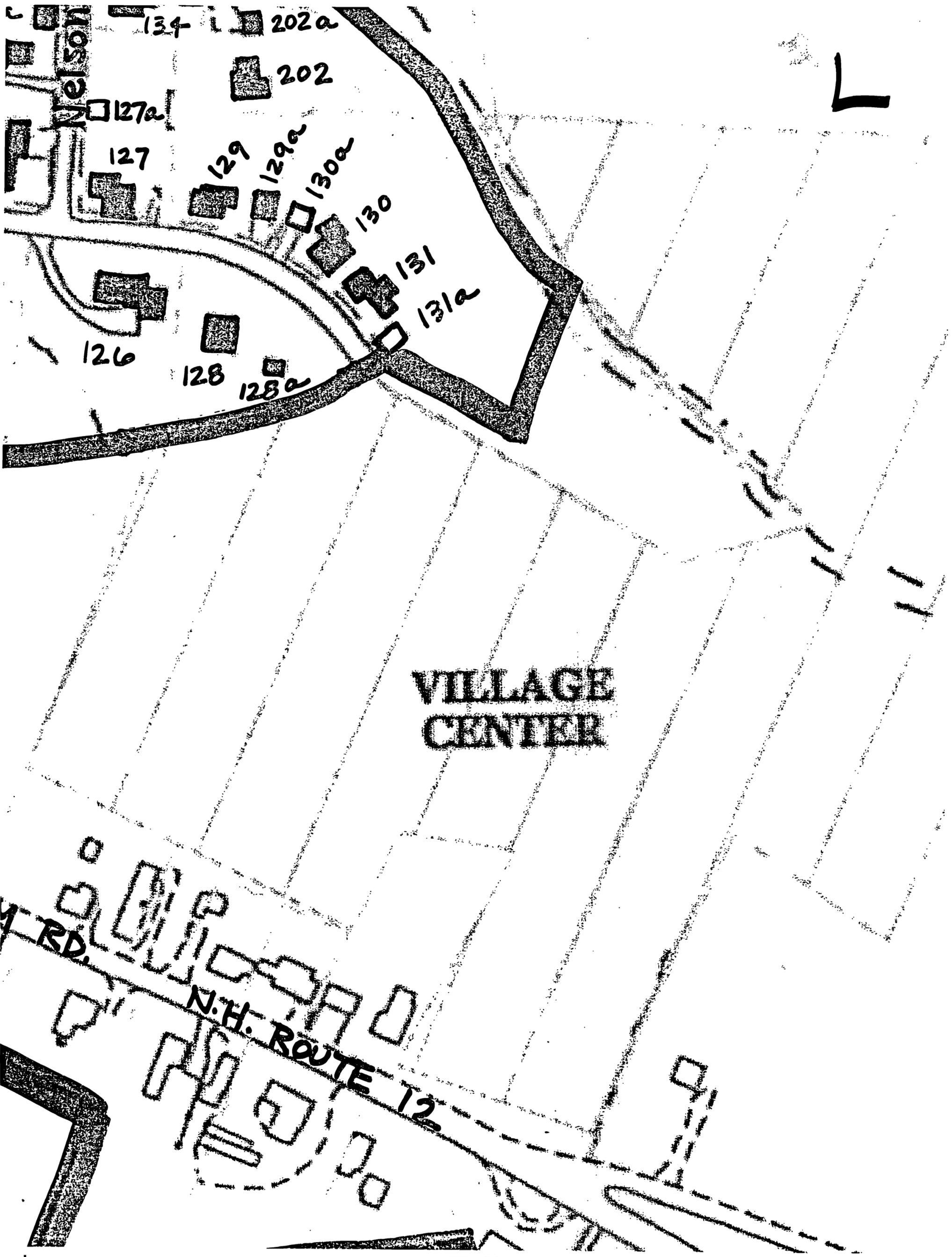




Troy Village Historic District
 Troy, Cheshire County
 New Hampshire







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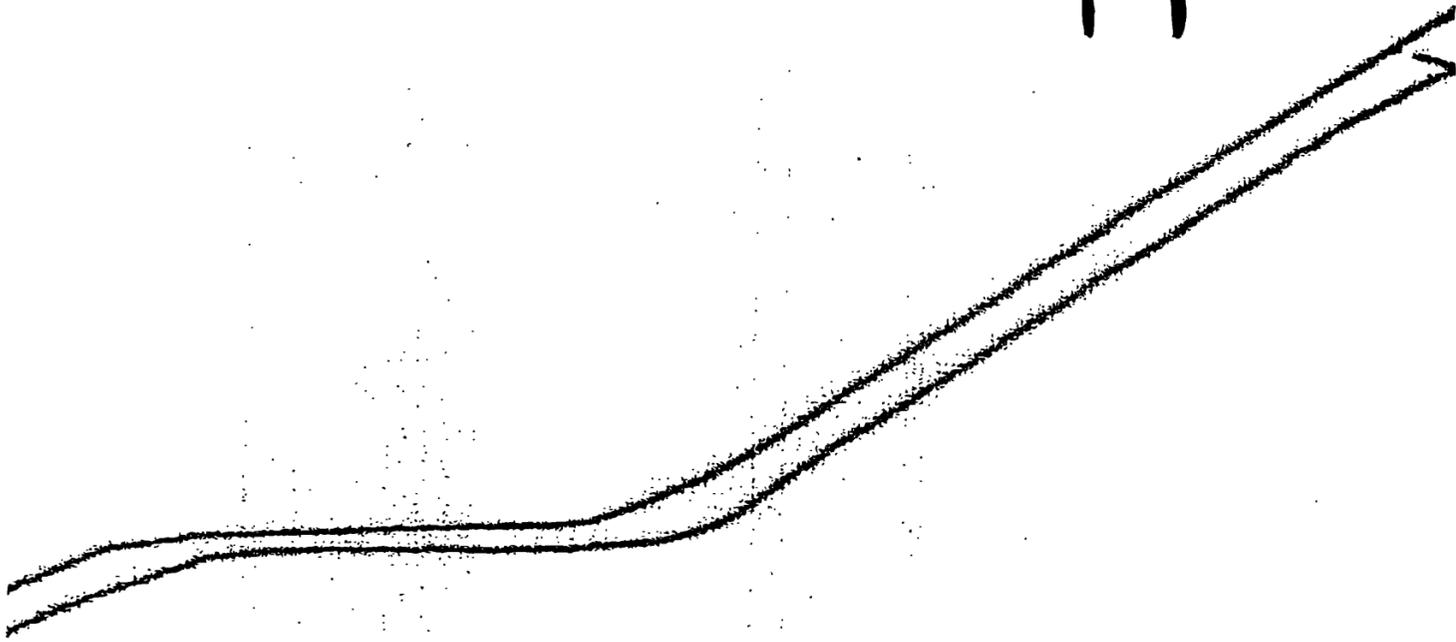
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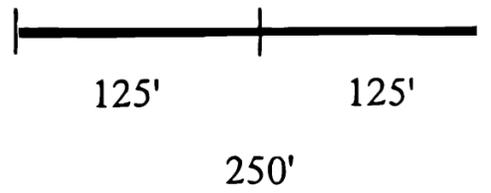
Sketch Map
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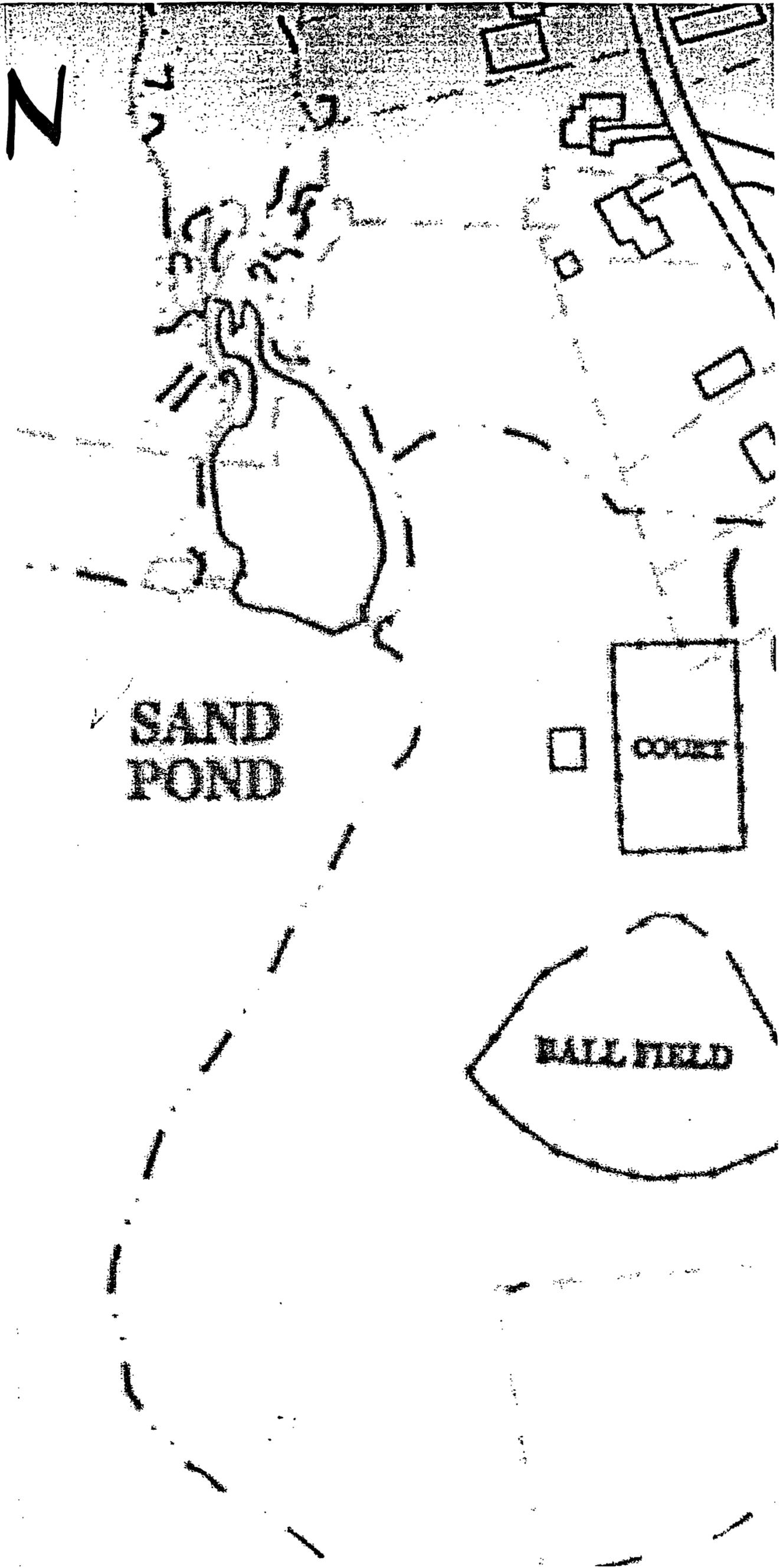
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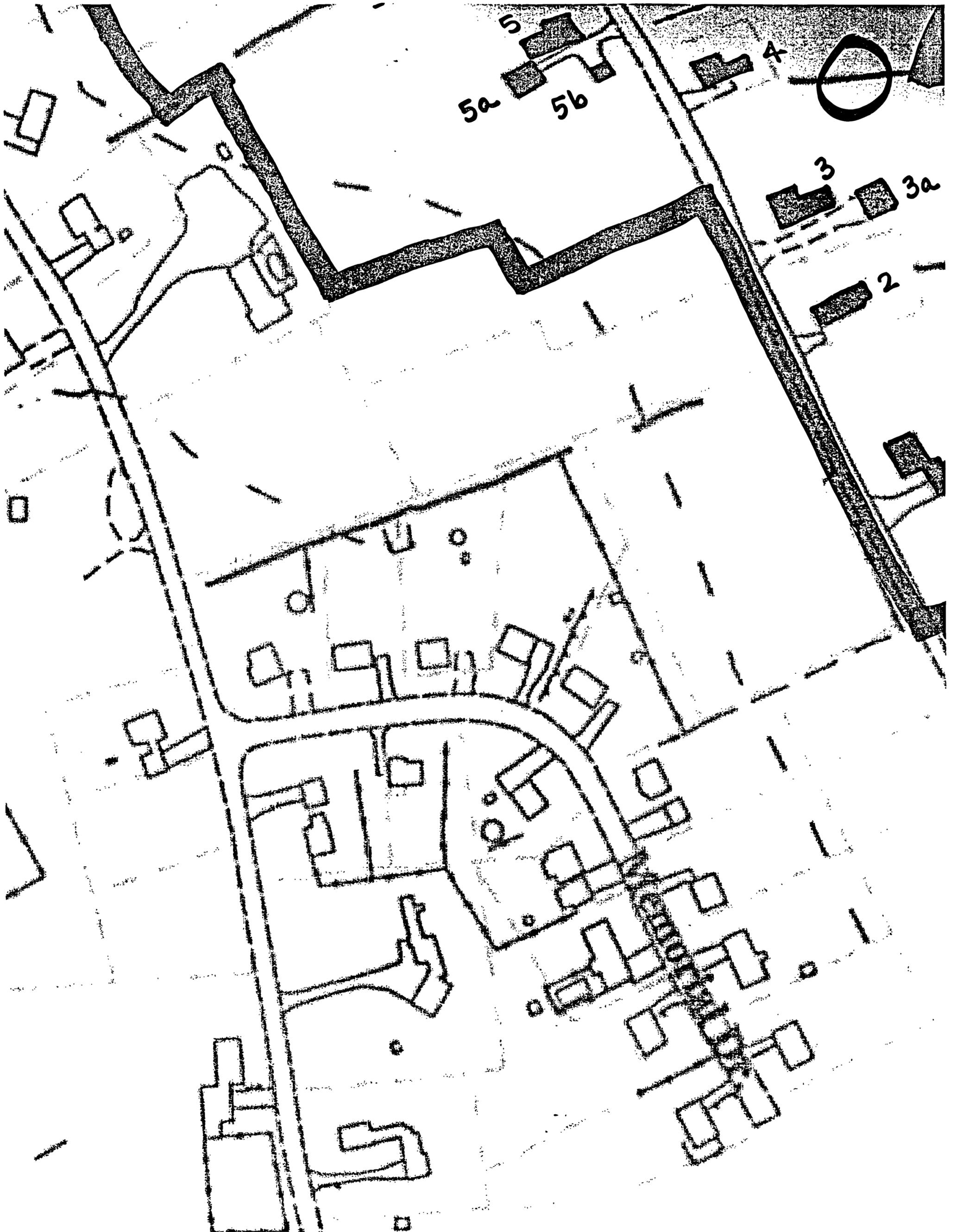
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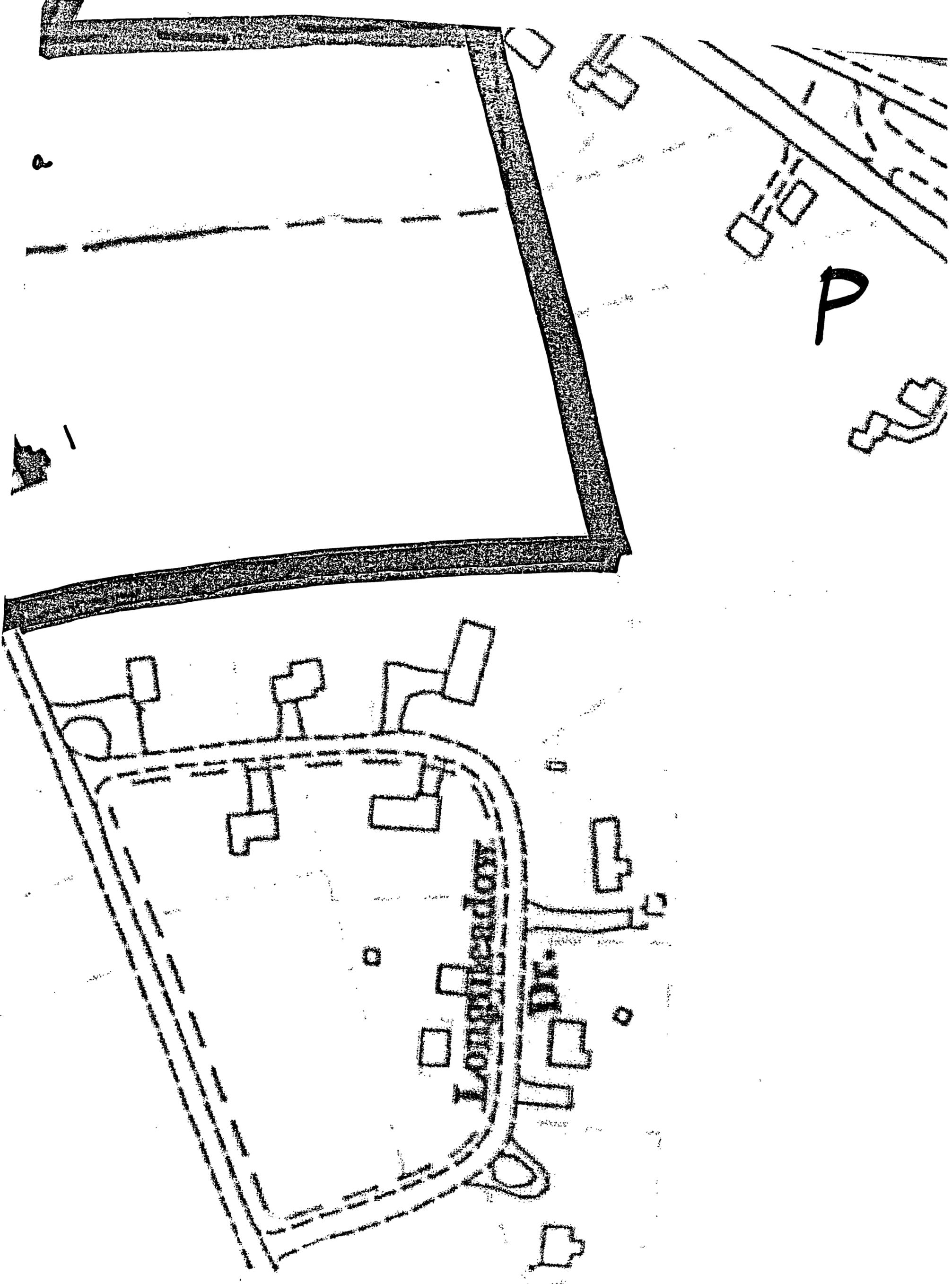
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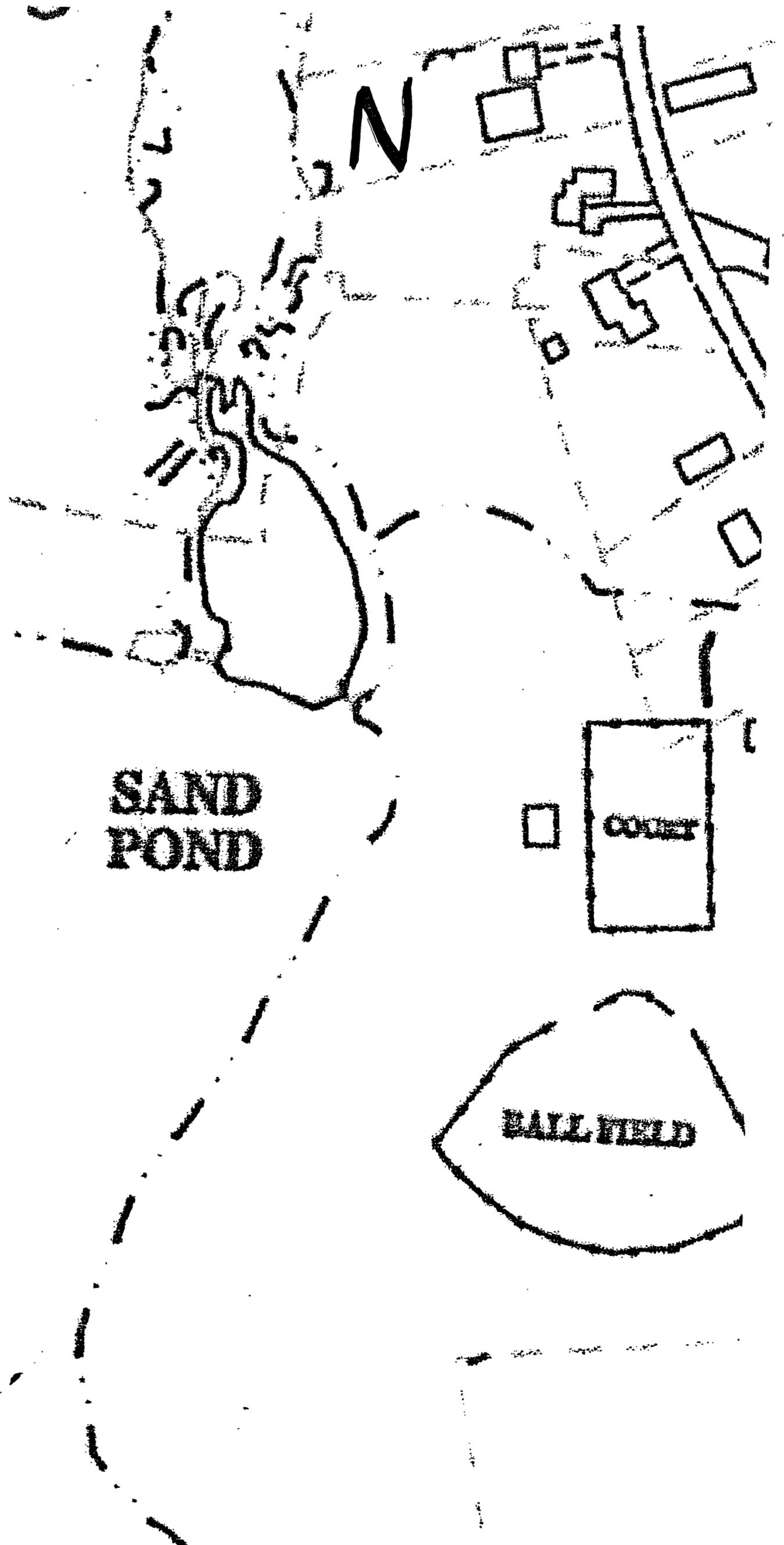
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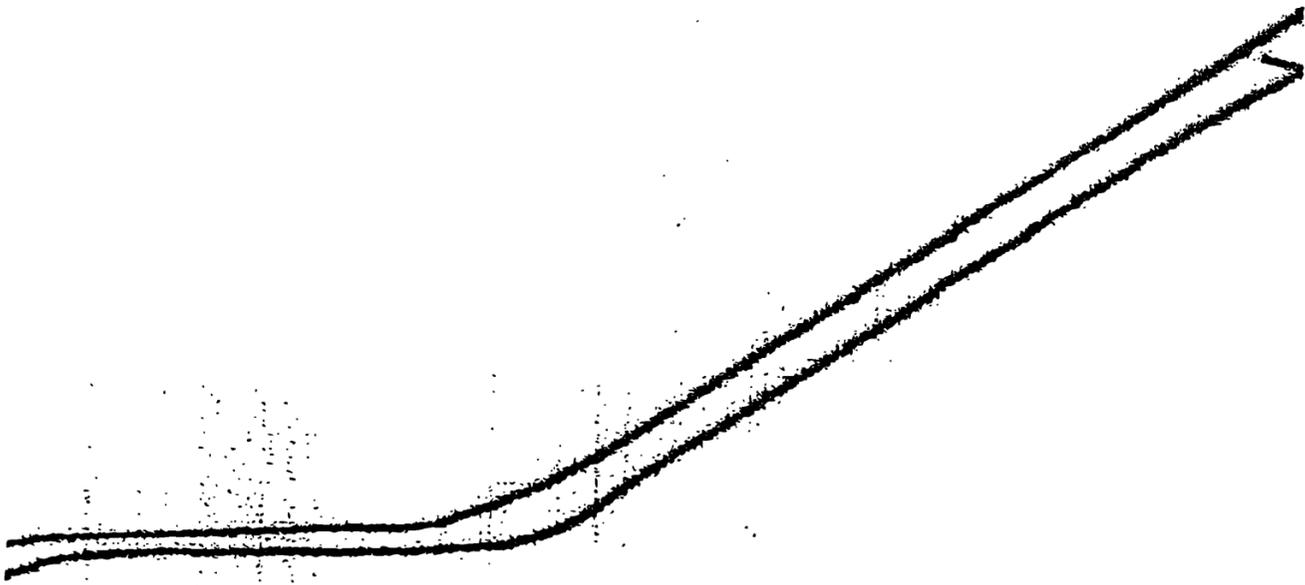
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Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

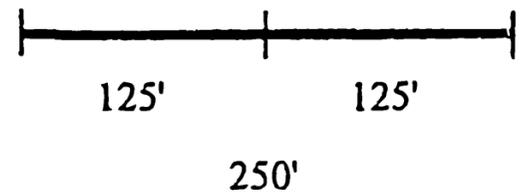
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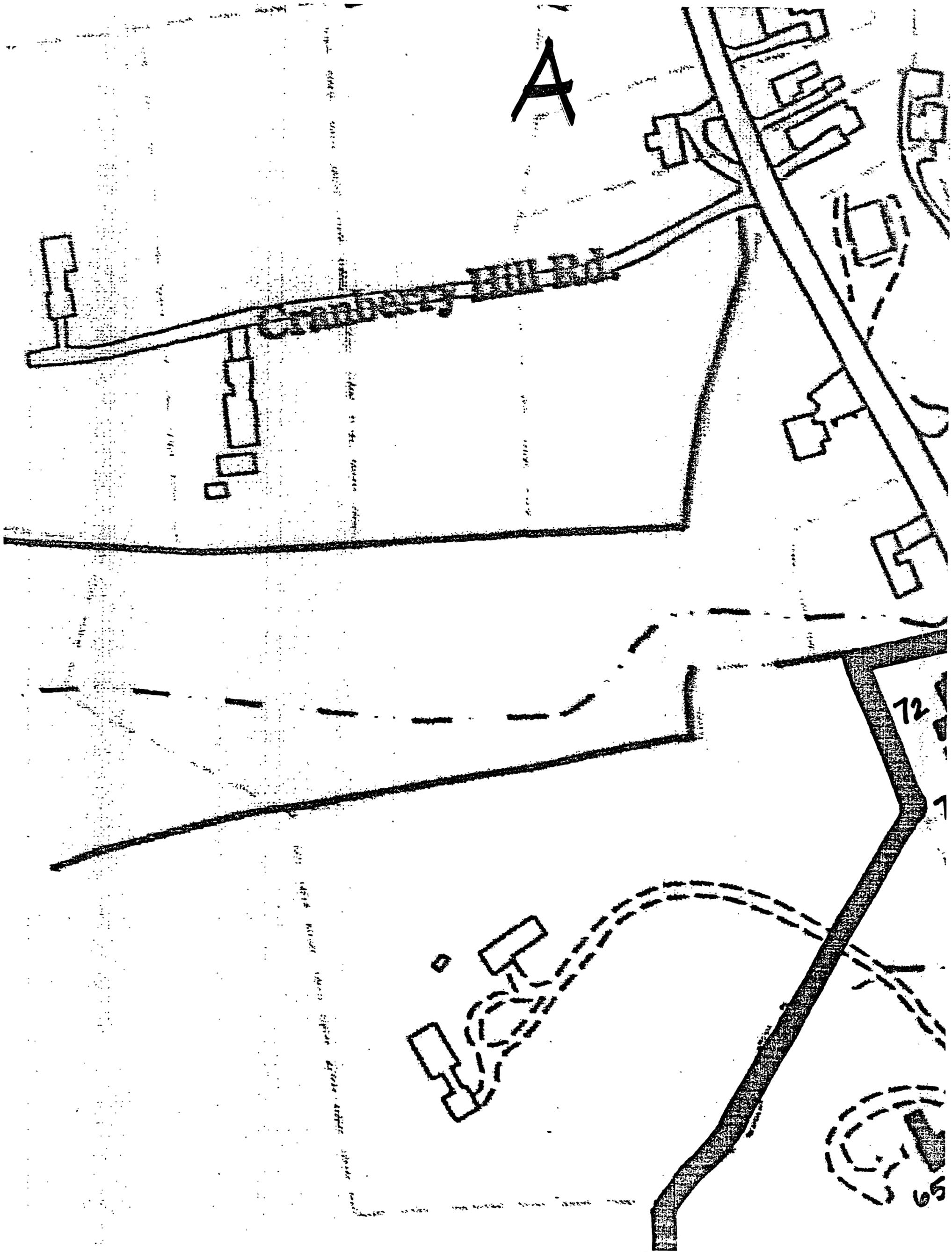
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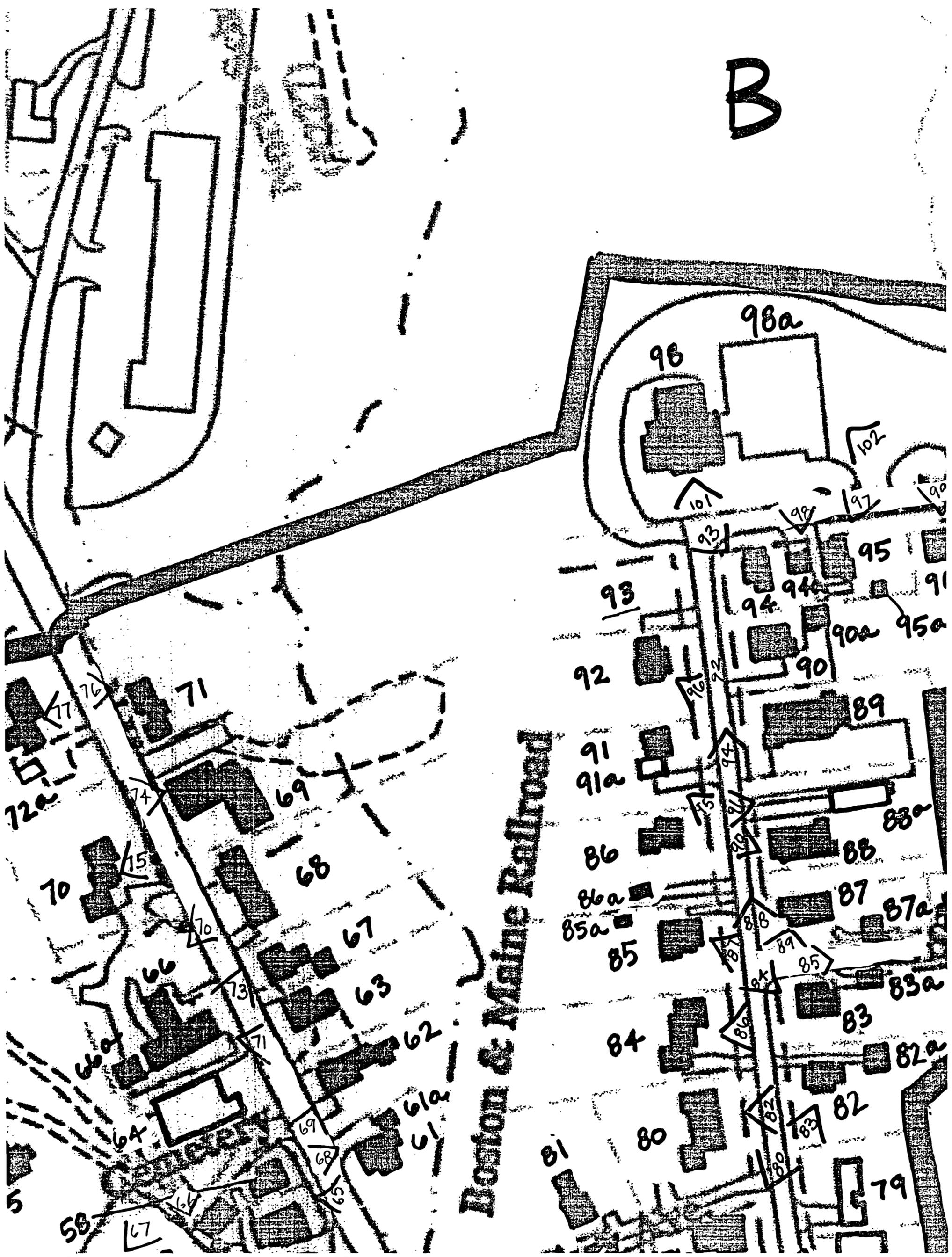
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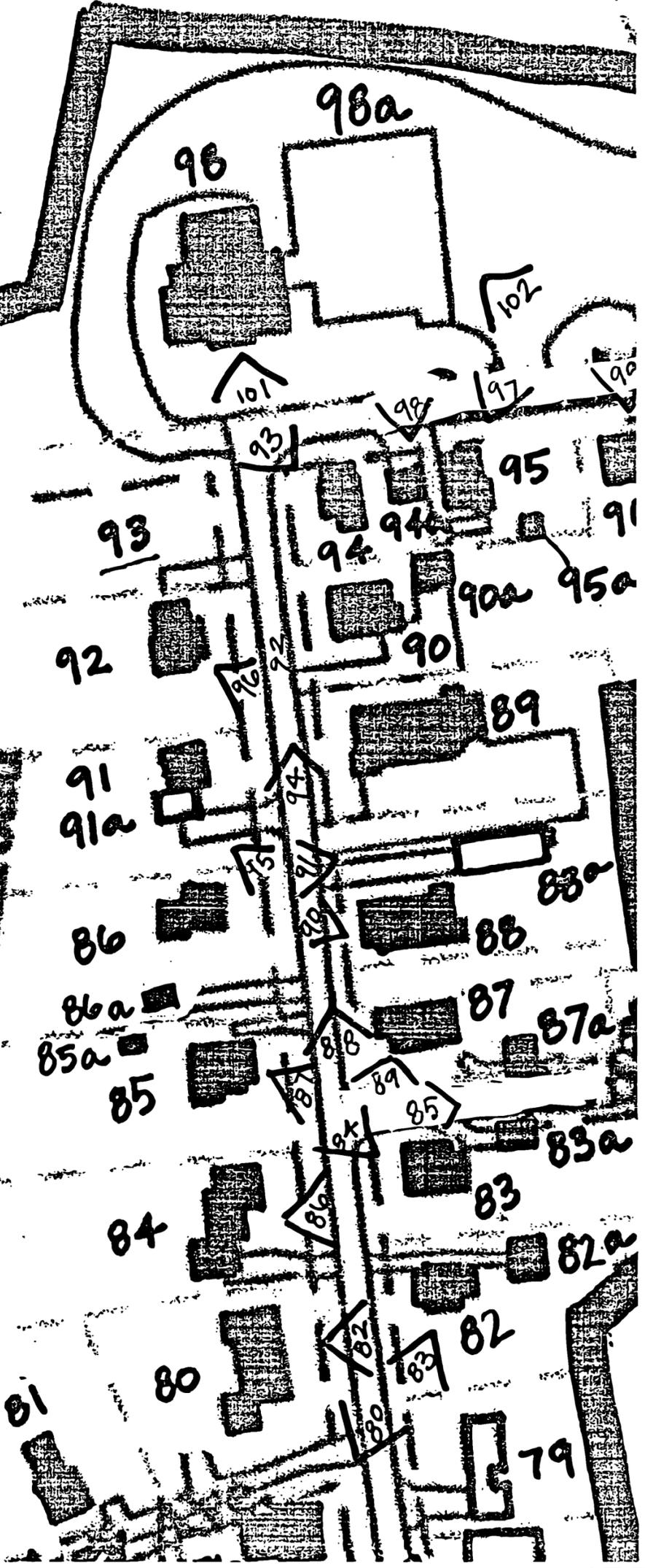
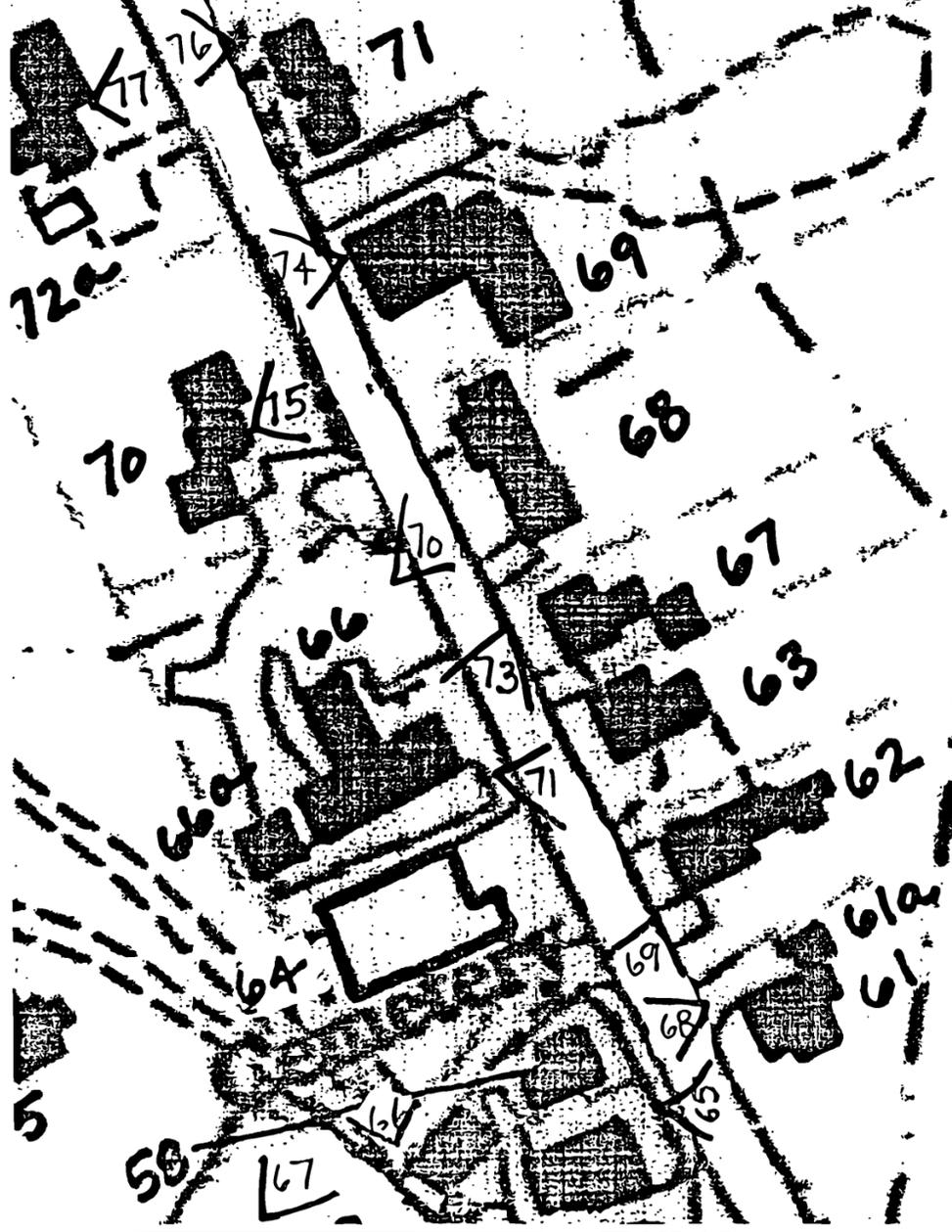
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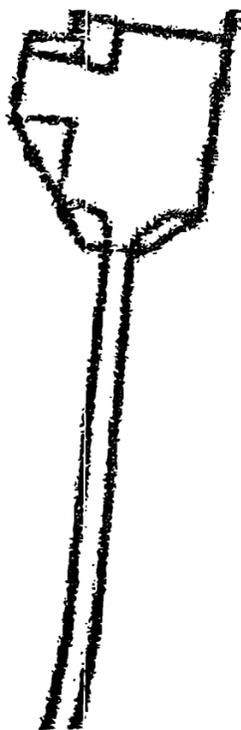


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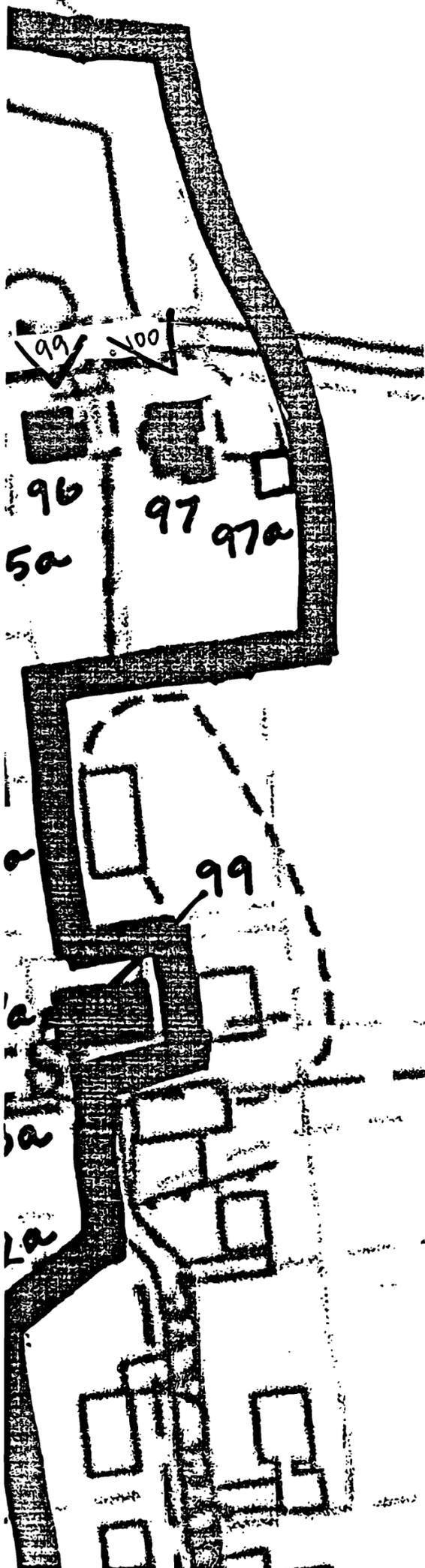


Boston & Maine Railroad





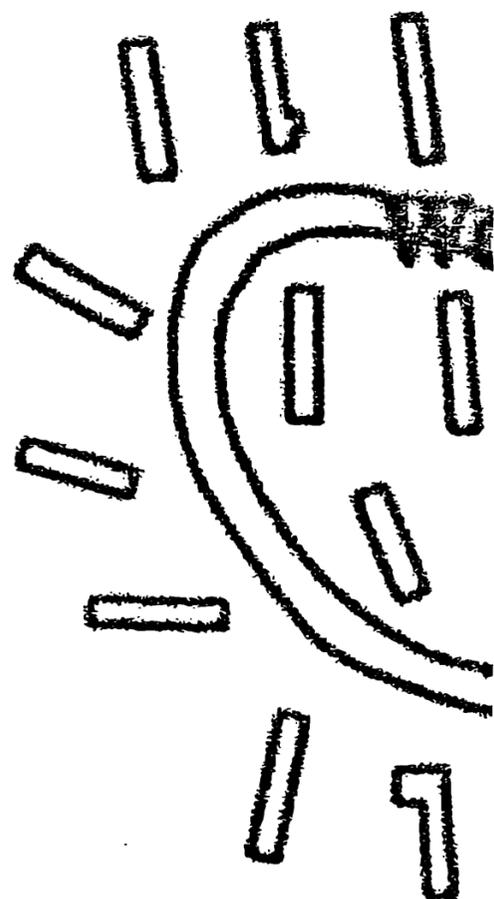
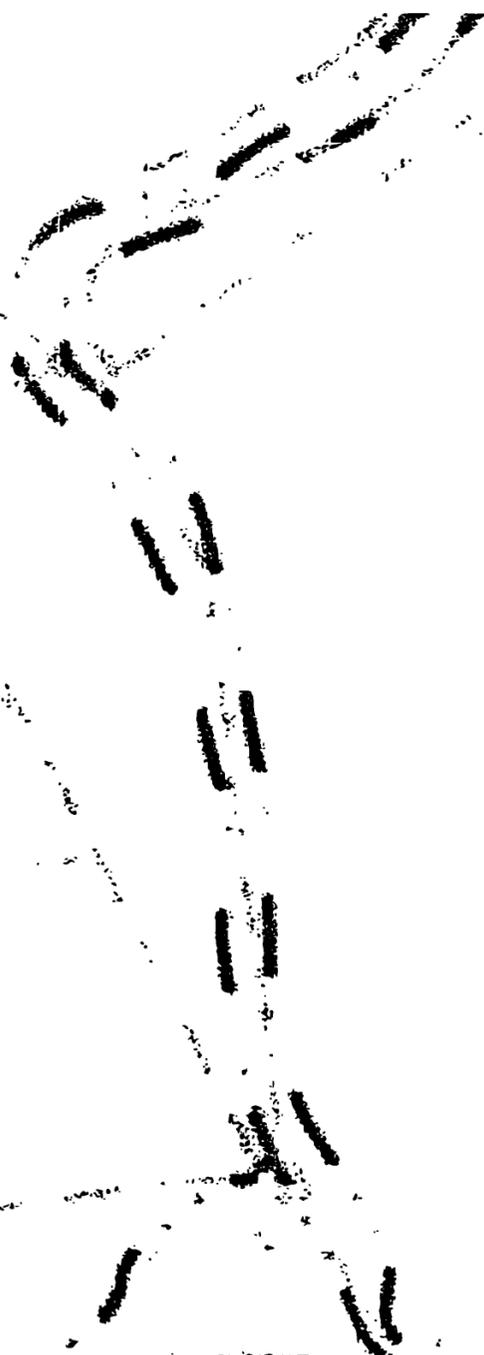
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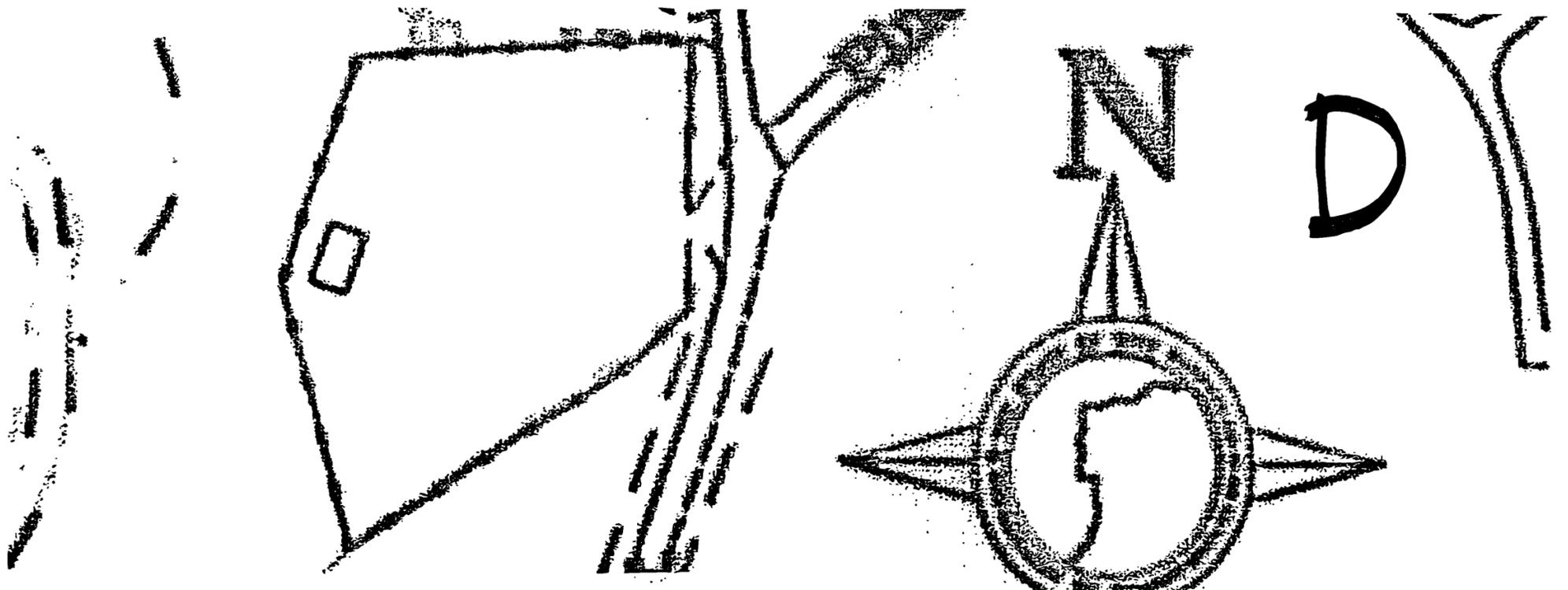


Troy Village Hist

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PHOTO 1

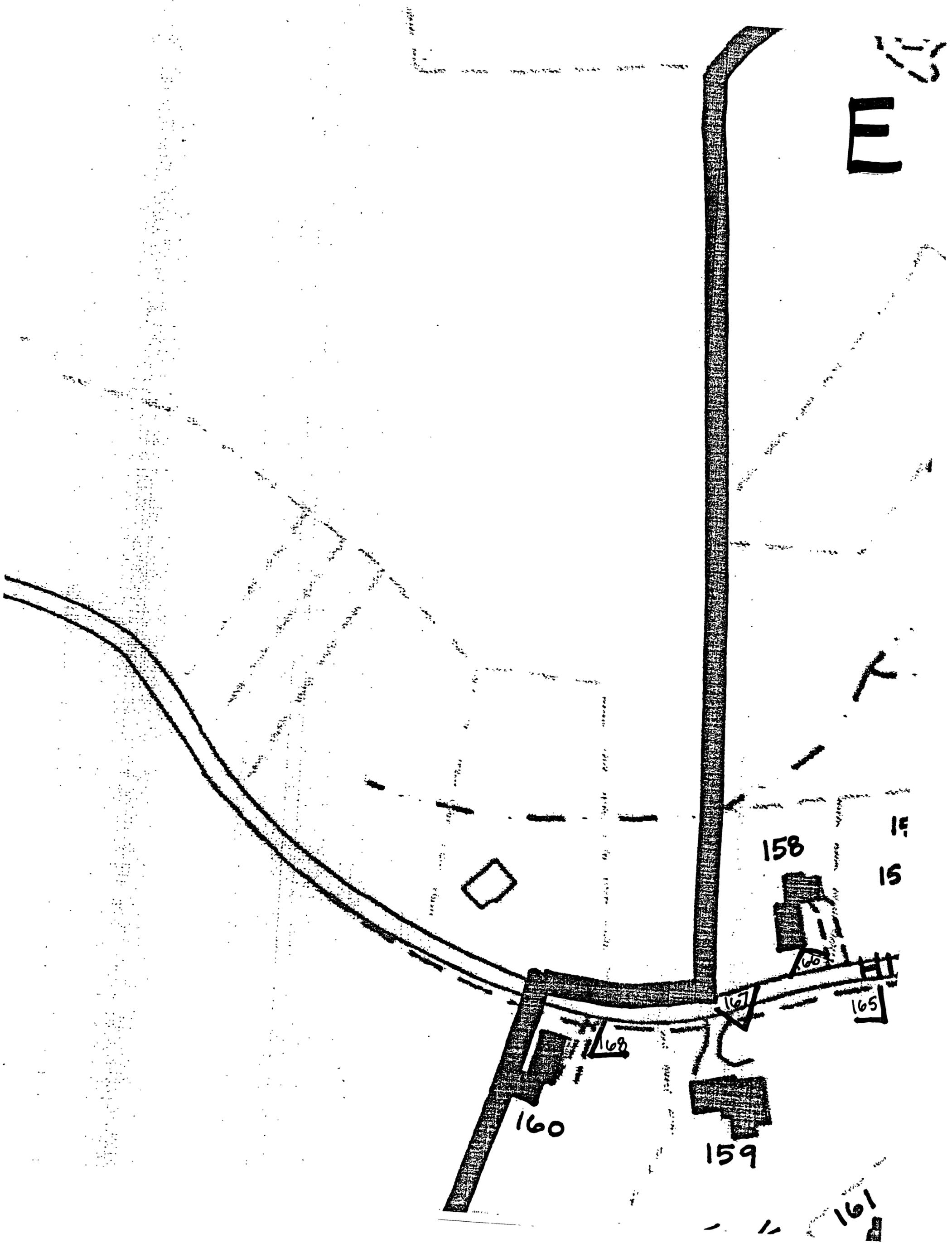


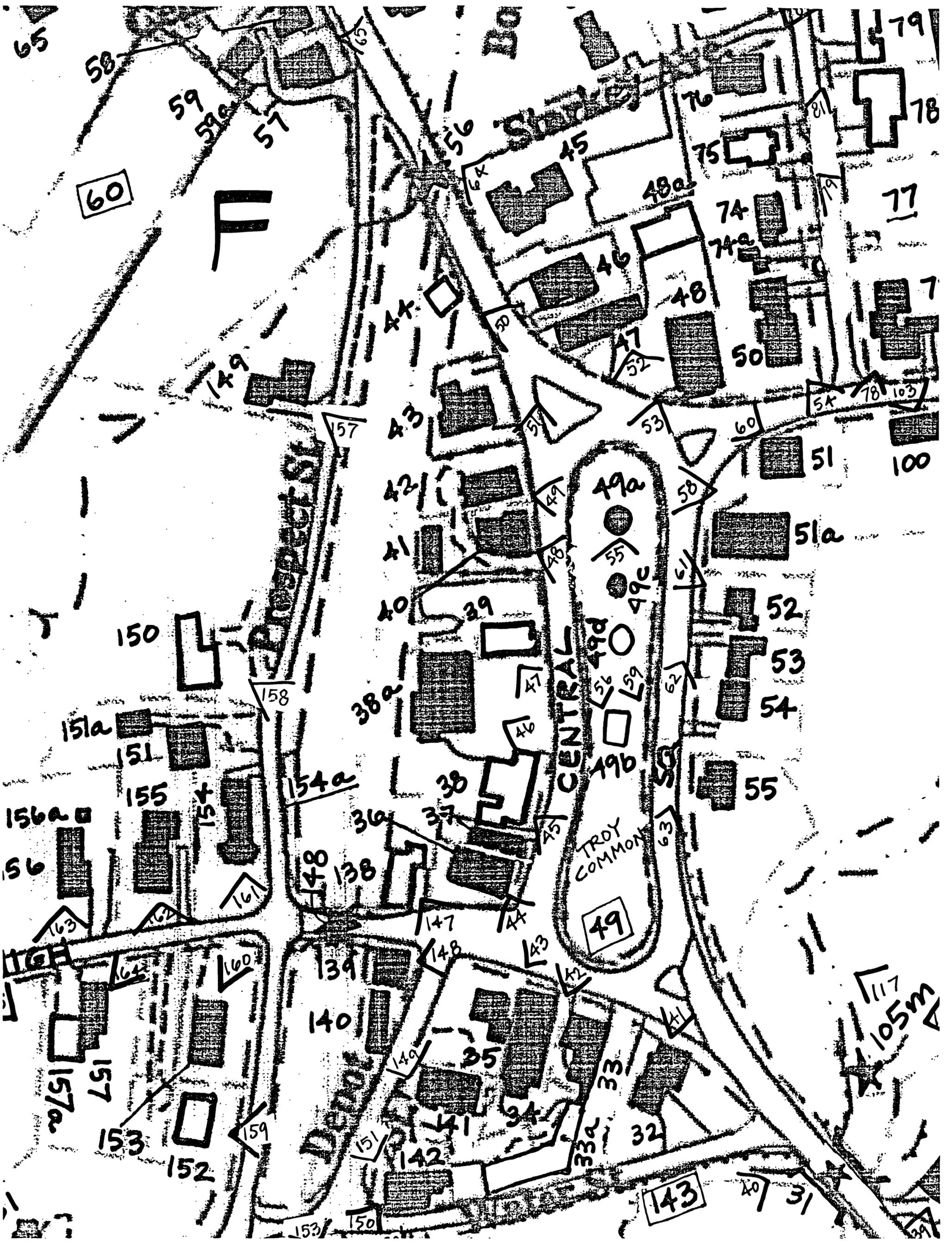


Historic District Hampshire

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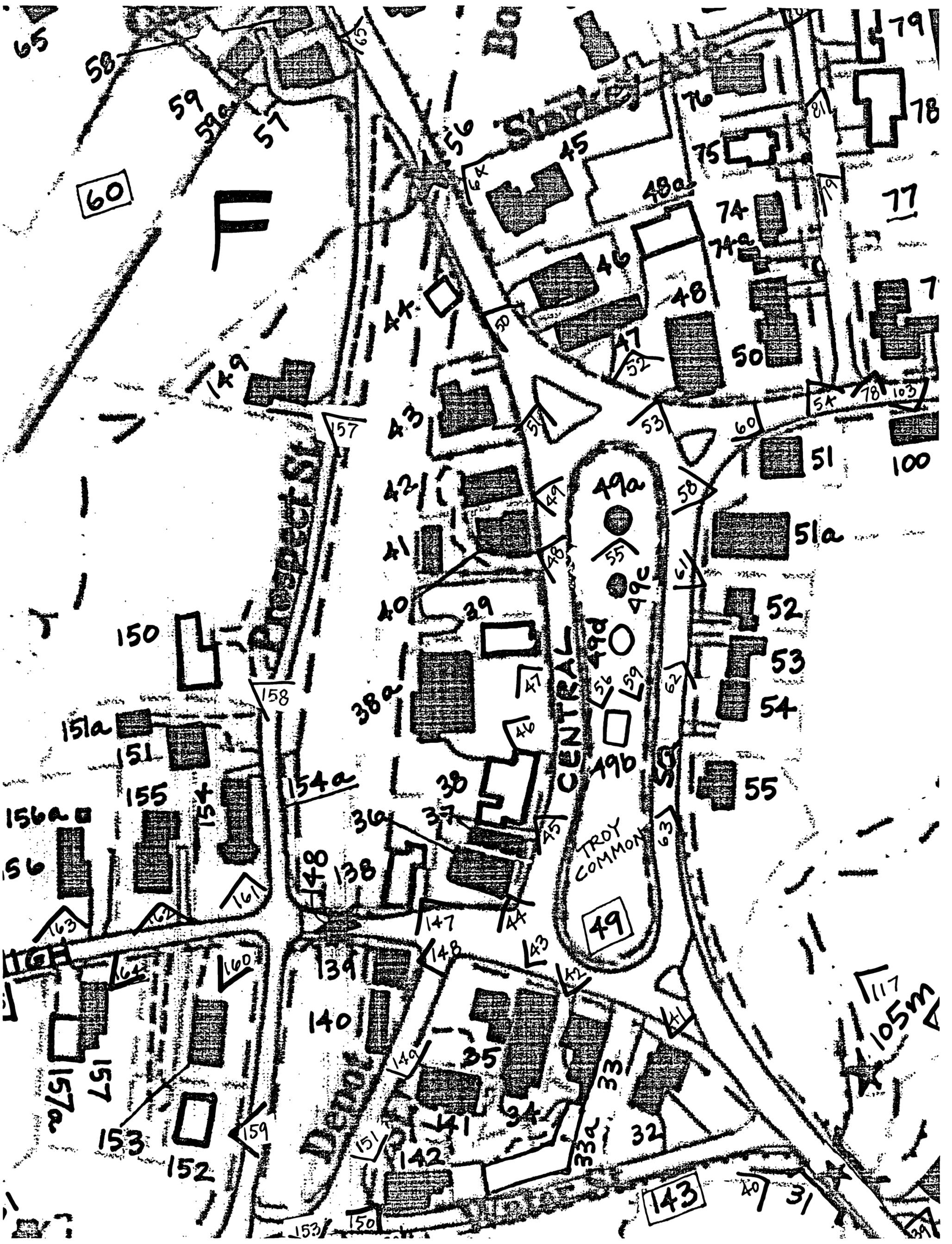


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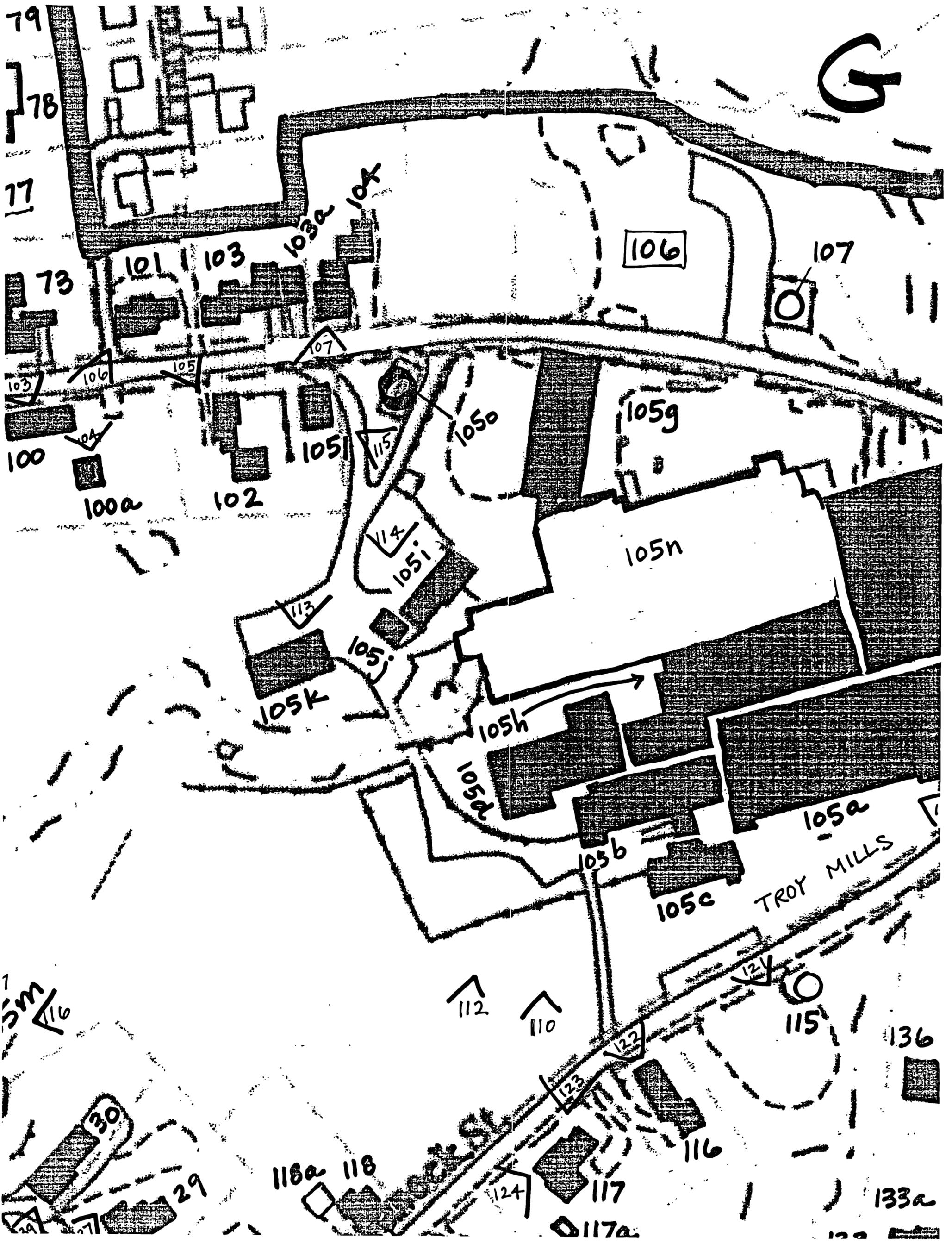


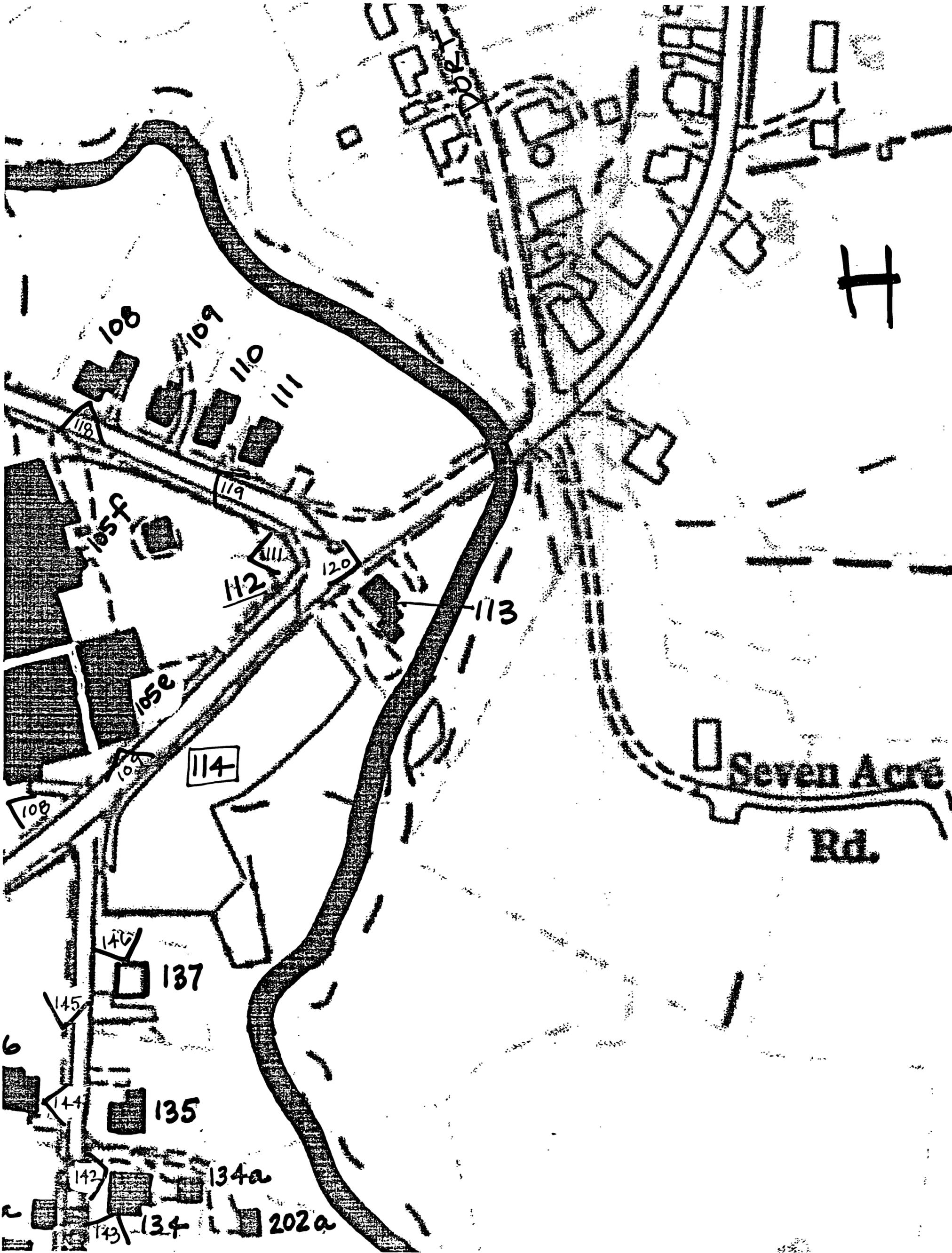
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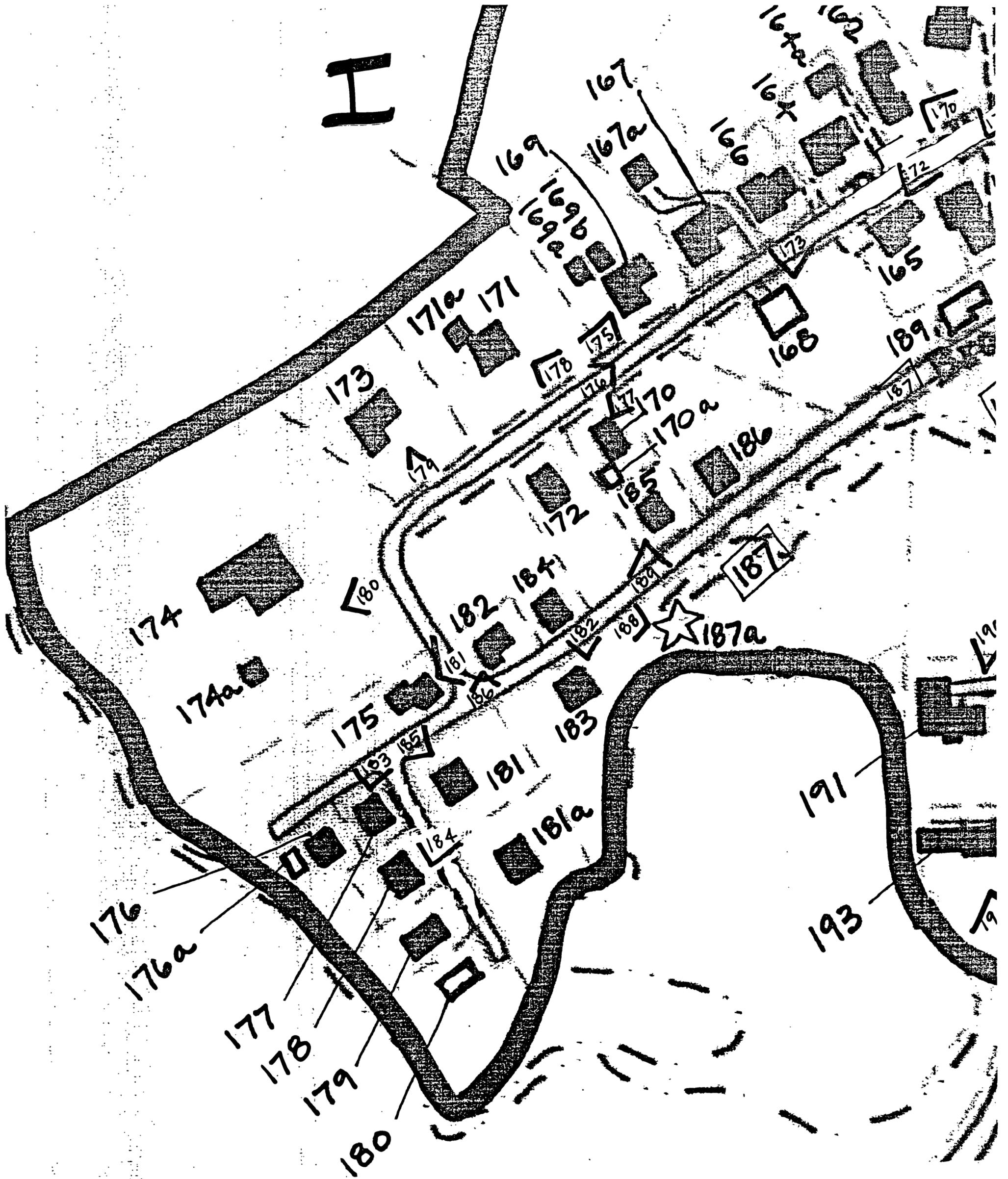
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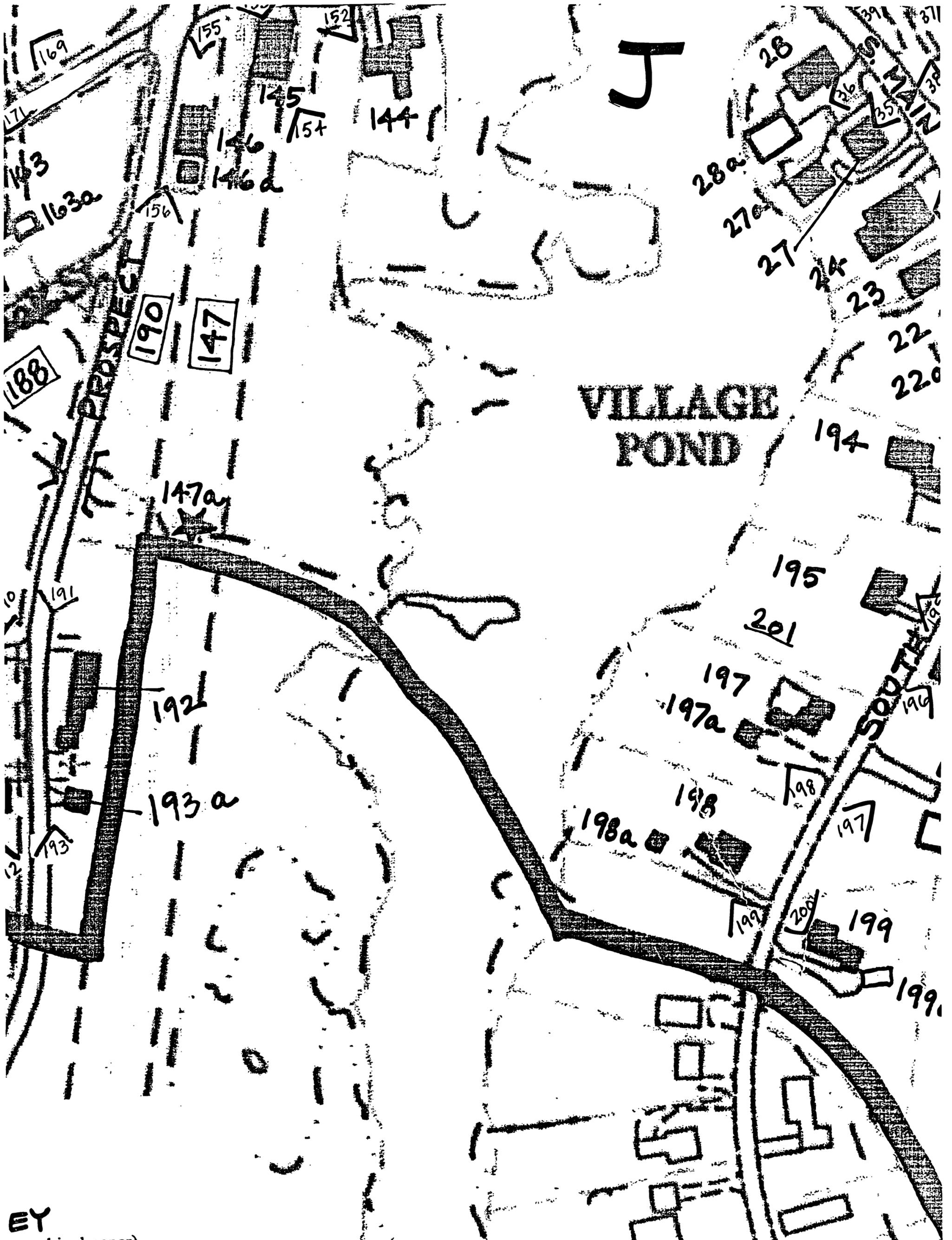
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Troy Village Historic District
Troy, Cheshire County
New Hampshire

Sketch Map - PHOTO K



J

VILLAGE
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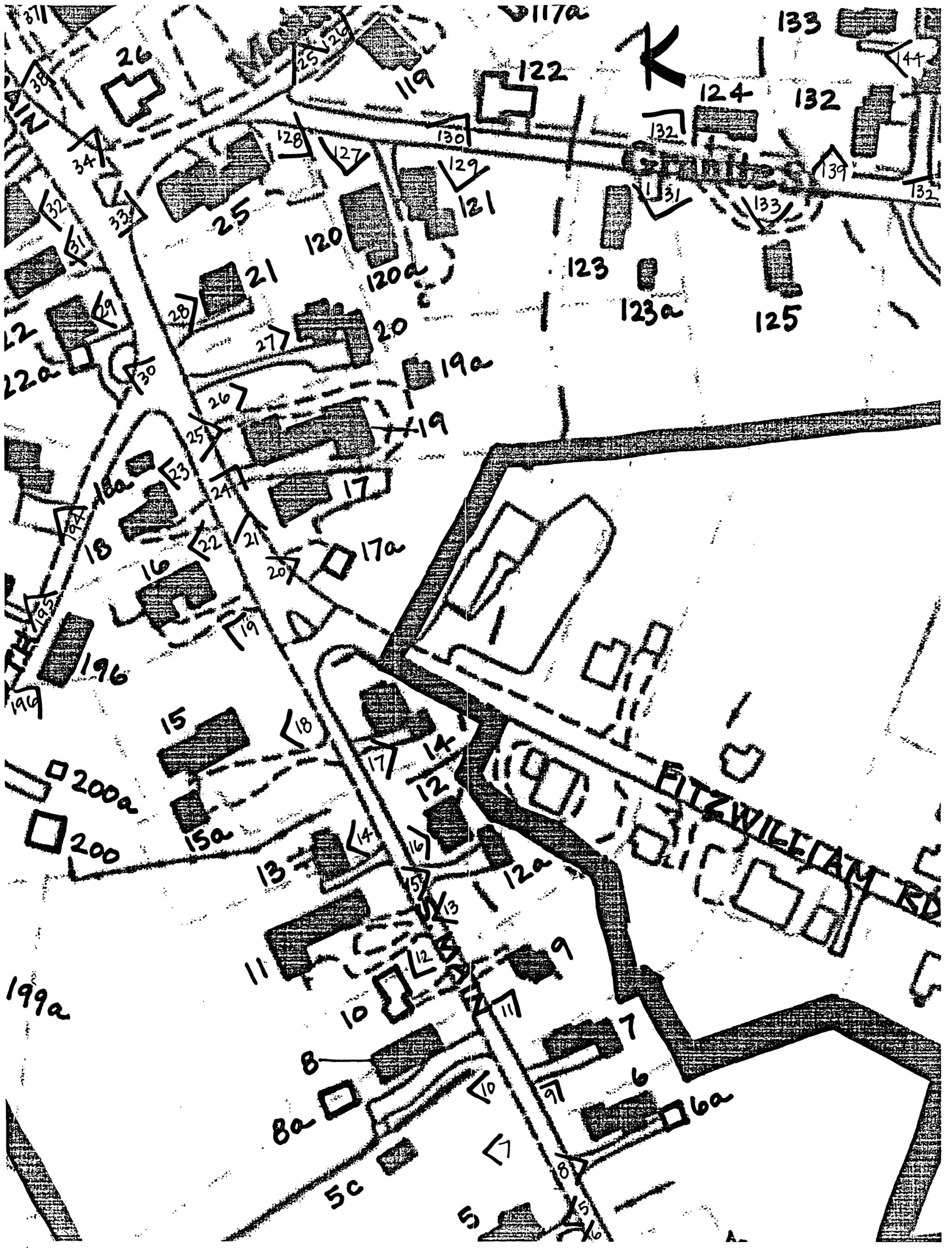
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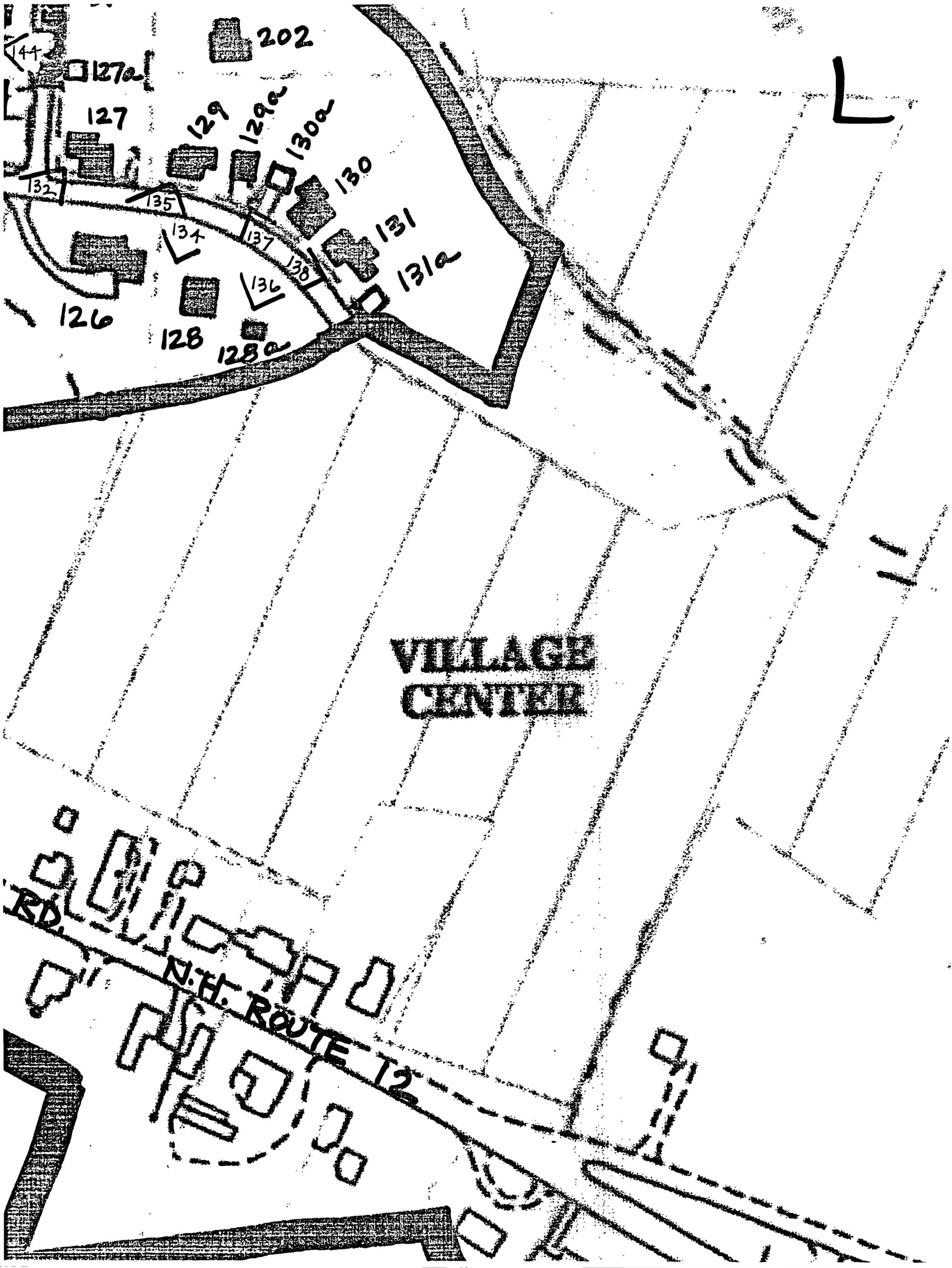
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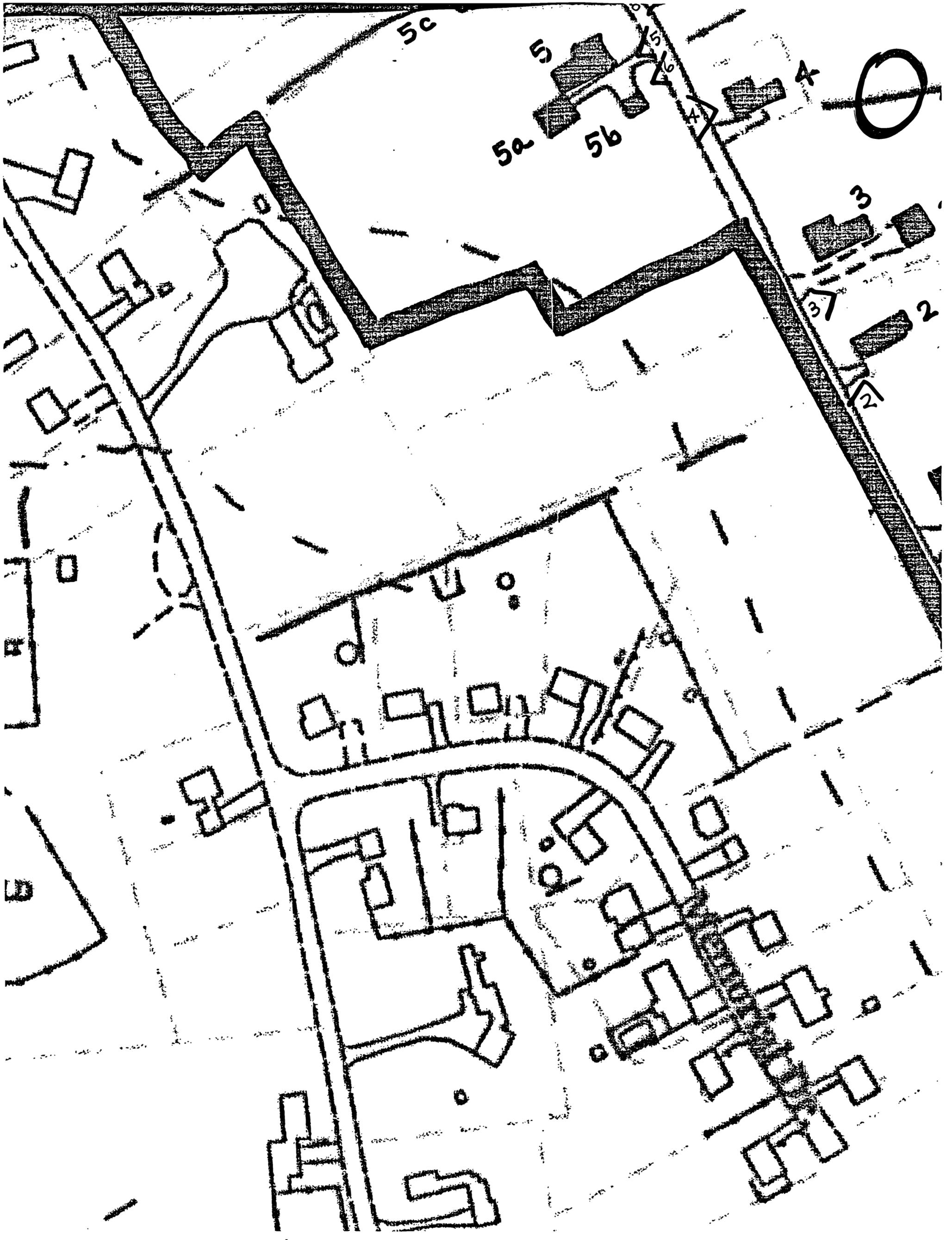
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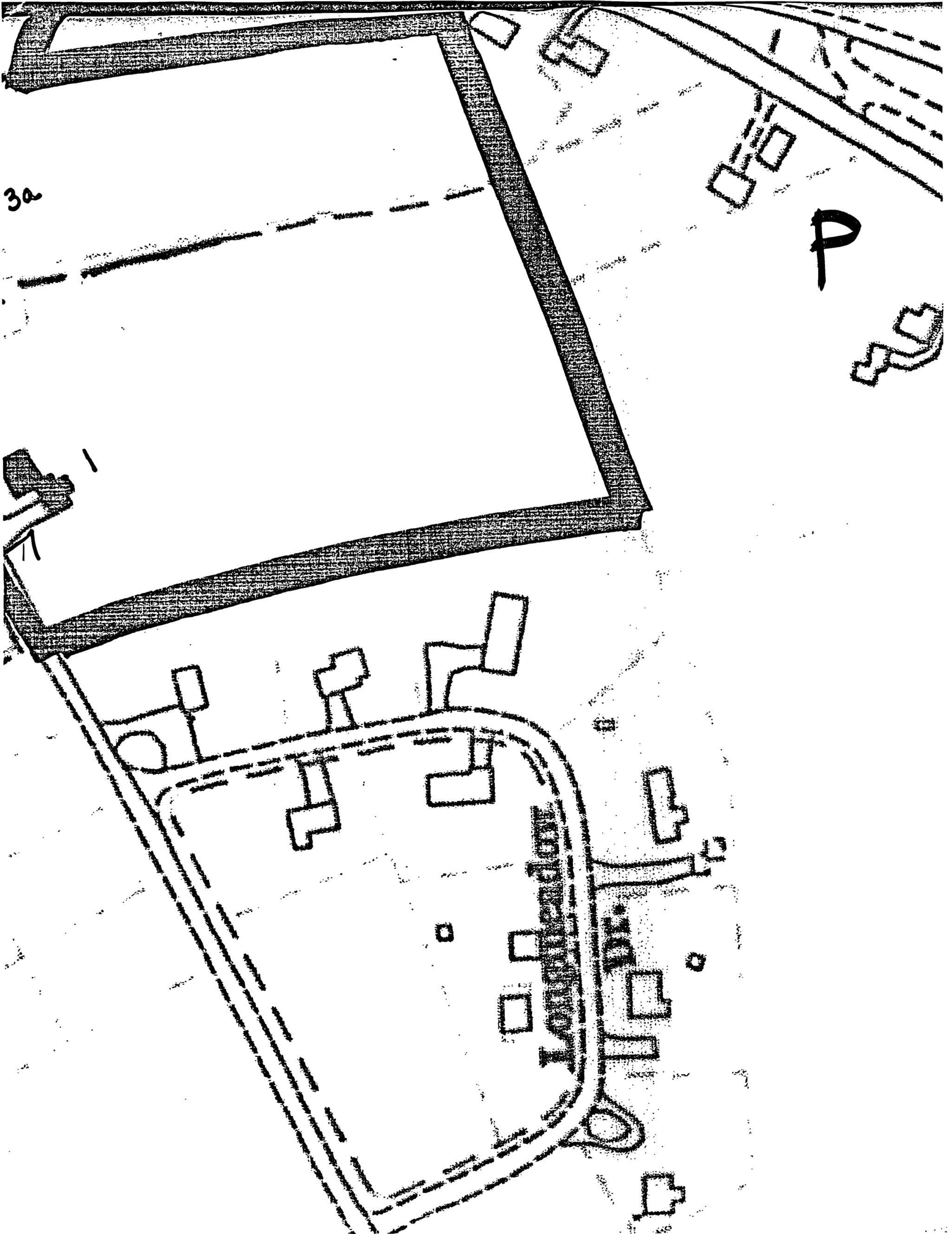
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number additional Page 3 Troy Village Historic District
 documentation Troy, Cheshire County
 New Hampshire

- 17 #14 (38 South Main), facing north
- 18 #15 (33 South Main) and #15a (garage), facing southwest
- 19 #16 (27 South Main), facing west
- 20 #17 & #17a (26 South Main), facing northeast
- 21 #19 & #17 (24 & 26 South Main), facing north
- 22 #18 & #18a (23 South Main), facing west
- 23 #18a Capron Shoe Shop (23 South Main), facing west
- 24 #19 (24 South Main), facing northeast
- 25 #19 north elevation (24 South Main)
- 26 #19 & 24 (South Main) showing garage east
- 27 #20 (20 South Main), facing northeast
- 28 #21 (18 South Main), facing north
- 29 #22 ((15 South Main), facing south west
- 30 #22 & 22a (15 South Main) and garage (9 South Main St.)and Congregational Church at right
- 31 #23 (9 South Main) Old Academy, facing west
- 32 #24 Trinitarian Congregational Church, facing west
- 33 #25 (222 Monadnock) corner of South Main, facing east
- 34 #26 (10 South Main) Gay-Kimball Library, facing northeast
- 35 #24 Trinitarian Congregational Church and #27 (5 South Main), facing south
- 36 #28 & 28a 1(1 South Main), facing southwest
- 37 #29 Farrar House (4 South Main), facing northwest
- 38 #30 (South Main) and #29 (4 South Main), facing north
- 39 #30 (2 South Main) Farrar/Whitney store, facing north
- 40 #31 Looking southeast toward South Main St. across Village Pond from Water Street, facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number additional Page 6 Troy Village Historic District
 documentation Troy, Cheshire County
 New Hampshire

- 87 #85 (26 School St.) and #86 (30 School St.), facing northwest
- 88 School St. looking northeast and #88 (29 School St.) (25 School St. right foreground),
 facing northeast
- 89 #87 (25 School St.) Corner of Dustin St. and #87a garage at right, facing northeast
- 90 #88 (29 School St.) and #87 (25 School St.), facing southeast
- 91 #88a garage at (29 School St.), facing east
- 92 #89 Immaculate Conception Church (33 School St.), facing southeast
- 93 #94 (41 School St.) and #90 Church Parsonage (37 School St.) and #89 Immaculate
 Conception Church (33 School St.), facing southeast
- 94 Looking north on School St.
- 95 #91 (34 School St.) and #91a garage, facing northwest
- 96 #92 (38 School St.), facing northwest
- 97 #95 (47 School St.) and #94 rear of (41 School St.), facing southwest
- 98 Garages #95a (47 School St.) and #94a (41 School St.), facing south
- 99 #96 (51 School St.), facing southwest
- 100 #97 (55 School St.) and #97a garage at left, facing southeast
- 101 #98 Troy School (School St.), facing north
- 102 #98 Troy School-modern addition in foreground, facing northwest
- 103 #100 (7 Mill St.), facing southeast
- 104 #100a (9Mill St.), facing southeast
- 105 #102 (15 Mill St.), facing southeast
- 106 #101 (14 Mill St.) and #103 (18 Mill St.), facing north east
- 107 #104 (22 Mill St.), facing northwest
- 108 #105 Troy Mills Monadnock St. elevation looking west and #105a Mill A right
 foreground and #105b Mill B left rear and #105c office at left foreground
- 109 Troy Mills #105a Mill A on left and #105e Quonset hut on right from Monadnock St.,
 facing north

